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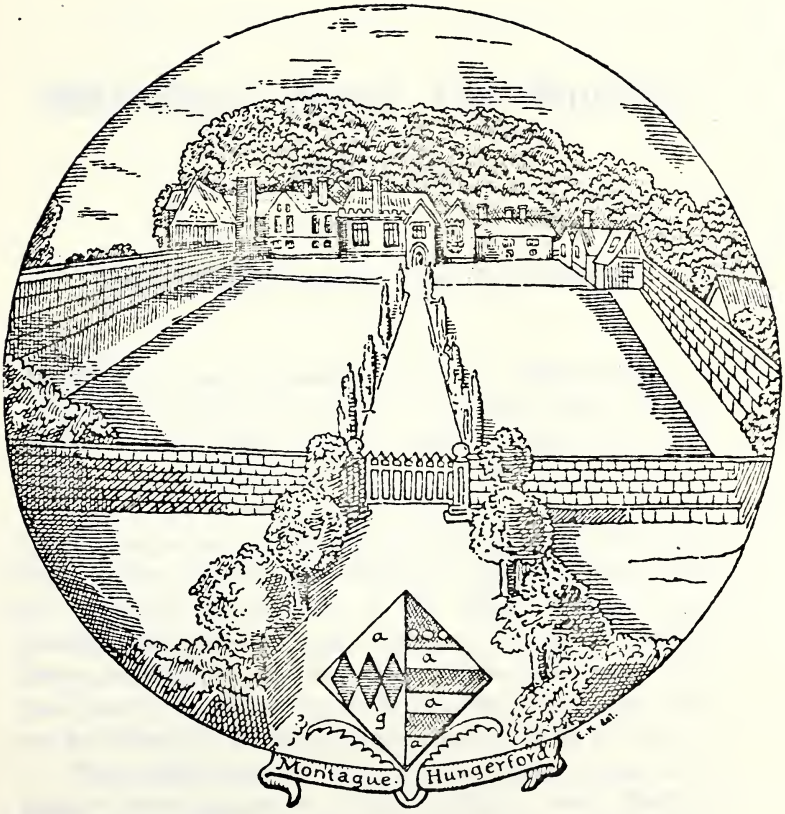


LACKHAM HOUSE, 1684.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1899.

OLD LACKHAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

THE present mansion, known as Lackham House, in the parish of Lacock, is described by Mr. Britton [1] as "a plain modern edifice, situated in a rich and fertile vale, near the banks of the Avon."

It is not to this building, however, that the following notes refer, but to its predecessor—a fine old manor house dating at least from mediæval times—for many ages the residence successively of the Bluet, Baynard, and Montagu families—but now numbered among the historic houses of Wiltshire past and gone. A few gleanings, therefore, relating to its history, as well as that of its owners, may not be unworthy of a record in the pages of *Wilts N. & Q.*

The earliest sketch of Old Lackham House known to the present writer appears in Dingley's *History from Marble*, a most interesting manuscript in the possession of Sir Thomas E. Winnington, of which a facsimile in photo-lithography was published in two volumes by the Camden Society, with introduction and notes by the late Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., in 1867-8. Dingley's sketch, which is here reproduced, was

[1] *Beauties of Wiltshire*, Vol. iii, p. 246—published in 1825.

taken at the close of the reign of Charles II, probably in 1684, his sketch of Lacock Abbey being dated 30 April in that year. It represents the house, an irregular structure, evidently of various dates,[1] enclosed within a large courtyard, and completely embosomed in woods.[2] The river (the lower Avon) close by, formed the ancient boundary of the royal forest of Pewisham, in which the lords of Lackham enjoyed the right of hunting by grant from Edward III—which grant continued in force until the disafforesting of Pewisham in the reign of James I.

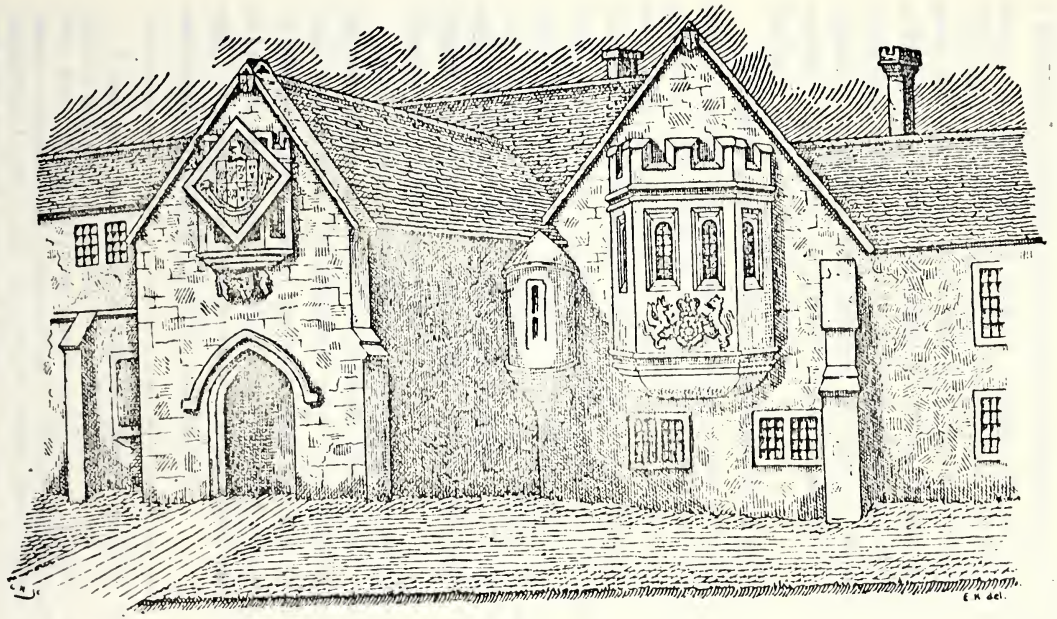
The second sketch, which more fully illustrates the details of the central portion of the building, is from a drawing by Grimm, taken in August 1790, and now in the British Museum (*Additional MSS. No.* 15,547). The porch, which is here shewn in perspective, forms a principal feature. A shield on the gable is apparently carved with the arms of BLUET and BAYNARD—and another shield at the base of the projecting window over the entrance[3] bears BAYNARD *quartering* BLUET, with two unicorns as supporters.

The great hall was apparently to the left on entering the porch. Its embattled parapet and large windows of three lights, occupying the whole height of the wall, are shown more clearly in the earlier sketch by Dingley. It was hung round with armour, and was evidently in Aubrey's mind when, at Easton Piers, in 1670, he wrote the well-known masterly and

[1] Some portion of the old building is traditionally said to have belonged to the Norman period.

[2] The arms in a lozenge underneath—MONTAGU *impaling* HUNGERFORD—are those of the widow of James Montagu, the late owner of Lackham, who had died at an early age in 1676. She was the daughter of Anthony Hungerford, of Farley Castle.

[3] The hatchment which nearly covers this window is that of James Montagu (grandson of the lady whose arms are given by Dingley). He was buried at Lacock 3 May 1790—three months before the date of Grimm's drawing. The arms are those of MONTAGU and MONTHERMER *quarterly*, *impaling* HEDGES *quartering* GORE—his wife Eleanor, who predeceased him, having been the daughter of William Hedges, of Compton Basset, by the heiress of Gore, of Alderton.



LACKHAM HOUSE, 1790.

delightful preface to his *Wiltshire Collections*. Speaking of lords of manors and their houses in still older times, he says:—"The lords of mannors never went to London but in Parliament time, or once a yeare to do their homage and duty to the king. They kept good howses in their countries, did eate in their great gothique halls, at the high table, or *oriele*, the folke at the side tables." "*Oriele*," he adds in a note, "is an eare, but here it signifies a little roome at the upper end of the hall, where stands a square or round table: perhaps in old time was an oratorie. In every old gothique hall hereabout is one, as at Draycot, *Lekham*, Alderton, &c."

The gable immediately on the right of the porch, with its large projecting window and buttress, most probably included the banqueting room in which Henry VIII was entertained when visiting Lackham for several days on his way to Wolf-hall, before his marriage with his third and Wiltshire queen—Jane, the daughter of Sir John Seymour.[1] The room was newly floored for the occasion with oak grown on the estate, and on the stonework underneath the window is seen the royal badge of Henry VIII—*a crowned rose, with lion and dragon as supporters*—no doubt introduced here in commemoration of the royal visit.

At Lackham, as well as in the immediate neighbourhood, distinct traces of Roman occupation have been discovered from time to time. The Roman road from Bath (*Aquæ Solis*) to Marlborough (*Cunetio*) passed a short distance to the south of Lacock, and, near it, at Wick, were found traces of a Roman villa. The frequent discoveries of Roman coins here are also mentioned by Leland, Camden, and Aubrey.

[1] This must have been in 1536—for Henry's marriage with Jane Seymour took place on the 20th May in that year—the day after his second wife, Anne Boleyn, had been brought to the block. There is said to be extant a curious old print representing in different compartments the preparations at Lackham—the rats and mice running away from the servants, who with mop and broom are cleansing the house in readiness for the reception of the royal guest.

At the time of the Domesday Survey (1083-6), "Lacham" belonged to William de Ewe, a Norman baron,[1] who was subsequently attainted of treason.

In the reign of Henry III (1216-72) the family of Bluet appear as owners.[2] They were also lords of Silchester, co. Hants, and Leland's notes relating to the latter place may here be quoted as referring also to the descent of Lackham :—

"*Silchester* lordship after the Conquest came to one *Blueth*, and then one of the *Blueths* leavyng no sons, the land not entaylid to the heire (male or generale) came by mariage to one *Peter de Cusance*, and after to one *Edmunde Baynard*, cumming out of the house of the *Baynards*, of Essex, whose name is now [1540] ther obscured. The lands of the *Blueths* entaylid to heyre male of that name yet remayning in *Devonshere*. *Leccham* longgid to *Blueth* [and was used by Bayn]*arde* as his principale how[*se*]."[3]

Edward I granted to John Bluet[4] the privilege of holding a fair at his manor of Helmerton (Hilmarton) and free warren in his lands there, and at Lackham. This was confirmed to one of the Baynard family, his successors 1 Henry, IV (1399). *Patent Rolls.*

Attached to the manor of Lackham was a Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. By an undated deed preserved in the Lacock Cartulary, Edward Sweyn, of Lacock, gave to the nuns there the land and tenement which Richard his father

[1] This William de Owe, or Ewe, also held, at the same date, the lordship of Hilmarton, which afterwards passed with the Lackham estate to its later owners—the Bluets and Baynards.

[2] They probably held here under Bigod, Earl Marshal; for in the Inquisitions post mortem 35 Edw. I. (1306-7) we find Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, and Alice his wife, seised of knights' fees in Lackham, Hilmarton, Goatacre, and other places in Wilts.

[3] *Itinerary*, vi, p. 53.

[4] The arms of BLUET—*Or, an eagle with two heads displayed gules*—in stained glass were formerly in one of the hall windows of South Wraxhall Old Manor House (*Aubrey & Jackson*, P. I, No. 10); and those of COWDREY *impaling* BLUET in a chamber there (*Ib.*, P. III, No. 35).

had of the gift of Richard de Wyck in Lacock and Lacham, and the land which his father had of William Clovegiffre, and two acres of land in Stretforlonga, and one croft called Wodecroft, in Lacock and Lacham, paying thereout yearly to the heirs of Richard de Wycke twelve pence—and one halfpenny (*obolus*) to the heirs of William Clovegilofre—and half a pound of cummin to the heirs of Richard White (*Albi*)—and one halfpenny to the heirs of Sewell—*and one penny to the Chapel of Lacham, to the light of the Blessed Mary*—and one halfpenny to the heirs of John, the son of Jordan, for all service, &c.

By another deed, now in the British Museum (*Add. Charter No.* 1533), dated 2 Edward II (1308), Sir John Bluet, knt., granted to Robert Delebrig' (of the Bridge), clerk, certain rents for his life, subject to a yearly payment of two pounds of wax to the Chaplain of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of Lackham.

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Joh'es Bluet Miles & Dominus de Lack'm dedi concessi & p'senti carta mea confirmavi Roberto Delebrig' clerico[1] duos solidos & sex denar' annui reddit' in feodo meo de Lack'm papiend annuati videlic' de Matild' hobekins octodeci denar' & de Joh'e le Colt duodecim denar' p' mesuag' & curtilag' que de me tener' consueverunt. Preterea dedi concessi p'dicto Roberto septemdecim cum dimidia acra terre arrabil p'nt jacent in diversis locis quar' sex acr' jacent sup' le Leye & una acr' cum dimidia sup' Nethe'cote & una acra sup' Cockelegh & una acra apud Godelegh cum Rammesbrok & ap'd Manneslane dimidiam acram. Et apud pensedone una' acr'm, & apud Wynt Welle[2] una' ac'm sup' Elrig' duas acr' & jux' terr' damehawys in le inlond una' ac'm & juxta le Weylete una' ac'm & sup' fflexlegh una' ac'm & di'am. Preterea dedi concessi predicto Roberto una' ac'm prati que vocat le Meleh'mme.

[1] Among some early grants to the Cistercian Abbey of Stanley, printed in Bowles' *History of Bremhill*, is one (p. 105) from Robert de la Hebrigge conveying to the monks his right to common of pasture in the wood called the More, without the said Abbey, on the south part thereof.

[2] Samuel Michell the elder, of Notton, clothier, by will dated 1694, bequeaths to his grandson, Thomas Colborne, his term in two grounds at *Winterwell* in Lacock, purchased of Nicholas Gore and John Grist; "and the lease of the grounds at *Winterwell*, and the little ground at Notton, which I purchased of Sir Edward Hungerford; in trust for the use of my daughter, Anna Warn, and her children."

Habend' & tenend' p'dictum Reddit' annui Reddit' cu' p'dcis septemdecim cu' di'a acr' terr' & cu' una' acr' p'ti de me & heredibus vel meis assignat p'fato Roberto ad terminum vite sue libe quiet' bene & in bona pace. *Reddend' inde & fac' annuatim ad Capellani be' Mar' virginis de Lack'm duas libras Cere* & michi & he'dibus meis sex denar' p' mesuag' sup'i p'noiat. Et ego vero p'd'ctu' Joh'es Bluet & heredes mei p'dictum Redditum annui Reddit' cum p'dictis septemdecim cum di'a acr' terr' arrabil et cum una' acr' prati ut predictum est predicto Roberto del Elrigg clerico ad terminum vite sue warentizabim' acquetabim' & defendem' In cui' rei testimonium huic p'sent scripto ad mod' Cyrog'phi confecto sigilla n'ra a'ra alternatim sunt appensa hiis testibus Alano Brecon, Alexand'r de fraxino cl'ico, Will'o Thomas, Thom' le Whyte, Nicho. Page et aliis. Dat' anno r' r' Ed' fil' Ed' s'c'do (*no seal*).

(To be continued).

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from Volume II, p. 561.)

EDINGDON CHARTULARY. [*Lansdowne MS.*, 442, *f.* 96b.]

Release of Thomas de Moxham to William FitzWaryn.

A.D. 1351.—I, Thomas de Moxham, have released and for myself and heirs quitclaimed to Willlam FitzWaryn, knight, all lands and tenements in Mulbourne, Bratton and Westbury, as in houses, mills, rents, services, meadows and pastures, with all their appurtenances, which the said William had of my gift, as appears by a charter made between us; To Have and Hold to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, of the chief lords of that fee by the due and accustomed service therefore. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses. . . . . Malmesbury, Friday next after the Feast of St. Andrew the Apostle. 25 Edward III.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [29 *Edward III* (1*st Nos.*), *No.* 20.]

P.M. John Dansy.

A.D. 1355.—Inquisition taken at Edyndon, Friday next after Michaelmas, 29 Edward III. The Jury say that John Dansey, now dead, held of the king in chief in his domain, as of fee, on the day of his death, the manor of Dulton, with its appurtenances, and a messuage, and a carucate of land, with their appurtenances, in Bratton, in the county of Wilts, by the service of paying to the king yearly, into his treasury, by the hand of the Sheriff of Wilts, 10 marks of great serjeanty; but what and how much that serjeanty is they know not. The said manor and land, with the appurtenances, is worth yearly, besides the said rent, 12 marks. And the said John held nothing else in the said County, in his domain, as of fee. And he died on Tuesday, the morrow of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross last past. William Dansey, his brother, is his nearest heir, and he is 16 years old. In witness whereof they seal. Dated in the place and year abovesaid.

ASSIZE ROLL, *No.* 1448, *m.* 33. [31 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1357.—Assize at New Sarum, Saturday before the feast of St. Margaret, 31 Edward III. The Assize comes to take cognizance if John Alurych and Edith his wife and Robert Forest and Agnes his wife unjustly disseized John Nyweman and Alice his wife of their freehold in Bratton, a messuage and an acre of land, with the appurtenances.

John Alurych and Edith and the others did not come. And John and Edith were attached by William Danyel and Walter Sewale. Therefore they are in mercy. Robert and Agnes are not found, nor have bailiffs nor anything by which they can be attached. Therefore the assize is taken against them as against John and Edith by default. The Recognitors, by the assent of John Nyweman and Alice chosen and sworn, say on their oath that John Nyweman and Alice were seized

of the foresaid tenement with the appurtenances as of freehold until John Alurych and Edith, and Robert and Agnes, unjustly disseized them to the damage of 20*s.* Therefore John Nyweman and Alice are to recover their seizin and damages, and John Alurych and all the others are in mercy.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 90.

Charter of Benedicta, widow of John de Maundeville, to the Rector of Edyndon.

A.D. 1361.—I, Benedicta, late wife of John de Maundeville, have granted to Friar John de Aylesbury, Rector of the Conventual Church of Edyndon and the Convent there, and their successors, my manor of Bratton and my manor of Estrop, with all their rights and appurtenances in the County of Wilts. To Hold to the said Rector and convent and their successors for the term of my life of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due and customary, returning to me, or my assigns, yearly £20 sterling at three yearly terms at Bratton, viz., at the Feast of the Purification of the B.V. Mary next following 10 marks sterling, at the Feast of the Ascension then next ensuing 10 marks sterling, and at Michaelmas 10 marks sterling, and thus yearly for the term of my life; the said rent being in arrears in whole or in part for one month after any of the fore-named terms. Benedicta or her assigns may distrain in the foresaid manors and keep the distraints until satisfied and also enter the foresaid manors and keep them in their pristine state. And I, &c., will warrant, &c., during my life. In testimony whereof to this indented charter we have set our seal. Witnesses . . . . . Bratton, the Sunday next after the Feast of All Saints. 35 Edward III.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [35 *Edward III* (2 *Nos.*), *No.* 44.] *(Inquisitio ad quod damnum).*

Inquisition taken at Bratton the last day of November, 35 Edward III.

The Jury say that it is not to the prejudice of the king or of any other if the king grant licence to Benedicta, formerly wife of John de Maundeville, to give her manors of Bratton and Estrop with the appurtenances to the Rector and friars of the House or Monastery of Edyndon to have to them and her successors during her life. The said manors are held of the lord king in chief by the service of 20*s.* yearly, and there is no mean between Benedicta and the king. The said manors of Bratton and Estrop are worth yearly 10 marks sterling beyond deductions for repairs, and no more, because the land is poor for cultivation. In witness whereof they seal.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 90.

Release of Nicholas atte Hoke and his Wife to the Rector of the Manors.

A.D. 1362.—We Nicholas atte Hoke and Joan my wife, cousin and heiress of John de Maundeville, have released and for ourselves and our heirs quitclaimed to the Rector and Brethren of Edyndon all our right in the manors of Bratton and Estrop, with their appurtenances, which they hold for the life of Benedicta wife of the said John by her demise, licence of the lord king being obtained for this. And we, &c., will warrant, &c., against all men for ever. In testimony whereof we have set our seal, &c. Witnesses . . . . . Wilton, Tuesday next after the feast of the Circumcision of the Lord. 35 Edward III.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [35 *Edward III* (*2nd Nos.*), *No.* 44.] (*Inquisitio ad. quod dammum.*)

A.D. 1361.—Inquisition taken at Edyndon, 30 November, 35 Edward III. The Jury say that it is not to the prejudice of the king or of any other, if the king allow John de Edyndon, knight, to grant 12 messuages, 12 tofts, 12 carucates of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture, with their appurtenances, in Edyndon, Tynhyde, Coterigge, Bratton, Melbourne, Stoke and Erlestoke, to the Rector and Friars of

the Monastery of Edyndon to hold to them and their successors for ever. All the land and tenements aforenamed are held of the Abbess of Romesey as of her manor of Edyndon by the service of 50*s.* yearly, and she holds of the king in chief; Except a virgate of land held for 5*s.* yearly of the lord of Westbury, that manor being held of the king, so that the lord of Westbury is mean between the king and John de Edyndon: And except a messuage and 2 virgates of land held of the manor of the late John de Maundevill by the service of 2½lbs. of pepper and 5 capons yearly rent, therefore the lord of the manor of Maundevill is mean for that messuage and land between the king and John de Edyndon, and it is worth 20*s.* yearly and no more, because the land is sterile and lies here and there in several parcels. Item . . . . . it is not to the prejudice, &c., if the king allow William Dendyng and John Clarke, chaplain, to grant that 3 messuages, 1 mill, 3 tofts, 1½ carucates of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, with their appurtenances in Bratton, Melbourne, and Stoke, held by William FitzWaryn, knight, for life, shall after his death revert, instead of to themselves, to the Rector and Friars of Edyndon to hold to them and their successors for ever. And the aforesaid three messuages, &c., are held of the lord of the manor of Westbury by the service of 22*s.* 0½*d.* yearly, the lord of Westbury being the only mean between the king and William and John. Except . . . . .* held of the fee of Dansys by the service of 6*s.* yearly; and except 10 acres of land held of the manor of Maundevill by the service of 11*s.* and 1lb. of pepper yearly, and the manor of Maundevill is held of the king. And the yearly value of the said land and tenements is no more than 20*s.*, because the land is sterile. And the foresaid John de Edyndon and William Dendyng and John Clarke have other property remaining to them after the said

* Illegible.

donation. In witness whereof the Jury seal. Dated as abovesaid.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 61.

The Charter of Sir John de Edyngdon.

A.D. 1362.—Know that I, John de Edyndon, knight, at the request of the venerable father and my lord, the lord William Bishop of Winchester, my uncle, and for the welfare of the souls of John de Edyndon, my father, and of all my ancestors, and of all the faithful departed, have given and by this my present charter confirm to John, Rector of Edyndon, and the Convent there, and to his successors, all my lands and tenements, with all reversions, services and rents of my tenants, with all their appurtenances in Edyndon, Bratton, Mulbourne, Coterugge, and Tynhyde; To have and hold all the foresaid lands, &c., for ever in free and perpetual alms: Returning therefore to the chief lord of that fee the customary service belonging therefore. And I and my heirs will warrant to the Rector and Convent and their successors against all men for ever. In witness whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses, &c., Edyndon, 20 February, 36 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 61b.

Release of William de Edyndon, Bishop of Winchester.

To all Christians, &c. I, William de Edyndon, By the Divine permission Bishop of Winchester, send greeting in the eternal lord. Know that we, for ourselves and heirs, have remitted and quit-claimed for ever to the Rector and Friars of their house or monastery of the Order of St. Augustine of Edyndon all our right in all those lands, tenements, meadows, grazing grounds and pastures, with all their appurtenances, lately acquired by us in Edyndon, Tynhyde, Bratton, and Mulbourne, so that neither us, nor our heirs, nor any of our name may in future have any right in the said lands, &c. And we and all our heirs will warrant the foresaid lands, &c., to the Rector and brethren against all men for ever. In

witness whereof we seal. Witnesses . . . . . London, 22nd March, 36 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 90b.

[*Also* FEET OF FINES, WILTS. 29–38 *Edward III.*]

At Westminster, in the quindene of Easter, 36 Edward III. Between the Rector of the House or Monastery of Regular Friars of the Order of St. Augustine of Edyndon, plaintiffs, and Nicholas atte Hoke and Joan his wife, deforciants, of the manors of Bratton and Estrop, with their appurtenances. Plea of warranty was summoned. Nicholas and Joan acknowledged the right of the Rector, and they quit-claimed for themselves and the heirs of Joan to the said Rector and his successors for ever; and warranted from themselves and the heirs of Joan to the Rector and his successors the said manors, with their appurtenances, against all men for ever. For this the Rector gave Nicholas and Joan 200 silver marks.

IBID., *f.* 91.

Release of William Thurstayn to the Rector of Edyndon.

A.D. 1363.—I, William Thurstayn, son of the heretofore Joan Thurstayn, of Stepelham, in the Hundred of Domerham, Wilts, have released and, for myself and my heirs, quit-claimed for ever to the Rector and Friars of the House or Monastery of Edyndon and their successors all my right and claim in all lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, pasturages, rents, and services which John Maundeville lately had in Bratton and Estrop. And I, &c., will warrant, &c., against all men for ever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses . . . . . Edyndon, 4th February, 37 Edward III.

IBID.

Release of the same to the same repeated, William Thurstayn, or Thursteyn, here describing himself as "son of

Joan Thurstayn, daughter of the heretofore Richard de la Rivere, of Stepelham, in the Hundred of Domerham." Dated at Westbury, Monday next after the Feast of St. Peter's Chains, 37 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 91b.

Charter of Walter Dansy to Robert Gundewyne and Thomas Jordan.

A.D. 1364.—I, Walter Dansy, of Dulton, Wilts, have granted to Robert Gundewyne and Thomas Jordan, chaplain, my manor of Bratton, with its appurtenances, To Hold to them, their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due and accustomed for ever: And Returning therefore yearly to the lord king and his heirs 10 marks of lawful money at the Feast of the Annunciation for a certain yearly rent belonging to the manor of Dulton and Bratton aforesaid, due to the lord king and his heirs, and also paying to the Sheriff of Wilts for the time being yearly 4*s.* 8*d.* at the same Feast for me and my heirs for ever. And I, &c., will warrant, &c., against all men for ever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses . . . . . Bratton, 10th October, 38 Edward III.

IBID.

Release and quitclaim of Walter Dansy to Robert Gundewyne and Thomas Jordan, chaplain, of all his right in the manor of Bratton. Dated Bratton, 24th October, 38 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 89b.

Royal Patent to the Rector of Edyndon.

Edward, &c., King of England, &c. To all, &c. Know that whereas we have lately given licence for ourselves and our heirs to our beloved in Christ, the Rector and brethren of the House or Monastery of Regular Friars of St. Augustine of Edyndon, to acquire in pure and perpetual alms for their

maintenance and the support of their house or monastery, lands and tenements and rents, with the appurtenances and advowsons of churches, held of us or any one else, as well of their own as of an alien fee, to the value of 100 marks, according to the extent and value of the same, the statute of lands in mortmain notwithstanding: We have granted that Benedicta, who was the wife of John de Maundeville and held the manors of Bratton and Esthrop, with the appurtenances, for the term of her life of the inheritance of Joan, wife of Nicholas atte Hoke, may give her estate in the foresaid manors held from us in chief, and worth in all the issues according to their true value 10 marks, by the inquisition made by our eschaetor in Wilts, John de Estbury; and that the foresaid Nicholas and Joan, by virtue of the donation of Benedicta, may release their right in the said manors to the Rector and brethren; and that the Rector and brethren may receive the manors from Benedicta, Nicholas and Joan. Witness, the King himself. Westminster, 25 October, 38 year of his reign.

Inquisition Post Mortem.

[38 *Edward III.* (*2nd Nos.*), *No.* 21 (*Inquisitio ad quod damnum*).]

Inquisition taken at Westbury, in Wilts, 11th November, 38 Edward III. The Jury say that it is not to the prejudice of the lord king, or of any other, if he concede to Robert Gondewyne and Thomas Jurdan, that whereas they have acquired the manor of Bratton, with the appurtenances, from Walter Dansy, who held that manor and the manor of Dulton, with the appurtenances, of the king in chief, by the service of 10 marks to be paid yearly by the hands of the Sheriff of Wilts for the time being, and 4*s.* 8*d.* yearly to the Sheriff; by virtue of which acquisition the said Robert and Thomas entered into the manor of Bratton and its appurtenances, not having obtained the king's licence may recover possession of the said manor of Bratton, of the gift of the king to hold of him in chief, by the service of 10 marks for the said two manors, by the

hands of the foresaid sheriff, and 4*s.* 8*d.* to the same sheriff, by reason of his office, to be paid yearly for ever; and that they may assign the manor of Bratton, with its appurtenances, for ever to the Rector and Friars of the Order of St. Augustine of Edyngdon to have and hold to themselves and their successors of the king by the same service for ever. And they say that in the manor of Bratton is one capital messuage with a garden, worth, beyond deductions for repairs, yearly 2*s.* 6*d.* There is there a carucate of land in domain, containing 104½ acres of arable land, of which 29 acres lie under the hill, and are worth 6*d.* the acre yearly, and 75½ acres lie on the hill, and are worth no more than 2*d.* the acre yearly, lying in the common field and being unable to be sown except in alternate years. There are there 14 acres of meadow worth yearly 15*d.*; and 3 acres of pasture in severalty worth 12*d.* yearly. There is there pasture in common and severalty for 300 sheep, worth 20*s.* There is there 71*s.* 1*d.* and 3½lbs. of pepper of assized rents yearly, as well of the free as of the native tenants, and every lb. of pepper is worth 21*s.*, wherefore they say that the total sum thereof is £7 5*s.* 8*d.* And the said manor of Bratton is worth besides the fore-said rent of 10 marks, 4*s.* 8*d.*, 7*s.* 8*d.*, according to the true value. No other lands or tenements remain to the said Robert and Thomas after that donation. In witness whereof they have sealed. Dated in the place and year abovesaid.

(To be continued.)

The Paschal Candle.—In reference to a note on this subject on p. 574 of our last volume, a correspondent writes, that this candle is not a taper and should not be lighted at Benediction, which is not a liturgical service. Properly speaking it is not blessed, for it represents Christ and His Life during the the great forty days, and is used to bless the Font, and from it all the lights in the Church are taken.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. II, p. 571.)

N.

1705-2-12.—Thomas NEAT, of city of Bristol, merchant, to Love HARRIS, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.

1706-4-27.—Elizabeth NEAT, of Chippenham ph., dau. of John Neat, late of Chippenham, to Robert READ, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.

1709-5-6.—Elizabeth NARRAWAY, of Wootton Basset, to William STOAKES, of Sands, at Charlcut.

1712-6-3.—Thomas NASH, of Melksham, woolcomber, son of Thomas Nash, of Chippenham, to Jane SANGER, of Melksham, at Melksham.

1721-8-26.—John NEATE, son of John Neate, of Calne, to Elizabeth CALE, at Calne.

1723-5-31.—Israel NOYS, of Bradford, clothier, son of Israel and Catherine Noys, of Bradford, to Mary GUNDRY, of Devizes, at Devizes.

1724-10-29.—Deborah NEWMAN, dau. of Paul Newman, Senr., of Melksham, to Amos SUMTION, of Melksham, at Melksham.

1743-1-27.—Thos. NEATE, of Caln, clothier, to Mary SARJANT, at Calne.

1753-9-13.—Amey NEWMAN, dau. of Paul Newman, of Melksham, to John BELL, of Melksham, at Melksham.

1755-6-4.—Dennis NEWMAN, of Melksham, son of Paul and Elizabeth Newman, of Melksham, to Rachel ROSE, at Devizes.

1757-12-1.—Joannah NOYES, dau. of Israel and Joanna Noyes, of Calne, to Jeremiah COX, of London, at Charlcott.

1762-5-4.—John NEWMAN, of Melksham, clothier, son of Paul Newman, late of Melksham, to Mary TYLEE, at Broomham.

1763-7-21.—Samuel NEATE, of Calne, to Anna GOULDNEY, of Chippenham, at Corsham.

1779-4-22.—George NASH, of Tockington, Olveston ph., co. of Gloucester, son of Ambrose and Elizabeth Nash, of Old Sodbury, to Mary BENNET, at Pickwick.

1788-7-16.—James NEAVE, of Fordingbridge, co. of Hants, woolstapler, son of Josiah and Elizabeth Neaves, of Fordingbridge, co. of Hants, to Hannah GUNDRY, at Calne.

1789-12-22.—Nicholas NAFTEL, of Peter's Port, Island of Guernsey, clockmaker, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Naftel, of Peter's Port, Island of Guernsey, to Mary HIGMAN, of Melksham, at Melksham.

1832-5-9.—Edmund NAISH, of Flax Bourton, co. of Somerset, tanner, son of Edmund and Mary Naish, of Flax Bourton, co. of Somerset, to Mary WITHY, at Portishead, co. of Somerset.

O.

1704-10-26.—John OGBORNE, of Tedbury, co. of Gloucester, joiner, to Hester BISHOP, of Westbury Leigh, at Warminster.

1706-5-10.—Jone ODEY to Saml. STINCHCOM.

1707-9-17.—Jeremiah OWEN, of Warminster ph., broadweaver, son of John Owen, of Warminster ph., to Elizabeth WRENCH (*alias* HOBBS), of Warminster ph., at Warminster.

P.

1710-8-27.—Margarett PONTON, of Warminster, spinster, dau. of Andrew Ponton, of Westbury, to William GARDNER, Jr., of Warminster, at Warminster.

1715-2-29.—William PRICE, of Christian Malford, maltster, son of Henry Price, of Christian Malford, to Elizabeth RILY, of Eavon, at Charlcut.

1718-6-28.—Rachel PINNELL, dau. of Jefrey Pinnell, late of Bristol, to Josiah COLLETT, at Commerwell.

1719/20-11-31.—Jno. PAYNE, of Bridgwater, co. of Somerset, son of Simon Payne, late of Weston Banfield, co. of Somerset, to Elizabeth SMITH, of Bradford, at Bradford.

1722-2-3.—Rebecca PINNOCK, dau. of Richard Pinnock, of Melksham ph., to George FENELL, at Melksham.

1722-11-22.—Richd. PINNOCK, of Inmarsh, Melksham ph., yeoman, to Jone SHEWRING, of Melksham, at Melksham.

1724-10-22.—James PAYNE, of Bradford, broadweaver, son of Robert Payne, to Mary CHARLES, at Melksham.

1725-2-7.—Walter PRICE, of Xtian Malford, maltster, son of Henry Price, late of Xtian Malford, to Catherine TRUMAN, at Cummerwell.

1731-8-17.—Stephen PALMER, of Purton Stoke, feltmaker, to Mary TAYLER, late of Thornbury, at Purton Stoake.

1736-1-28.—Daniel PACKER, of Derry Hill, weaver, to Mary ELLIS, at Chippenham.

1750-10-25.—Edith PINNOCK, dau. of Thomas Pinnock, late of Melksham Park, Melksham ph., to Wm. ROSE, at Melksham.

1753-8-2.—William PRISE, of Sutton Benger, yeoman, to Grace TRUMAN, of Purton Stoke.

1773-4-13.—William POWELL, of Nursted, son of James and Mary Powell, of Wick, Bishops Cannings ph., to Mary TOWNSEND, of Devizes, at Devizes.

1779-11-9.—Sarah POWELL, dau. of James and Mary Powell, of Devizes Wick, to John JAMES [? JONES], of Newton Tracey ph., at Devizes.

1786-2-20.[1]—Ann PARADICE, of Slaughterford, spinster, dau. of John Paradice, of co. of Wilts, to Benjamin BOND.

1787-4-13.—William PAULL, of Poole, co. of Poole, linen draper, son of Richard and Sarah Paull, of town and co. of Poole, to Rebecca JEFFERYS, at Melksham.

1819-8-18.—William POWELL, of Nursteed, near Devizes, son of James and Mary Powell, of Devizes Wick, to Mary JEFFERYS, at Melksham.

R.

1700-7-22.—Thomas REYNOLDS to Sarah YOUNG, at Brinkworth.

[1] Probably this marriage is erroneously inserted here, as it has previously been given under a date exactly a century before, see vol. ii, pages 291 and 426. Among the records of Births, children of Benj. and Ann Bond appear in due course after the earlier date.

1706-4-27.—Robert READ, of Chippenham, comber, son of John Read, of Chippenham, to Elizabeth NEAT, of Chippenham ph., at Chippenham.

1708-5-13.—John READ, of Chippenham, worsted comber, to Dorothy BAYLY, of Whitly, at Melksham.

1712-1-5.—John REEVE, of Brumham, husbandman, son of William Reeve, of Blackland, Caln ph., to Elizabeth ROBBINS, of Bradford, dau. of Matthew and Elizabeth Robbins, late of Calne, at Melksham.

1714-9-5.—Jane RYLY, dau. of Daniel Ryly, late of Avon, Christian Malford ph., to James CARE, of Avon, at Charlcut.

1715-2-29.—Elizabeth RYLY, of Eavon, Christian Malford ph., to William PRICE, of Christian Malford, at Charlcut.

1716-1-27.—Lydia RYLEE, spinster, dau. of Daniel Rylee, of Eavon, to Thomas JEFFREES, of Godsill, at Charlcott.

1720-8-6.—Amy RAWLINS, of Bradford ph., to William SPARROW, of Bradford ph., at Comberwell.

1721-10-25.—Mary ROSE, of Devizes, dau. of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes, to John GUNDRY, of Devizes, at Devizes.

1722-3-24.—Samuel RUTTY, grocer, son of John Rutty, of Melksham, to Mary TYLER, at Bradford.

1726-8-20.—Townly RIGBY, Esqr., of Middleton, Lancashire, son of Elaxander and Ann Rigby, late of Middleton, to Grace HILL, at Purton.

1728-10-19.—Mary RYLY, of Suttin Banger, dau. of Daniel and Elizth. Ryly, of Avon, to Thomas TAYLER, of Ashen Cains, at Charlcott.

1730-8-28.—Betty RYLEY, dau. of Daniel Ryley, late of Avon, Christian Malford ph., to Robert EDWARDS, of Notten, at Charlcot.

1732-2-16.—Andrew RANDALL, son of Andrew Randall, of Chippenham, to Esther BAYLY, at Sutton.

1732/3-1-12.—Hannah RILY, of Lavington, widdow, to Jacob SELF, at Lavington.

1735-7-7.—Ann ROSE, dau. of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes, to Joshua TYLEE, of Widecomb, at Devizes.

17 0-12-11.—Andrew RANDALL, Jr., of Chippenham, weaver, to Jane COOK, of Biddlestone, at Chippenham.

1741-10-27.—Sarah ROSE, dau. of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes, to Thomas COLLET, of Bath, at Devizes.

1742-12-24.—Thomas REYNOLDS, of London, clothworker, to Susannah FINDLAY, of Mounkton, at Corsham.

1749-4-11.—Hester RUTTY, dau. of Samuel Rutty, of Melksham, to John BENNET, at Melksham.

1750-10-25.—Wm. ROSE, son of Joseph Rose, of Bradford, to Edith PINNOCK, at Melksham.

1752-9-24.—Mary RUTTY, dau. of Samuel Rutty, of Melksham, to Richard LYNE, of city of Bristol, at Melksham.

1753-12-16.—Catherine RUTTY, dau. of Samuel Rutty, of Melksham, to Thomas FOWLER, of Melksham, at Melksham.

1754-9-25.—Jonathan RUTTY, of Melksham, son of Samuel Rutty, of Melksham, to Hanh. SANGER, at Melksham.

NORMAN PENNEY.

(To be continued.)

Ruskin Road,
Tottenham, Middx.

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from Vol. II., p. 566.)

HENRY VIII.

119. Anno 23.—James Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Ralph Lancaster, Maurice Rogers, John Weyer, Robert Weyer, junior, William Pecok, *and* John Mathewe, and Christian his wife; messuage and lands in Marleborough. £33 sterling.

120. Anno 24.—Clement Yong and Mary his wife *and* John Beverley de Beverlaco and Agnes his wife; messuages and land in Merleburgh. £40 sterling.

121. Anno 24.—David Lewys *and* Thomas Gawen, Arm., messuages and lands in New Sarum. 80 marks.

122. Anno 24.—John Bordon *and* John Neyt and Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of John Balowe; messuage and lands in Al Cannyngis. £40.

123. Anno 24.—Richard Gresham, William Gresham, and William Hardyng, *and* Arthur Uvedale, Arm.; fourth part of messuages and lands in Chawryngton, Chawlderton, and Cholderton. £80.

124. Anno 24.—John Abarrow, Arm., John Hawles, Thomas Marten, Thomas Sharpe, Hugh Thomas, and David Lewys, *and* John Horsey and William Horsey; messuages and gardens in New Sarum. £100.

125. Anno 24.—Thomas Englefeld, knight, justice of the king's bench, Edmund Marvyn, serjeant-at-law, Bartholomew Huse, John Cervyngton, Charles Bulkeley, John A'Barowe, John Stone, and Thomas Chaffyn, *and* Margaret Gerberd, widow; of the Manor of Odestoke, messuages and lands in Odestoke, Highmede, and Birtford, with advowson of the church at Odestoke.

126. Anno 24.—John Brygges, knight, John Seymere, knight, Leonard Pole, Arm., Richard Brigges, Arm., and Robt. Sewy, gen., *and* John Tucket, Lord Audeley, manor of Broughton Gyfford and Assheton Gyfford; messuages and lands and 30 shillings rent, in Broughton Gyfford and Assheton Gyfford. £240 sterling.

127. Anno 24.—John Ewstas *and* Phillip Godfrey; messuages and garden in New Sarum. £20 sterling.

128. Anno 24.—Thomas Holme, of New Sarum, tanner, *and* John Bulkeley and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Esmond Sowthe; messuages in New Sarum. £30.

129. Anno 24.—Richard Lyster, knight, William Thorp, John Mylle, John Sentpole, and William Smyth, chaplain, *and* Anthony Seyntmonds, knight, and Anna his wife; manor of Wodrewe, messuages and lands, and pasture for 100 sheep,

and 100 shillings rent, in Wodrewe, Milkeshin, Bromehin, and Ambresbury. £400 sterling.

130. Anno 24.—John Erley, Arm., Robert Balfront, clericus, *and* Thomas FitzJames, Arm., and Mary his wife; messuages and lands, 40 shillings rent, in Heightredesbury and Fenny Sutton. £220 sterling.

131. Anno 25.—Michael Dormer, William Danntesey, Robert Pakyngton, William Baldwyn and Ambrose Danntesey, *and* William Bekett and Thomas Bekett; messuages and lands, one water mill, and 10 shillings and 4 pence halfpenny rent, in Lanford, with advowson of the church of Lanford. £120 sterling.

132. Anno 25.—Robert Larder, gen., *and* John Forthey; messuage and garden in Malmysbury. £40 sterling.

133. Anno 25.—John Mordaunt, of Mordaunt, knight, Giles Strangways, knight, Edmund Mervyn, serjeant-at-law, John Marvyn, Arm., Henry Strangways, Arm., Edmund Mompesson, Arm., Bartholomew Husey, Thos. Mompesson, William Mervyn, Richard Mompesson, William Thornhill, William Hill, clericus, *and* Thomas West, knight, Lord la ware (Delaware), and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Fountell de la Ware, messuage and lands; 6 shillings and 8 pence rent, in Fountell Gyfford *als.* Nether Fountell Stoppe, and Berwyke Seynt Leonarde, and lands in Tesbury, Assheldowne. £40.

134. Anno 25.—William Willyngton, Michael Dormer, Bartholomew Hussey, Ambrose Danntesey, Thomas Mompesson, *and* Thomas Walwyn and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands, and pasture for two cows and 40 sheep, in Lavyngton Ep. 100 marks.

135. Anno 25.—Edward, Archbishop of York, John Gaynsford, knt., John Baker, recorder of London, John Legh, armiger, Thomas Arundell, arm., Geoffrey Legh, arm., William Muschamp, generosus, Ralph Legh, gen., Richard Deane, clericus, *and* Edward Paynton, knt.; manor of Compton Chamberleyn, Fallersdon, Tollard and Fernam; messuages and

lands in Compton Chamberleyne, Fallersdon, Tollard, Fernam, Combe and Croucheston. £800.

136. Anno 25.—Robert Lewen *and* Anthony Styleman, arm., and Richard Styleman; messuages in Devizes. £20.

137. Anno 25.—Thomas Leman *and* William Ryle; messuages and lands in Calne, Studley and Stoke in the parish of Calne. £60.

138. Anno 26.—Richard Baker, *and* Richard Lykeman and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Lugersale. £30.

139. Anno 26.—John Ussher *and* William Gawen; lands in Hawkerige mead, parish of Westbury.

140. Anno 26.—Thomas Chaffyn, John Stone, John Acton, *and* Christopher Chaffyn and Dorothy his wife; messuages in Warmyster. £80.

141. Anno 26.—William Beynton, Thomas Hargrave, *and* Robert Dalamere, gen.; manor of Hardwyke, messuages and lands in Elfeld. £280.

142. Anno 26.—Richard Bryan, John Blacket, William Willyams, *and* John Rylbek and Agnes his wife; messuages in New Sarum. £40.

143. Anno 26.—Richard Mytton, Nicholas Vynar, Robert Brunker and John Floure, *and* Gregory Nicholas and Cecilia his wife; messuages and lands in Wodlondyslelyes (?) and Eddesmean (?), parish of Calne. £30.

144. Anno 26.—Edmund Pulley, *and* John Knyght *alias* Shepard, and Julia his wife, kinswoman and heir of John Wevyngs; messuages and lands in Asheton Keynes, Great Chelworth and Calcott. £80.

145. Anno 26.—William Dauntesey, John Henton, John Gat, Thomas Henton and William Duper, gen., *and* Henry Apulby; messuages and lands in Alborne *alias* Aldiborne. £40.

146. Anno 27.—William Barley, arm., Francis Southwell, arm., William More, arm., Geoffry Dersey, arm., Edward Hasilwoode, Edward Denton, Mathew Colcroft, and William Tucke, *and* William Thornburgh, arm.; manors of Orcheston

Mary, Legh, Chalryngton, Charlton, Chelsester and Eynford, messuages and lands in Orcheston Mary, Orcheston Vowell, Legh near Castelcomb, Chalryngton, Charlton, Chelcester near Calne *als.* Calne, High Swyndon, Estcote, Westcote, Walcote, West Swyndon, Myhenden, Netherwroghton, Sutton Benger, Calne, Calne Stoke, Stokley, Beysbroke, Beversbroke, Eynford, Lyttlecote, Chesynbury, Combe, Homyngton, Netherhaven, Ludgersale, Hylcote *als.* Holcote, Manyngford Wyke, Wyllford, Wyllyngford Wyke, North Tudworth, Semyngton, and Rydloo; with advowson of the churches of Chalryngton, Legh, and Orcheston Mary. £800.

147. Anno 27.—Henry Brunker, *and* Simon Baker and Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in Bubton Dotemarsh and Thornhill. £40.

148. Anno 27.—John Rous, Robert Tetherley, *and* Roger Yorke, sergeant-at-law, and Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum.

149. Anno 28.—William Goddard, *and* William Prater and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Glorysse and in the parish of Lacock. £10.

150. Anno 28.—Anthony Hungerford, knt., Lodowick Fortescu, arm., *and* Henry Clyfford, arm.; manor of Burdenysvall, messuages and lands in Fulston and Wilton.

151. Anno 28.—Richard Awsten, John Stocker, senior, and Jacob Mesurer, *and* John Tucket, knt., of Awdeley, and George Tucket, son and heir of John; manor of Cowssefeld Lobereys, messuages and lands in Cowssefelde Lobereys and Whyt parysshe. £140.

152. Anno 28.—Robert Balfront, clerk, Thomas Westley, gen., *and* Robert May, *alias* Hewsten, and Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in Great Hornyngsham, Little Hornynsham, Anstie, and Hill Deuerell, next the hundred of Haytrysbury, *alias* Heytysbury. £110.

153. Anno 28.—John Burchyer, knt., Bartholomew Hussee, Charles Bulkeley, John Palmes and Richard Palmes,

and Edward Crowche; messuages and lands in Stocketon Welye and Stepellongford. £40.

154. Anno 27 and 28.—Anthony Hungerford, knt., Edward Seymer, knt., Thomas Yorke, arm., Richard Andrew, gen., and John Waren, *and* Roger Young, gen.; messuages and lands in Loght Wynkworth, Cleverdon, and Pirton. £140.

155. Anno 27 and 28.—Anthony Pleydall, and Elizabeth his wife, *and* Thomas Dutton, gen., and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Staunton. £200.

156. Anno 28.—Walter Twynborow, *and* Peter Morgan, son and heir of Edward Morgan, arm.; messuages and land in Chitterne Manor. 100 marks.

157. Anno 28.—John Marven, arm., *and* Thomas West, knt., Lord De La Warr and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Wyke, messuages and lands in Wyke and Tysbury. £300.

158. Anno 28.—Walter Hungerford, knt., Lord Hungerford of Haytesbury, *and* Peter Morgan, son and heir of Edward Morgan; messuages and lands in Warminster and Knoke. £200.

E. A. Fry.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON GREAT SOMERFORD.

(*Continued from Vol. II, p.* 552.)

About the end of the seventeenth century, William Alexander acquired a good deal of landed property in Somerford, most of which eventually came to the Smiths. Part of this, an estate called Blanchard's, was purchased of the family of Browning or Bruning, being a portion of their manor of Somerford Bolles, a name of which there is now scarcely any trace left unless it be in the name of a large

field called the Bolsey meadow, near the railway. A few extracts from some old deeds may help to identify Blanchard's, but there have been many exchanges and divisions in the lands at Somerford, and one can hardly expect to find all the various plots and fields still retaining their old names. In 1652,[1] Anthony Bruninge (Browning in endorsement) of Woodcott, co. Southton, esq., and Edmund Bruninge, gent., son and heir apparent of said Anthony Bruninge, in consideration of £250, did demise to Theodore Chelton, yeoman, of Rodbourne, in the parish of Malmesbury,

"All that messuage or tenement with appurtenances in Somerford Bolls, otherwise Great Somerford, called Blanchard's, wherein one William Browne now dwelleth, with all barns, stables, &c., to said messuage belonging, also common of pasture for six Rother beastes in Somerford Marshe every year from the feast of Invention of Holy Crosse until the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, commonly called Lammas Daye. To said Theodore Chelton and his assigns, immediately after the death of said William Browne, for term of 99 years or lives of said Theodore Chelton, Thomas Chelton his sonne, and Thomas Browne, nowe of Sutton Benger, sonne of John Browne, of Somerford aforesaid. Yearly rent 24s., and the tenant for time being to do suit and service at the Court of Anthony and Edmund Bruninge for the manor of Somerford Bolls. Witnesses, Richard Thorner, J. Warnefordе, Thomas Chelton."
Seal:—*Two bends wavy;* crest, *a leopard's head crowned.* BRUNING.

After the purchase of Blanchard's by William Alexander, a "collateral security against quit rents" gives a few more particulars of the Bruning manor.

"This indenture, 1st December 1693, between Edmund[2] Bruneing, of Hamildon, co. Southton, esq., and Richard Bruneing, gent., sonn

[1] In 1655 there was a ratification of this lease by three trustees, John Caryll of Hartinge, Sussex, esq., Laurence Hyde of Hynton Dawbney, esq., and Arthur Bold of Petersfield, esq.

[2] Wrongly given (vol. i, p. 518) as Sir Edmund Bruning; there is no authority for any other designation than that of Esquire. The foot of a fine (reign of Elizabeth) levied between William Brunynge, plaintiff, and his mother Elianor Brunynge, widow, deforciant of a house and garden, 12 acres of land, 11 acres of meadow, 17 acres of pasture and common of pasture for every kind of beast in Somerford Magna, probably refers to a portion of the property mentioned above.

and heire apparent of said Edmund of the one part, and William Alexander, of Broad Somerford, gent., Michaell Wicks of the parish of St. Mary Axe in the Citty of London, esq., and Thomas Evans of Malmesbury, mercer, of the other part. Whereas said Edmund and Richard Bruneing have sold and conveyed to said William Alexander, a messuage called Blanchard's,[1] &c., parcel of the manor of Somerford Boales, *als.* Bolles, situate in or near Broad Somerford and held by some lease determinable upon the death of one Thomas Chelton. Also to said Michaell Wicks, a messuage or tenement called Mayo's Farme, and to said Thomas Evans a messuage or tenement called The Grove, and several closes, meadows, lands, and appurtenances to same, and also an enclosed ground called the Great Velver, *als.* the Great Ffernfeild, about four acres, heretofore, parcel of before mentioned Mayo's farme. Now this Indenture wittnesseth that Edmund and Richard Bruneing have bargained and sold to said William Alexander, Michaell Wicks, and Thomas Evans, All that the Manor or Lordshipp of Somerford Boales, *als.* Bolles, and all that farme called Rummings, held for the lives of—— Selles two daughters, and all that farme called Serjeant's, and all that farme called Lee's living, now or late in the possession of the widow Lee, all part of said manor of Somerford Boales situate in Great or Little Somerford, or in one of them." All parties to be indemnified from rent charges, quit rents, &c. Witnesses, Francis Bruninge and Robert Southam.

Another of William Alexander's possessions, Cotterills or Cockrells (now West Street farm), had formerly belonged to the Mompessons, who also appear to have held "one moyetye or halfe parte of the manor of Somerford Magna." The house is an ancient building and has probably undergone many changes. In the front wall are two small carved stones, much worn, but one evidently has borne the *lion rampant* of the Mompessons;[2] there is also some zigzag ornamentation, but all these stones appear to have been removed from their original positions and

[1] In 1703 there was a mortgage on Blanchard's (its various parcels of ground minutely described) to Mary Gore, of Aldrington, widow (of Thomas Gore, the antiquary), for £200. Signature and seal of Mary Gore, on a lozenge, *three bull's heads caboshed*, impaling *a lion rampant*.—MEREDITH. Witnesses—Francis Gore, John, Rachel and Francis Goodenough.

[2] The manor of Seagry, adjoining Somerford, was held till 1648 by descendants of a branch of the Mompessons, and in *Aubrey and Jackson*, under "Seagre vulgo' Segarey" (note, p. 282), is mention of some property called "Segre Cockerel's." See also Aubrey's *Armorial Plates*, xxviii, 409, for coat of Mompesson.

may have belonged to some other building. Previous to 1603 Cotterills was in the occupation of Philip Batten, whose will[1] takes us back to the time of the Yewes in Somerford, and dating as it does from the first year of James I, speaks of a life which had probably extended at least through the whole of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

"In the name of God, Amen, the 21st August, 1603. I, Philip Batten of Broad Somerford in the county of Wilts and diocese of Sarum, yeoman, hole in bodie and of perfect memorie (God be thanked therefore) doe make my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following, ffirst I bequeathe my soule being departed from my bodie to Almightie God the Father, the Sonne and the Holy Ghost, and my bodie to be buryed in the church or churchyard of Broad Somerford.

To our Lady Church of Sarum 2s.

To prsh. church of Broad Somerford one load of paving stones.

To Margery my daughter my lease of Starkley grove and 10 of my best kine, 20 of my best sheepe, one of my best beddes with the furniture, and the third part of my silver spoones. Owt of the which ground of Starkley grove and stocke of kine I reserve lx.li of loful english money hereafter to be bequeathed.

To Ellen my daughter my lease of the Church house and threescore pounds to be paid by £10 yearly out of Starkley grove, 40 sheep, 2 kine, my second best bed furnished and a third part of my silver spoons. Provided allwayes that yt eyther of my said daughters shall happen to depart this lief befor the day of her marriage or the age of 21 yeres then legacies shall be to the survivor of them.

To Arthur Taplin 3 sheepe.

Item, I doe earnestly request and heartyly desire Richard Atwood, clerk, John Stratton, yeoman, John Batten, my brother, and William Knappe, my kinsman, to be overseers of this my last will and testament, giving unto them or the more part of them, power to determine any variance or controversie which shall arise about the same. All the rest of my goods and chataIles[2] unbequeathed, my debtes paid, my funeralle

[1] Proved January, 1604 (Archdeaconry Wilts. File I, No. 113).

[2] The inventory of "gooddes and chattalles" comprised the "testator's apparrell and a corslet pike, furnished with other arms," priced at £9 13*s.* 4*d.* In the "halle" and "p'lor" and in the various chambers was the usual substantial furniture, beds for two servants, "10 payre of sheets, 6 doz. of napkins, 6 payre of pillowe beres, 7 table cloathes, 2 carpets and 4 cushins," the linen, &c. valued at £16 17*s.* 4*d.* A doz. silver spoons, £4. Brass "poyter" and iron stuff, wool and yarn. Concluding with the cattle, "6 oxen, 6 calfes, 10 yong beastes, 12 kine, 100 sheepe and the horse beastes", the whole amounting to £399.

and legacies dischardged, I give and bequeath unto Margerie my wief, whom I ordeyn and make the sole and only executrix of this my last will.

In presence of Richard Attwoodde,[1] Humfry Mayo, Willm. Knapp. John Batten's mark. Thomas Batten's mark."

A few years after Philip Batten's death came the sale of the Mompesson property in 1609, introducing the families of Barrett and Bayliffe as owners of Cockrells and other lands in Somerford. Forty years afterwards copies were made of the deeds pertaining to this transaction, and form a thick roll, which contains much interesting matter, but from which one can hardly do more than give extracts. A note at the beginning informs us that on January 1st, 1649, "This indenture was exa'i'ed, by Sam Webley and myselfe, with the indenture itselfe in the presence of Mr. John Wells, whoo looked on this coppie when it was in exa'i'ason. N. Barrett, John Wells, Samuel Webley."

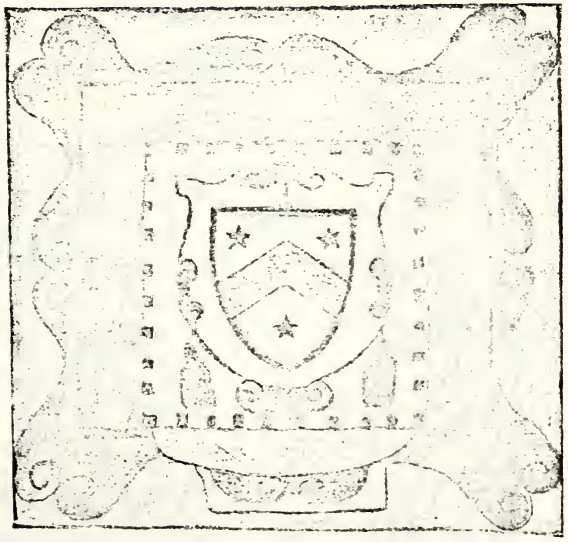
The first indenture sets forth that on Jan. 29th, 7th James (1609), Thomas Mompesson of Corton, co. Wilts, Esq., in consideration of £280 from Nicholas Barrett, gent., of Tytherton Lucas, and William Baylieff, the younger, of Mounckton, in Chippenham,

"Hath granted and sold to said Nicholas Barrett his heires and assigns for ever all that messuage or tenement in Somerford Magna, late in tenure of Philipp Batten deceased, commonly called Cockrells, with all appurtenances, Also all that messuage late in tenure of said Philipp Batten called by the name of Fletchers or the Church House[2], all that messuage late in tenure of Thomas Hoskyns, and all that messuage which sometymes was one Barne called Lucas now or late in tenure of

[1] Rector of Great Somerford 1578—1605 ("Richard Woodde, rector," in deed of 1586). This is the gentleman who was "drowned coming home," and who, also according to *Aubrey and Jackson* (p. 284), must have known something about the murder of Harry Long by Sir Henry and Sir Charles Danvers. The signature of Charles Danvers appears several times in these old deeds. The rectory was partly rebuilt some years ago, but still incorporates Mr. Attwood's parlour.

[2] There is a field called "Church's" not far from the church, but no other trace now of a church house in Somerford.

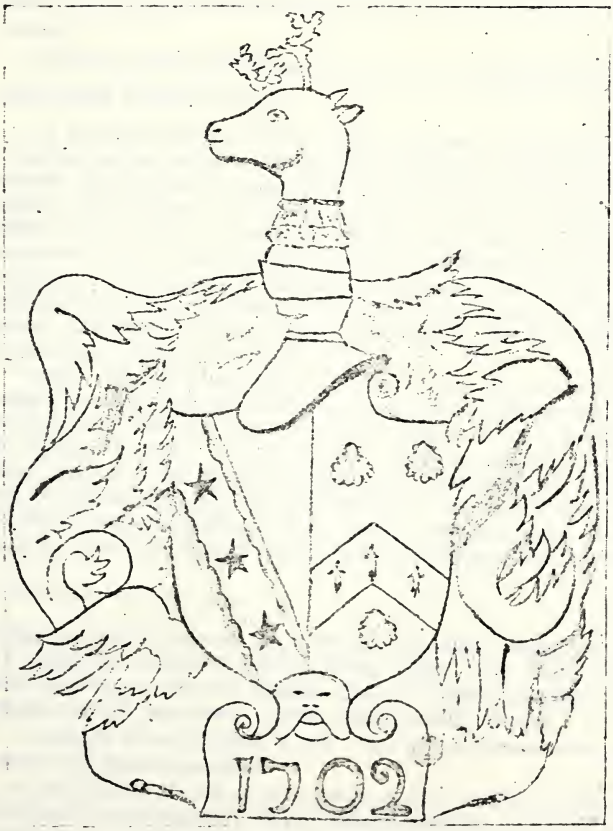
said Thomas Hoskyns at any time within the last 20 years, which were the inheritance or possession of Thomas Mompesson, Esqre, deceased, father of said Thomas Mompesson, party to these presents, or which before that were the inheritance or possession of Thomas Mompesson, Esqre, deceased, grandfather of said Thomas Mompesson, party to these presents, situate in Somerford aforesaid, with all and singular wood, trees, reversion and remaynder, &c., &c. And also the one moyetye or one halfe parte of the mannor of Somerford aforesaid, together with the one moyetye of the Rights, Royalties, services, Court Barron, Court Leetes, &c., &c., to said mannor belonging, in possession of said Thomas Mompesson."



BARRETT.

By far the greater part of this long deed deals with the exceptions, which were:—two messuages late in tenure of William Knappe, one called Culverhouse Place and the other Blewette, one tenement in occupation of Alice, widow of Thomas Poleridge, deceased, and several leases, namely: one indenture bearing date 27th July, 40th Elizabeth, made by said Thomas Mompesson, Henry Mompesson of Corton, and Drewe Mompesson of Knock, to Philip Batten, being a lease of Fletchers or the Church House for lives of himself and his daughters Hellen and Margery; one lease of Cockrells, dated 2nd May, 3rd James, to Margery, widow of Philip Batten, her daughter Margery, and William Baylieff for their three lives: and two other leases to Thomas Hoskyns

of his house and the barn called Lucas for lives of himself, his wife Hellen, their son John, and Margery and Margarett their daughters. Constance, wife of Thomas Mompesson, and his brothers Henry and John were included in the guarantee, and Giles Parslowe, citizen and grocer, of London, was also a "party."[1]



ANDREWS *impaling* TOWNSEND.

Nicholas Barrett died the year following his purchase of the Mompesson property, his will and other papers shewing the

[1] The following names occur among the many witnesses to these deeds:—Henry and John Baylieff, Richard Bielbye, Anthony Neate (bayliffe of

part William Bayliffe had in the transaction. In the garden wall of the old manor house at Tytherton Lucas (West Tytherton) may be seen the shield of BARRETT,[1] evidently removed to make way for the more imposing coat of ANDREWS *impaling* TOWNSEND, date 1702, now over the front door of the house.

Will of Nicholas Barrett the sonne of Hugh Barrett[2] and father unto Edward Barrett.

"I, Nicholas Barrett, sonne and heir apparent of Hugh Barrett of Tytherton Lucas, gentleman, being sick in body, but of good and perfect memory, doe make and ordeigne this my last will and testament, 14th August, 1610 (Proved 21st November, 1610, P.C.C. 97 Wingfield), My body to be buryed in the church or chappell of Tytherton Lucas by the discretion of my well beloved father, and concerning my worldly substance my will and meaning is that all land and tenements which were settled upon me by my so loving father by conveyance upon my marriage shall goe, be, and come after my decease according to the true intent and meaning of the first conveyance.

"Item.—Where diverse lands and tenements scytuate in Broad Somerford are conveyed unto me and my heires by Thomas Mompesson, esqre. which were so conveyed unto me at the instance of my brother-in-law Mr. William Baylieff, partly because my said brother-in-law having a former interest for his life in some part of the same premises would not have the same conveyed unto himself lest the said interest for life should be thereby extinguished and drowned, and partly because myself, standing bound for my said brother-in-law in divers somes of money, it

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Chippenham, 1629), Zacheus Isham, William Proudlove, clerk (1610), vicar of Chippenham, George Wrottesley, Rich. Longe, Peter Porter, Charles Snell, Josias Taylor, Thomas Stoakes, Thomas Hawkins (bayliffe of Chippenham, 1607), Edward Berry, Charles Danvers and Jo. Pepyes.

[1] Aubrey's *Armorial Plates*, X, 176. *On a chevron between three mullets, as many lions passant guardant.*

[2] See Daniell's *History of Chippenham*, p. 187. The full inscription on the tablet to Hugh Barrett, in West Tytherton church, runs as follows:—"Hic jacet Corpvs Hvgonis Barrett, | Generosi, qvi | obdormivit in domino vicesimo | secvndo die | Ivnii anno ætatis | svæ octogesimo qvinto an'o | domini millesimo | sexcentesimo vicesimo | septimo." In notes to pedigree of Snell, *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 133, we see that Hugh Barrett married Susan, widow of Edmund Long, of Keilwey (Kellaways), and daughter of Nicholas Snell, esq., of Kington St. Michael, who at the Dissolution managed to acquire the "Grange of the Lord Abbot of Glastonbury," his late master.

was ment that the said lands and premises should be unto me for my security in respect of said sums of money, I doe, therefore, give and bequeath all said land and premises in Somerford unto my father Mr. Hugh Barrett, upon this trust and confidence that my executor, being saved harmlesse and indempnifyed of all such debts for which I stand bound for my said brother-in-law, my father shall settle said lands in Somerford eyther upon my said brother-in-law and his heirs or unto such persons as my said brother-in law shall appoynt by act or deed in his life tyme or by his last Will and testament.

"To my well-beloved wife Elizabeth the one halfe of all my howsehold stuffe, and the rest of all my goods and chattells to my loving father whom I appoynt executor of this my will, humbly desiring him to pay such debts as I owe, and to provide for and bring up my children in such sort as by true intent of said conveyance made upon my marriage he hath most lovingly undertaken to doe. My well-beloved brother-in-law Mr. Henry Bayliffe and my brother Mr. Richard Barrett to be my Overseers."

William Bayliffe's liabilities are made clear in an indenture made 4th December, 1617 "between John Baylieff, of the Middle Temple, esqre., and William Baylieff, late of Sambourne[1] farm in the parish of Chippenham, gent., and Margery, his wife, and Hugh Barret, gent., of Tytherton Lucas, of the one part, and Richard Barrett, sonne of Hugh Barrett, and John Stratton, of Segrey, gent., of the other part. Witnesseth that said John Bayliffe, William Bayliffe, Margery, his wife, and Hugh Barrett, in consideration of 2 sums of £140 and £100 paid by Richard Barrett to Otho Nicholson,[2] esq., due by bond of said William Baylieff; and £123 more to Alice Knapp; £125 to William Thorneburgh, gent.; £50 14*s.* 4*d.* to John Mayo; £18 14*s.* 9*d.* to James Townsend; £24 to Phillipp Baynard, gent.; £7 to John Scott, and £3 to Isack Gale, all paid by Richard Barrett for debts of said William Baylieff. And also for £520 paid by Richard Barrett to said John Baylieff, and 10*s.* to Hugh Barrett, have bargained and sold to said Richard Barrett, his heirs, &c." Here follows a full description of the property purchased by Nicholas Barrett, namely, Cottrells, the Church House, Hoskyns' messuage, and Lucas "Moyety of mannor" and exceptions as before; with an additional exception of a lease granted 2nd May, 13th James, to John Mayo and Margery, his

[1] Enquiries have been made in this magazine (vol. i, pp. 374, 565) as to the name of Sambourne, and though the name is now almost forgotten in Chippenham, there are those who can remember the old house of Sambourne farm which, when the railway was constructed, had to make way for the great embankment between the station and the village of Lowden. The farm land extended into the district called Foghamshire, and has since become the property of various owners.

[2] Receiver of the King's "composition money". See *Records of Chippenham*, p. 324.

wife by John Baylieff (wife's name Magdalen) and William Baylieff. Also, except such "advantage as may accrue by reason of a Recognizance[1] of £2,000 acknowledged by Thomas Mompesson to Sir George Kingsmill and others to use of Sir John Thorneburgh by reason of any extent or assignment of same."

John Stratton to hold Thomas Mompesson's bond of £500 to William Bayliffe.

Finally, in 1621, Edward Barrett, son and heir of Nicholas Barrett, deceased, on payment of £600 to his uncle Richard Barrett (wife's name Edith) was put in possession of Cottrell's, &c., &c., Constance Mompesson's "release of dower," for which she received 100 marks, closing the transaction.

The further steps by which Cottrell's at last came into the possession of William Alexander may be briefly stated as follows:—In 1627 Edward Barrett sold it to John Wells; in 1654 it passed to Henry Grail, of Malmesbury, gent., who charged some part of the property with a rent of £10 a year for apprenticing poor children of Malmesbury, and in 1687 William Alexander purchased Cottrell's of Thomas Davys, gent., of the Bourne, Stroud, Gloucester, grandson and heir-at-law of Henry Grayle.

(To be continued).

M. E. Light.

[1] Three long deeds with dates 1612-13 are concerning this "Recognizance in the nature of a Statute Staple" and introduce a host of names, some of note and others only interesting in Somerford Annals. They relate that on Nov. 20th. 1596, Thomas Mompesson, of Corton *als.* Cortington, before Sir John Popham, then Lord Chief Justice of Court of Pleas, became bound in the sum of £2,000 to Sir George Kingsmill, knt., late Justice of Court of Common Pleas by the name of George Kingsmill, esq., serjeant-at-law, and to Sir Edward Cooke (Coke), knt., Lord Chief Justice, by the name of Edward Cooke, esq., then attorney General, and to Nicholas ffarrer, of London, merchant; which recognizance was upon trust to the use of Sir John Thorneburgh, knt., of Lockford, co. Southampton. "Sythence which time" Sir George Kingsmill had died and the recognizance had become forfeited, whereupon the other two trustees had "sued out execution," the manors of Calne, Witchampton, Somerford Magna and Cheesegrove, *als.* Chixgrove, being "extended and taken in extent," said extent being in due course set over to Thomas Atkins of Chippenham (bayliffe of the borough in 1603) and John Baylieff of the Middle Temple, esq., whereupon John Mayo's house in Broad Somerford was entered on March 8th, 1612, by William Toope, gent., of Corton, as by virtue of Sir Edward Coke's letter of attorney, and the new trustees were placed in possession.. Other trustees in respect of the Hoskyns leases, for benefit of William Yewe, clothier, and Aldelm

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF THE FAMILIES OF BATT AND BYLEY, OF SALISBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

(Continued from Vol. II, p. 583.)

(2.) THOMAS BATT. In September 1658, four months after the date of Richard Batt's will, Henry Grubb, mayor, leased to Thomas Batte, weaver, for 40 years, at a yearly rent of 4*s.* a tenement and garden in the Old Port [St. Mary's parish] the boundaries being thus described:—a tenement of Matthew Page, gent., south—tenement of Mayor, &c., north—abutting on the town ditch called "Lulle Diche" east—king's highway west. Witnesses, Henry Grubb, Henry Morris, Anthony Cley, John Willes and others.

(3.) JOHN BATT. Son of Richard Batt (1) by Agnes Whittocke. He was legatee of property in Devizes and Westbury by will of his father. In 1591, as John Batte of Devizes, clothman, he obtained a lease for 60 years from William Brunker, of Earlstoke, John Drew, of Southbroom, and others, feofees of St. Mary's Church lands, of a tenement and garden in the Old Port—was Mayor of Devizes, 1595—and sold lands in or near Westbury to James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, who died seised thereof 14th March, 1629. *Inq. post mortem.* His burial is thus recorded in St. John's parish register—

1600, March, "Mr. John Bat ye 27 daye."

Comlye, yeoman, were Roger Warre, of the Middle Temple, Richard Atkins of Sutton Benger, and Adam Tuck *als.* Pedington, of Clack. By another indenture, John Bayliffe was to hold all such lands in the deed of extent as were of the inheritance of Hugh Barrett and others till the £2,000 should be raised. Any fine or composition for such lands to be paid at Leckford by William Bayliffe.

His Will, dated 23 March 1599, is as follows—

WILL OF JOHN BATT, OF DEVIZES, P.C.C. *(Wallopp 21).*

John Batt, of the Devizes, co. Wilts., sicke. Dated 23 March, 1599 [42 Elizabeth]. To be buried in church of St. John Baptist. To sonn Richard Batt lease in Westburie, called Chalcott. To daughter Margaret £20 and 30 shillings a year for life and a bedd. To daughter Elianor £20. To brother Tucker four nobles yearelie out of house where Alexander Webb nowe dwelleth. To daughter Christiball £20 at age of 26 yeares. To daughter Elizabeth £10 at marriage and other £10 at age of 26. To godsone Samuel Kente[1] a yewe and lambe. To Marie Batt 10 sheepe. To son John Batt house in Devizes where Alexander Webb dwelleth, and other houses in Devizes and in Westburie, and 20 ewes and lambs. To repairs of Almshouses in Devizes 40*s*. To daughter Margaret after decease of her mother, my silver bolle and a cowe. To daughter Ellinor a little silver goblett. To Thomas Eire, his sone, house in devizes where Pavey dwelleth, after decease of my wife. To son John Batt 10*s*. yearely, while sonn Richard shall enjoye lands, &c., wherein Hedges now dwelleth. Wife Elizabeth and son Richard residuary legatees and executors. Robert Drewe, gent.,[2] and John Kente, gent.,[3] overseers.

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[1] Samuel, third son of John Kent, Esq., baptised at St. John's, Devizes, 18th Dec., 1591. *See subsequent note.*

[2] Robert Drewe, of Southbroom, esq., born 1574, died 1644. He married Jane 2nd daughter of John Jackman, citizen and grocer of London, son and heir of Edward Jackman, alderman and sheriff, who died 1596. In the Wilts Visitation she is wrongly described as "Jane, daughter of Alderman Jackman, of London."

There seems to have been a relationship between the Batt and Drew families. Samuel Batt, rector of East Coulston, Wilts, in his will dated 1684, gives to his son Samuel £5 over and above £20 *given him by his aunt Drew*; and to his own wife, Mary, "land called Belle Inne, in South Broome in Bishop's Cannings." The wife Mary, by Will 1689, gives to the same son, Samuel, £20 at the age of 21, on condition that he convey all his right "to my messuage and Inne in the Devize Greene," now in possession of William Hiscocke, to said Hiscock.—*Wills. Peculiar of Sub Dean of Sarum.*

[3] John Kent, son of Roger Kent, of Copenhall, co. Chester. *See Heralds' Visitation.* He settled in Devizes, was successively Mayor, Town Clerk and M.P. for the Borough. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Wyatt, of Calne, and built the house No. 16, Market Place, Devizes, on one of the gables of the west front of which are the initials "I $_{M}$ K"—John and Mary Kent—and date "1619." He died 1st Oct., 1630, aged 72, and his Monumental Brass, with effigies of himself and wife, is still to be seen in St. John's Church, where he was buried.

I owe brother Tucker £10. Father-in-lawe oweth me £10. Sundry small debts, &c. Proved 23 April, 1600, by Richard Goodall, Not. Pub., Attorney for executors.

His wife Elizabeth (*née* Elizabeth Tucker?) survived him, and the following entry in St. John's register seems to record her burial :—

1603, Dec. 20, Mres. Bat.

(4.) RICHARD BATT, of St. John's, Devizes, clothier, son of John Batt (3). Legatee of lands in Westbury, called Chalcott, by Will of his father. Churchwarden of St. John's, Devizes, 1605, in which year the older registers from 1556 were "newelie ingrossed and written out" by John Davis, then Rector. Will dated 9 Nov., 1611.

WILL OF RICHARD BATT, OF DEVIZES, P.C.C. (*Capell* 8).

Richard Batt, of the devizes, co. Wilts, clothier. Dated 9 Nov. 9 James I. To be buried in St. John's neere father and mother. To the church of o^r^ Ladie at Salisbury 12*d*. To church of St. John's 5*s*, and like sum to poor of the parish. To sons Richard, Henry, and Nicholas, each £30 at age of 24. To daughter Mary £30, and great brass pann. To sonn Henry sundry houses in Devizes. To sonn Richard house where I now dwell. To Thomas Wintersell £6. To brother John Batt £5 for use of sister Christable, and to brother John 40*s*. Wife Agnes residuary legatee and executrix. Friends Thomas Grubbe[1] and William Carr, gent., overseers. Witnesses, John Walker, Thomas Winter, ffraunces Reade, John Batte and William Car. Proved 11 Feb. 1612 by Executrix.

In St. John's register we find the following entry of burial :—

1611, Mr. Richard Bat was buried the 13 November.

(5.) JOHN BATT. Son of John Batt (3) and younger brother of Richard (4). He was baptized at St. John's, 12 Jan. 1583, and in 1622 is described as "of St. Maries in the Devizes, Inholder, and a widower." On 25 May in this year he obtained a licence to marry, as a second wife, Elizabeth Lewen, of the neighbouring village of Rowde, widow—at St.

[1] Thomas Grubbe, of Potterne, son of Henry Grubbe, M. P. for Devizes. *See former note.* He married Susan, daughter and heiress of John Hart, Alderman, of Bristol.

Mary's, Devizes. *(Marriage Licences in Sarum Registry.)* At the Heralds' Visitation of Wilts in 1623, John Batt was one of the Master Wardens of the fraternity of Clothiers, Weavers, and Drapers of Devizes. His will has not been found.

The following extracts from the registers of St. John's parish refer mostly to this and the succeeding generation :—

Baptisms. 1563—Dec., Bridget Bat the 5 daye.
1568—Jone Bat the 14 of ffeb.
1574—May, Margaret Bat the 8 daye.
„ —July, Steven Bat the 4 day.
1576—March, Elnor Bat the 10 day.
1580—William Batt and Christabell White[1] the 25 day of December.
1583—John Batt, ye 12 of Januarie.
1587—Dec., Elizabeth Bat the 10 daye.
1594—Richard (*sic*), the 8 day of Octob^r.
1596—Jan., Henry Bat the 15 daye.
1598—ffeb., Edward Batt the 11 daye.

Marriages. 1590—Nov. 23, Thomas Heires [Eyers] and Jone Bat.
1600—Sep. 22, ffranncis Reade and Margaret Bat.
1601—Oct. 14, Thomas Wintersall and Elnor Bat.

(6.) RICHARD BATT. Of Devizes, yeoman, (baptized 8 Oct. 1594 ?), eldest son of Richard (4). His Will is as follows :—

WILL OF RICHARD BATT, OF DEVIZES (*Cons. Court of Sarum, file* 14).

Richard Batt, of the Burrough of Devizes, co. Wilts., yeoman. Dated 31 Oct., 1669. To wife Jane profitts of all lands and houses during the time my tenant Thomas Paradise have to come in his house, and after she shall enjoy the backer part of my house next the garden during her life. To cosen Joane Holloway £20. To cosen John Whatley £20 and rent of tenement the widow Gardener liveth in during her life. To cosen Robert ffranklyn £20. To cosen John Bise[2] all my lands

[1] Apparently some mistake. The entry should perhaps have been "William White and Christabell Batt." Christabell, the daughter of John Batt, is mentioned in his will dated 1600.

[2] This bequest to "Cousin Bisse" seems quickly to have become matter for litigation. He died some twelve months after, and his son Thomas Bisse, of Westbury under the Plain, co. Wilts, broadweaver, filed a Bill in Chancery, 30 June, 1671, setting forth that "Richard Batt, late of the Borough of Devizes, yeoman, by Will dated 31 Oct., 1669, gave to his cousin John Bisse, lands, &c., in the said borough—said John died about November last, and your orator is his son and heir."

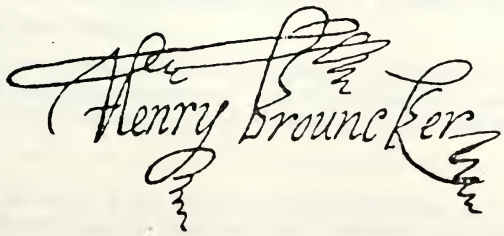
and houses at South end of the town. To cosen Elizabeth Stratford, widow, £20. To cosen Samuel Batt 5s. My wife Joan Batt res. legatee and sole executrix. My friends John ffreeme and Thomas Paradise to be overseers. Witnesses—Elizabeth Paradise, Gilbert Cleeue and John ffreeme.

Inventory taken 8 Nov., 1669, by John ffreue, Thomas Paradise and George Slopen (Sloper?). Total £341 14*s*. Proved 20 Nov, 1669, by executrix above named.

He died without issue, and as no descendants are mentioned in the will it is probable that his younger brother (7) NICHOLAS BATT, who had emigrated to America some thirty-five years previously, and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, was at that time the only surviving male representative of the Devizes Batts. By his wife Lucy, whom he probably married in New England, he had three daughters—Sarah—Mary, married to Nathaniel Elithorp, of Ipswich, Mass.—and Ann, married to John Webster, of Newbury, Mass. The Devizes emigrant lived to nearly or quite the age of fourscore, surviving his elder brother, Richard, ten years—and died on the 6th Dec., 1679—his wife having predeceased him on 26 January in the same year.

DUGDALE OF SEEND.

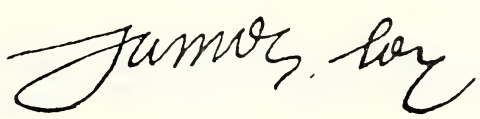
From a Deed, now in possession of Mr. Coleman, of Tottenham, we learn that Christopher Dugdale, of Coulston,



and Clerk of the same place, purchased for £80 the lands mentioned in the Indenture printed in vol. i., p. 194, from Henry Brouncker, of Melksham, son of Sir William Brouncker,

knt.,[1] deceased; it is dated 28th June, 1597; signed and sealed (the seal is lost) in the presence of Willm. Aubrey, Bartholomewe Cromwell, ffrauncis Bower, and Thomas fflower. The deed itself is signed by Henry Brouncker alone.

The Memorandum of enrolment is signed by James Ley, Esq., J.P. (is this the future Earl of Marlborough?), in



presence of Samuel Apleford, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, on the 29th of July, 1597.

The Memorandum that Christopher Dugdale entered upon these lands, 26th of October, 1598, is witnessed by, amongst others, William Goodyere, Clerk.

WILL OF JONATHAN CHILD, WILTS.

In searching for wills of the Child and Estcourt family I found the following unexpected conjunction of the two names in the will of Jonathan Child, Wilts (144 Buckingham), which, short and without preamble just as it is given here, seems to tell its own story :—

"To Mrs. Beata Estcourt, executrix, all my stock of hay and corne and all live cattle, and my watch and three rings. To cousins John and Edward Hill and cousin Sarah Stafford 4*l.* each. Daniel Chelshire, of

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[1] *See* Vol. ii., p. 486, where Q. urges that the fact that in the Visitations, Edward Long, of Monkton, is not described as a knight is a proof that he was not one; here, in a legal document, Brouncker is called a knight, but he is *not* so called in the printed Visitations of Wilts, 1565, and 1623. Perhaps some of our readers can tell us whether he is so described in the original Visitations in possession of the College of Arms.

Rodbourne, 10 guineas. Thos. Talboys this best gray suite of cloaths with frosted buttons. Feb. 2nd, 1720, the above was wrote by direction of Mr. Jonathan Child, and read to him, and he was asked if he would give any other legacies, and he declared he would not give any more from Mrs. Estcourt. Witnesses, John Cove, Henry Smith."

M. E. LIGHT.

From the *London Gazette*, from Thursday, Sept. 22 to Saturday, Sept. 24, 1709. [Printed by J. Tonson at Grays-Inn Gate.]

"Whereas Henry Bishop of the Borough of Devizes in Wiltshire, being, for a notorious riot, committed to the Prison of the said Borough; two persons in Vizards, did on the night between the third and fourth of August last, assault the watch near the said Prison, break open the Prison Door, and rescue the Prisoner; her Majesty does hereby strictly charge and command all persons who shall have any knowledge who the two men in Vizards were (as they will answer the contrary at their utmost peril) to discover the same to one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State, or to the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said Town, to the end the said Offenders may be prosecuted according to Law, and brought to condign Punishment. And as an Encouragement to such Discovery, her Majesty has ordered a Reward of 20*l.* to be paid by the Sheriff of the County of Wilts, who is hereby required to pay the same to any Person or Persons that shall make such Discovery, for one or both of the Offenders by him or them discovered, so as he or they may be apprehended, in order to be proceeded against according to Law.—SUNDERLAND."

Queries.

Waylen Book-plates.—Can anyone inform me whether the late Mr. James Waylen designed any other Book-plates besides that of the late Rev. E. Wilton, of West Lavington? Can anyone supply me with the names of any other Book-plate designers and engravers of Wiltshire origin?

EDITOR.

The Missing Register of Addison's Baptism, Where is it?—The village of Milston, near Amesbury, claims the distinction of having been the birthplace of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Addison, sometime Secretary of State, whose name is justly celebrated in the annals of English literature. He was the son of the Rev. Lancelot Addison, who became Vicar of Hilmarton in 1662, on the presentation of the King, and in 1670 was also presented by Frederick Hyde, knt., Serjeant-at-law, to the Rectory of Milston. He resigned the former living in 1680, and died about the year 1703.[1]

His son Joseph was born at the Rectory, at Milston, on 1st May, 1672. Dr. Johnson says that appearing unlikely to live he was christened on the day of his birth. The baptism was duly entered in the Parish Register at the time, but has since been cut out, and is still missing.

The late Mr. Charles E. Rendall, who was lord of the manor of Milston, told me, many years ago, that he well

[1] He was apparently the author of the following works: "West Barbary, or a short Narrative of the Revolutions of the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, with an Account of the present Customs, Sacred, Civil, and Domestick, by Lancelot Addison." Oxford, 1671, 8vo. Also "An Introduction to the Sacrament, or a Short and Plain and Safe Way to the Communion Table, by L. Addison, D.D." 1686, 12mo.

remembered the entry in the Parish Register, and that he saw it there for the last time in 1816. Soon afterwards it disappeared, as well as some small fragments of stained glass from the Church windows, and it was found that both had been given by the then Rector of Milston to Mr. Charles Bowles, of Shaftesbury, the historian of the Hundred of Chalke, as objects of antiquarian interest.

Mr. Bowles dying, an application was afterwards made to his representatives for a return to the parish of the missing register if it should be found among his papers; but this meeting with an uncourteous reply the matter dropped.

This occurred just at the time of a Coursing Meeting at Amesbury, at which Charles Dickens happened to be present, who, breakfasting with Mr. Rendall, and hearing his relation of the matter, is said to have reproduced it in one of his Works under the title of "The Missing Register."

As the cutting from the Register may still remain undestroyed, and its owner, on knowing its history, may be glad to restore it again to the book from which it was taken in 1816, it is, I think, well thus to record its loss in the pages of *W. N. & Q.*

E. K.

The following is from *The Times*, June 25th, 1898:—

Art Sale.—Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold yesterday a small collection of interesting objects and old English furniture from Bilton-hall, Rugby, formerly the residence of Joseph Addison, and property from other sources. The Addison articles included an octagonal snuff-box, of silver and mother-o'-pearl, containing an oval miniature in oils of Joseph Addison when a young man—£10 (Colnaghi and Co.); a miniature portrait of Joseph Addison, in blue coat and full-bottomed wig, by Zincke—30 guineas (Ushant); an old English walnutwood arm-chair, arms carved with scroll foliage —21 guineas (James); an old English bench, boldly carved with scroll foliage—26 guineas (Eyles); a panel of old English

needlework, representing a stag hunt—£20 (Grose); an old inlaid walnutwood cabinet, carved with Moses with the Tables of the Law, 89in. by 90in.—44 guineas (Simpson); and a pair of Chippendale mahogany folding card tables—32 guineas (James).

Westbury Cup—Colonel Wanklyn.—The only mention of this Cup in Nightingale's *Church Plate of the County of Wilts* is an extract from Hoare's *Hundred of Westbury*. On the 27th of June last year it was sold at Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods' Auction Rooms for £69 17*s.* 6*d.*, being at the rate of 55*s.* per oz., and is thus described:—"Lot 78. A silver-gilt standing Cup and Cover, in the form of an acorn; 10⅝in. high, London hall-mark, 1589. Engraved, *Given to the Church of Westbury by Collonel Wancklen and Mary Contes of Marlbrou*, 1671. It was sold by the Churchwardens of Westbury, Wilts, in 1848. Colonel Wancklen was a Cavalier officer in the wars of Charles I's time. He afterwards became steward to the Earl of Marlborough, and after the Earl's death married the widow. Vide *History of Wiltshire*, and Cokayne's *Complete Peerage*. This Cup is noticed in Nightingale's *Wiltshire Chalices*."

When, to whom, and at what price was it first sold, and what is its history? Its sale is not mentioned in the Westbury Churchwardens' Books, nor is it referred to in the Memoir of Mr. Brown, Vicar at the above date, who is said to have sold it to procure new Communion plate; in whose possession is it now?

Further information as to Colonel Wanklyn would be acceptable.

A. J. S.

[G. E. C., in his *Complete Peerage*, calls Thomas Wanklyn son of "a Smith," and in a note refers to "Anthony à Wood's Life" for an account of this marriage, etc.—Ed.]

Jones of Keevil.—Can any of your readers give me information respecting this family, additional to that contained in the review in vol. ii., p. 445? What was their connexion with the Seftons of Edington, and with the Founder of Broadgates Hall? Contemporary Jones wills—those I have seen at any rate—do not mention the Seftons.

WALTER JONES.

Wendy Rectory,
Royston.

Replies.

Turpin's Stone.—Boulter (vol. ii, p. 585).—Some account of Boulter will be found in *The Highwaymen of Wiltshire*, with notes of Goldwell and other matters, by N. B. Randle, Market Place, Devizes. Robber's Stone is not, I think, connected with Dick Turpin.

C. P.

Ellis of Wilts (vol. ii, pp. 436, 484).—Looking through the first book of the Mere Registers, I have found the following entries:—

CHRISTENINGS.

1676. John Ellis, the son of Thomas Ellis, November the 9th.
1678. Jean Ellis, the daughter of Thomas Ellis, December the 26th.
1679. An Ellis, the daughter of Thomas Ellis, ffebruary the 6th.
1681. Thomas Ellis, the son of Thomas Ellis, ffebruary the 26.

1683. Jeane Ellis, the daughter of Thomas Ellis, December the 23.

1685. Mary, the daughter of Thomas Ellis, July the 19th.

1687. Richard, the son of Thomas Ellis, December the 26.

1689. Christopher, the son of Thomas Ellis, March the 3.

WEDDINGS.

1675. Thomas Ellis & Jeane ffisher, married January the 24th.

1657. Richard Pitman and Eddith Ellish, of ..... was published three lord daies, May ye 10th, 17th, 24th. Richard Pitman and Eddith Ellish was married the 12th of June.

BURIALLS.

1631. Thomas Ellis, of the parish of Gillingham, ye xxvij of November.

1638. John Ellis, January.

1678. Jeane Ellis, ye daughter of Thomas Ellis, January the 16th.

1684. Jeane Ellis, the daughter of Thomas Ellis, October the first.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1632 is the following entry:—

"To Mr. Poore the Corroner for that the bodie of Thomas Ellis received of us such holie rites as did not belong unto him before the Corroner had viewed him ffor wch offence the Corroner would have laied a great ffine uppon the Townеshipp if we had not agreed wth him and gave him vj*s.* viij*d.*"

And in 1633, "To Thomas Cowley for moneys laied out to the Crowner about the body of Thomas Ellis, Cooper, and one Thomas Dallymore, both of the p'ish of Gillingham, whoe tooke their Deathes within this p'ish." } xij*s.*

THOS. H. BAKER.

Dauntsey Arms (vol. ii, p. 537).—As architect for the new college at West Lavington, it fell to me to design the achievement of William Dauntsey, the founder of the charity, which is placed over the doorway, and I took some pains to ascertain the arms borne by him.

As Mr. Kite says (*Wilts Brasses*, p. 82) the Dauntsey Arms vary very considerably, and in a letter to me he stated that he had never met with any coat known actually to have been borne by William Dauntsey himself.

The arms of the Dauntseys of West Lavington, as given in the Heralds' Visitation of Wilts, 1623, are *a lion rampant chasing a wyvern*. The arms borne by John Dauntsey, nephew of William (and who died in 1559), as painted on a piece of glass found near Deptford Inn, near Wylye, are given by Mr. Kite as *party per pale, or and argent, three bars dancetty gules*.

The shield on the monument of Joan Dewale in Dauntsey Church (the heiress of Sir Walter Dauntsey, Kt., whose will is dated 26th August, 1420) has *three bars nebuly*. Canon Jackson says (*Aubrey*, p. 297, *note*), that the North Wilts Dauntseys used *three bars nebuly*, and the South Wilts branch *dancetty*, but the Sir Walter referred to above held property in both (Dauntsey and Winterbourne Dauntsey).

In the window of Mercers' Hall, London, the arms intended for Alderman Wm. Dauntsey's are portrayed as *two bars dancetty gules, within a bordure argent and gules*.

The shields on the benches at West Lavington Church bearing the *lion rampant chasing a wyvern*, cited by *Willoniensis*, were only set up in 1847, by the Rev. E. Wilton, who at the time was not aware that any other arms had been used by the Dauntseys, and therefore cannot be considered as a precedent.

In the face of the many changes which have taken place in the arms of the family, I applied to the College of Arms for information as to the arms (if any) granted to Alderman William Dauntsey, and the following letter from the Richmond Herald is my authority for the shield set over the entrance to the new Agricultural College at Lavington :—

"College of Arms,
"Queen Victoria Street, E.C.,
"4th February, 1895.

"DEAR SIR,—The Armorial Bearings recorded in the books of this office to Alderman William Dauntsey, who was Sheriff of London, 1530, and who died in 1543, are—*Per pale or and gules two bars nebuly counter-changed.*

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"(Signed) CHARLES H. ATHILL,
"Richmond Herald."

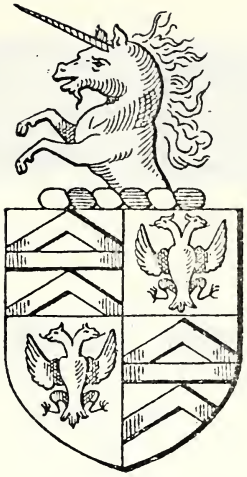
CHAS. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

Wiltshire Society (vol. i, p. 521).—It would appear that the date of this Society is 1654, not after the restoration of Charles II, for the title page of a pamphlet having reference to a meeting of this kind in the first year of Cromwell's Protectorate is as follows:—"The first dish at this Wiltshire Feast, 9 November 1654, Or, a Sermon preached at Laurence Jury to those that there offered their peace-offerings, and went thence to dine at Marchant Taylors' Hall. By Samuel Annesley, LL.D., minister of the Gospel at John Evangelist's, London.—Printed for Nathaniel Webb and William Grantham, at the Black Bear in Paul's Churchyard, 1655."

The text, from I. Chron. xii, 32, describing the children of Issacher as men who had understanding of the times and knew what Israel ought to do, Mr. Annesley adopts as applicable to the Gentlemen of Wilts "who had the honour to give the nation a precedent" in these county gatherings.

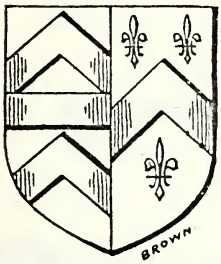
The above is taken from a manuscript of the late Mr. James Waylen, who, amongst the pamphlets bequeathed to our County Archæological Society, left a very rare copy of a sermon, preached at St. Paul's before the Gentlemen of Wilts, Nov. 10, 1658, it being the day of their yearly feast, by Thomas Pierce, Rector of Brington.

W. C.

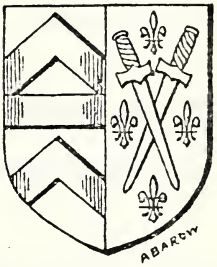


BAYNARD.

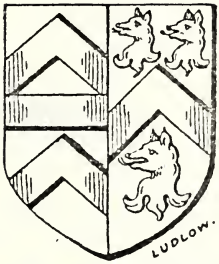
BLUET.



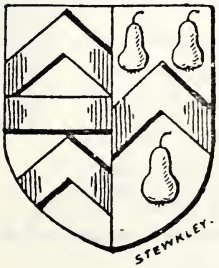
BROWN



ABARCW

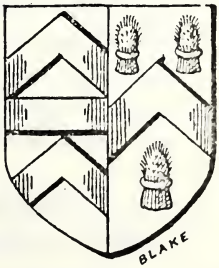


LUDLOW.



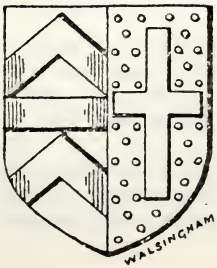
STEWKLEY.

ARMS ON
MONUMENT
OF
EDWARD BAYNARD ESQ.
(DIED 1575)
IN L'ACOCK CHURCH.

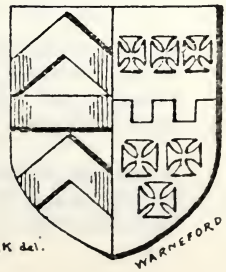


BLAKE

POOLE.



WALSINGHAM



E K del.

WARNEFORD

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE, 1899.

OLD LACKHAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

(Continued from p. 6.)

SIR JOHN BLUET had, with the Abbess of Lacock, the alternate right of presentation to the rectory there, which right he gave to the Abbey. His tomb was in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey Church, where an obit was celebrated until the Dissolution. *See Valor Ecclesiasticus.*

In the *Nomina Villarum*, compiled 9th Edward II (1316), we find other names of Bluet as owners of property in Wilts:[1]

[1] A Devizes deed, dated 26 Henry VI (1447-8), also mentions "Bluette's Court," in Southbroom. This document came into the hands of the writer with some leases relating to the Drewe family, from which it may perhaps be inferred that "Bluette's Court" afterwards passed to Drewe and became part of the Southbroom property.

By this deed Alice, daughter and co-heir of John Gilbert, sen., late of Southbrome, near Devizes, deceased, quit-claimed to Richard Gilbert, Margaret his wife, and their heirs, her right and claim of and in the whole

Kingsbridge	Will'us et Johannes Bluet.
Elyngdon, in parish of Wroughton	
Littlecote, near Hilmarton ..	Radulfus Bluet.

From an Inquisition taken 1347-8 on the death of Alianora, wife of John Bluet, it appears that she was seised of Silchester manor, co. Hants, of the manors of Lacham and Hilmarton, with Chippenham forest,[1] co. Wilts, and lands in Berks and Essex; also of fees in Gataker (now Goatacre), Cherloweswyk (now Wick Farm,[2] in Lacock), and Natton (now Notton). *Inq. post mortem, 22 Edw. III, No.* 30.

Leland, in his brief notes on the descent of Silchester, mentions Peter de Cusance [3] as owner there, in right of his

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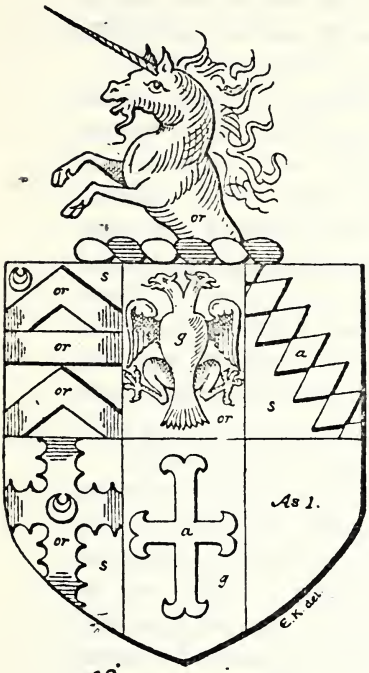
of that court called Bluette's Court, with its appurtenances, in Southbrome, in the Hundred of Canynges Episcopi, between a tenement late of Henry Clakke on one part, and a tenement late of Henry Webbe and the King's highway on the other. Witnesses: John Coventre, sen., of Devyzes aforesaid, Thomas Coventre, John Spycer, John ffauconer, Thomas Haukyn', Peter Dayster, William Rede, and many others. *Broken seal of red wax (circular), with shield bearing apparently a chevron, and part of marginal legend illegible.*

Three cottages, called Blewitt's, with land in Southbroom, were leased by William Page, of Devizes, in 1545.

[1] Probably the assart lands (*i.e.*, lands reclaimed from a forest or waste, and cultivated) in Pewisham forest, mentioned in later *Inquisitions post mortem* of the Baynards.

[2] The name of Richard de Wyek occurs in one of the early deeds above quoted. In some interesting notes on the pedigree of Croke and Bonham, later owners of Wick Farm (*Wilts N. and Q.*, vol. ii, p. 311), Mr. Talbot, its present owner, identifies this property with a second manor at Lacock, mentioned in Domesday, as having been held by Carlo in the time of Edward the Confessor. An accompanying illustration of the old dovecote at Wick, from a well-executed drawing by Mr. Alexander, also faces page 303.

[3] William de Cusancia, knt., was seized, 19 Edw. III [1344-5], of the manors of Wyke, Dounamney and Kynemaresforde, in co. Gloucester, *Inq. post mortem*. The same name occurs in the *Inq. post mortem* of Thomas de Holand, Earl of Kent, and his wife Alesia, 20 Rich. II [1396], as holder of a fee at Temple Sutton, co. Essex. A Gerald de Cuzance was presented to Rectory of Hilperton in 1299. *Wilts Institutions.*



wife.[1] He also appears at Lackham in 1352, and the arms of BLUET and CUSANCE—the latter *Sable, a bend lozengy argent*—were afterwards quartered by the Baynard family as their representatives. The accompanying sketch of the Baynard[2] shield, as tricked by John Withie (*Harleian* MS. No. 1443), includes also the quarterings of UFFORD *alias* WILLOUGHBY and BEKE, with the Baynard crest—a demi-unicorn rampant—and motto "VIVE UT VIVAS."

In 1346 the name of John de Peyton occurs as an intermediate occupier between Bluet and Cusance.

[1] Bishop Gibson, in his edition of *Camden's Britannia*, published 1695, thus describes three shields of arms seen by him in the windows of Silchester Church:—

"In a small church of modern building (Silchester) I searched for ancient inscriptions. I found nothing but some coats of arms in the windows, viz., *in a field sable, seven fusils argent bendwise;* as also, *in a field sable, a fesse between two chevrons or*, and *in a field or, an eagle display'd with two heads gules.* I find these last to be the arms of the *Blewets*, to whom this estate came after the time of William the Conqueror; the second are the arms of the noble family of *Bainard*, of Leckham; and the first is the coat of the family of *Cusanz*, by whom this estate pass'd hereditarily from the Blewets to the Bainards."

[2] In a paper entitled "Notes on the Walpoles," which appeared in the *Genealogical Magazine* for May, 1899, the writer suggests that the Baynards probably derived their arms—*a fess between two chevrons*—from the Fitz Walters, under whom they appear to have held at an early date—the bearing itself being derived in turn from the three well-known chevrons of De Clare.

In that year he obtained a licence from Robert Wyvil, Bishop of Salisbury, to hear divine service in his house at Lackham.[1]

About the year 1349 Edmund Baynard, of an Essex family, seated at Dunmow, married Elinor, daughter and heiress of Sir John Bluet,[2] and their descendants in the male line continued for ten successive generations owners of Lackham and the other estates of the Bluets. He obtained a grant from Edward III, for himself and his heirs, of the right of hunting in the neighbouring forest of Pewisham,[3] with power to kill and carry away either stag or fallow deer, as also to command the King's keepers to assist in the chase after the deer was wounded by cross-bow, &c., notice being given to the lodge[4] by winding a horn, &c." The exact date of his death has not been ascertained, but his son and heir,

Philip Baynard presented to the Chapel of Lackham, as lord of the manor, in 1410. His will, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (32 Marche), was proved in 1415. From an *Inquisition post mortem* taken in the same year, it appears that he died seised of Lacham manor and advowson of Chapel, held as of the manor of Hampsted Marshall, a moiety of the manor of Silchester, under the same tenure, Hilmarton manor,

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[1] A similar licence was granted by Bishop Wyvil, in the same year, to Galfridus le Eyr, at Bromham.

[2] Sir John probably had several daughters, on the death of one of whom, without issue, the property passed to the other, and eventually came to Baynard and his heirs. This would account for the temporary ownership, through marriage, of Cusance, and also perhaps for that of Peyton.

[3] See Britton's *Beauties of Wiltshire*, iii, p. 247, where the name is printed *Edward* Baynard. Aubrey, writing 1659-70, gives a somewhat different version, but apparently from hearsay. "There is a report," he says, "that if the king should happen to kill a deer in the forest, so near to the river Avon that one might throw a horne, the lord of Lackham, by custome, could challenge it for his own, which Sir Robert Baynard did in King James' time, and alleged his graunt for it from a King—query his name." "O my soule," said King James, "he was a *wise* king that made such a graunt."—*Wilts Collections*, p. 95.

[4] Mr. Britton mentions two buildings, on the banks of the river Avon, opposite to Lackham, known as the Great and Little Lodge; formerly lodges in Pewisham forest.

and assart lands in the forests of Pewisham and Pambere, the latter in co. Hants.

Robert Baynard, his son and heir, by a deed now in the British Museum (*Add. Charter, No.* 1534), dated 9 Hen. VI (1430), enfeoffed his manor of Lackham, with his appurtenances, to William Brocas, John Swetcok, clerk, and John Benger, on condition that they should, when required, re-enfeof the same to the said Robert, Jocosa his wife, and their heirs male; and if it happen the said Robert to die without an heir male, then the manor of Lackham to remain to his own right heirs for ever:—

"Per istam indentur' factam apud Lach'm in com' Wiltes die Jovis prox' ante festu' apostolor' Simon & Jude anno regni regis Henrici sexti nono testat' quod licet Rob'us Baynard p' cartam suam feoffamenti dedit & concessit Will'o Brocas Joh'i Swetcok cl'ico & Joh'i Benger manerium suum de lacham cum p'ti'n p'nt in quadam carta inde consecta plenius continet sub tali condicione tamen quod predicta Will'm's Joh'es & Joh'es Benger refeoffabunt aut unus eorum refeoffabit p'fat' Robertum & Jocosam uxorem suam & hered' mascul' p'dictu' Roberto quando cunque requisit fu'int aut unus eorum requisit fuit p' p'fat' Robertum & Jocosam uxorem suam. Et si contingat p'dictum Robertum sine herede masculo de corpore suo legitime procreat' obiere tunc predictum manerium cum omnibus suis pertin' remanebit rectis heredibus predicti Roberti in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium p'tes p'dicte sigill' sua alternatu' apposuer'. Dat die loco & anno sup'dict'." *(Circular seal of red wax, broken, with arms of Bluet, and part of marginal inscription in black letter—*". . . . . ne . robertu . bagna . .")

The inquisition taken on the decease of this Robert, and his wife Jocosa, is dated 16 Hen. VI (1437). His property included Lackham manor; a moiety of the manor of Silchester, with advowson of the church; and assart lands within the forest of Pewisham.

The south transept of the parish church of Lacock appears to have been used for many ages by the owners of Lackham as a place of burial,[1] and some of their funeral achievements and penons were hanging there when the church was visited by Dingley in 1684. In his *History from Marble*, vol. ii, p.

[1] Aubrey, *Wilts Collections*, p. 93, calls it "Baynard's Aisle."

ccccxiii, he gives a drawing of an altar tomb of which no visible portion now remains. He describes it as standing "against ye south wall of the south cross isle," the inscription on the verge cutt in stone:—

SEQUERE . IVSTITIA' . ET . INVENIES . EAM . AVDI . ALTERA' . PARTE'.

In the front, in three compartments, as many shields, with these arms:—

1. A fess between two chevrons—BAYNARD; *impaling* a chevron engrailed between three fleurs-de-lis—BROWN.
2. Quarterly, 1 and 4—BROWN; 2 and 3 a chevron between three pears pendant—STEWKLEY.
3. An eagle with two heads displayed—BLUET; impaling BROWN.

At the end of the tomb, in another compartment, is a shield with the arms of BAYNARD, quartering BLUET, and two unicorns as supporters.[1]

The late Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., the able editor of Dingley's manuscript, ascribes this tomb to Philip Baynard, but, from a careful comparison of its heraldry, as given by Dingley, with that still remaining on the wooden tablet to Edward Baynard (who died 1575), also in the south transept of Lacock Church, the present writer is rather inclined to believe that Robert Baynard, who died in 1437, and his wife Jocosa (Brown?) were the individuals commemorated by this now missing tomb.

Philip Baynard, the second of that name, appears to have inherited Lackham, as son and heir of Robert and Jocosa. His name occurs, 22 Hen. VI (1443), as witness to a deed relating to the manor of Easton Piers, in Kington St. Michael. (*Wilts Collections*, Aubrey and Jackson, p. 441). Six years later,

[1] Aubrey, *Wilts Collections*, p. 93, notices the same monument, but appears to have been much less successful than Dingley in deciphering its heraldry. He describes it as "a gothique altar monument of . . . Bluett," without even noticing the principal coat of Baynard, with supporters at the end. It was probably seen by him in a hurry and by a bad light, for, in his notes on the Abbey, he writes, "*Mem.* Desire my brother William to visit this for me, for it was late when I was there, and could not stay."

28 Hen. VI (1449-50), he filled the office of Sheriff of Wilts. From the heraldry on the later monument of Edward Baynard in Lacock Church, it appears that his wife belonged to the family of Abarow, whose arms, *Azure, two swords in saltire between four fleurs-de-lis or*, also appear quartered on the fine brass of John Webbe, A.D. 1570, in St. Thomas' Church, Salisbury, his mother having been an heiress of Abarow.

Robert Baynard, son and heir of Philip, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Ludlow, of the family of the name long seated at Hill Deverill. His arms—BAYNARD and BLUET quarterly, impaling LUDLOW, *Argent, a chevron between three martlet's heads, erased sable*—were formerly in Corsham Church, in the north window of the Neston Chapel.[1] (*Wilts Collections*, p. 81.) In 1 Edw. IV (1461-2) he, with John Cryeklade, Walter Samborne, and John Lane (probably as trustees) granted lands in Stokeley, Chittleworth, and Blakelowe, co. Wilts, to Thomas Pucklechurch and his wife Agnes, also other lands in Ampney Crucis, co. Gloucester. The deed is dated at Ampney, two of the witnesses being Edmund Hungerford and Edward Stradling.

His will is in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (3 Blamyr). He died 26 August, 1501, and his fine brass in the pavement of the south transept of Lacock Church represents him bare-headed, with long hair reaching to the shoulders, and wearing over his suit of armour a tabard as worn by the Heralds, embroidered with the arms of BLUET and BAYNARD quarterly. His wife is also represented in an heraldic mantle reaching to the feet and bearing the arms of BAYNARD quartered with those of her own family LUDLOW. From the inscription (in Latin) we learn that he was "vir

[1] Aubrey says that this shield and two others were taken out of the window of Corsham Church in 1675, and placed in the great parlour windows of Neston House, by William Eyre, Esq., its then owner. From Neston they were afterwards removed again by Sir William Hanham to his house in Dorsetshire.

egregius et legis peritus in armis bellicis multum strenuus dapifer precipuus inter primos pacis conservator diligentissimus"—a distinguished man and skilled in the law, a very active soldier, an excellent housekeeper, and a zealous promoter of peace. In looking for a moment at the historical events of the time we find that his father's term of office as Sheriff of Wilts (1449-50) was marked by the breaking out of Jack Cade's insurrection, and the consequent murder of the Bishop of Salisbury (Ayscough), which took place at Edyngdon (a few miles from his own residence at Lackham) in June of the latter year. Next followed the wars of the Roses, in which his two near neighbours at Bromham—the Lord St. Amand, and Sir Roger Tocotes—taking part with the Duke of Buckingham against Richard III—were both attainted, and sacrificed their estates.[1] In some of these struggles of his earlier days between the rival Yorkists and Lancastrians the lord of Lackham himself, as an active soldier, may also have been engaged. His advancing years, however, saw more peaceable times, and the accession of Henry VII in 1485, with the quiet which followed until his own death in 1501, must have given him an opportunity of attending to the requirements of his numerous household, and to the dispensing of his hospitality among his neighbours as well as the more immediate dependants of his Wiltshire manor, justifying the words of his epitaph, which describe him as—"dapifer precipuus"—an excellent house-keeper.

[1] Richard Beauchamp, of Bromham, son and heir of William Beauchamp, buried at Market Lavington in 1457, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Gerard Braybrooke, and heiress of the Barony of St. Amand, which had previously been in abeyance since the death of her great grandfather, Almeric de St. Amand, without male issue, in 1402. She married secondly Sir Roger Tocotes, of a Yorkshire family, whose fine altar tomb, with effigy, is still in the centre of the Lady Chapel at Bromham, where by his will, dated 1492, he desires to be buried. Both Sir Roger and his son-in-law, the Lord St. Amand, were among the "greate compaigny of noble menne" mentioned by Richard Grafton, in his continuation of *Harding's Chronicle*, who in 1196 went with Edward, Duke of Buckingham, to meet King Henry VII at Taunton, the latter being then in pursuit of Perkin Warbeck.

By Elizabeth Ludlow, "devotissimam uxorem"—his most devoted wife,—he appears to have had no less than eighteen children—thirteen sons and five daughters,—all of whom, in accordance with a singular custom often indulged in by the mediæval engravers of monumental brasses, are represented of precisely the same height, excepting the eldest, who appears much taller than the rest, and wears the *gypcière*, or large external purse of the period, suspended from his girdle—an appendage which, together with his additional stature, may have been intended to denote his heirship.

Of the whole of the effigies on this brass a drawing and description, by the present writer, will be found in *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, vol. iv, and *Wilts Brasses*, plate xi, p. 39. That of the second son—an ecclesiastic—has, however, been reproduced here on a larger scale for the purpose of shewing a peculiarity in his costume, of which very few examples are to be met with. Instead of the hood and cape usually worn over the cassock; a kind of short scarf is here thrown over the shoulders and fastened, apparently by a button, to the front of one of them.[1] A rosary is also represented hanging from the right side of the girdle.

[1] The late Rev. Herbert Haines, of Paddock House, Gloucester, in the second edition of his *Manual of Brasses*, 1861,—the most valuable work on the subject hitherto published—has noted ten instances only of the hood thus worn, in slightly varied forms, between the years 1500 and 1530—the Lacock example being the earliest. In one of them, at Northleach, co. Gloucester, the hood is represented fastened to the surplice instead of the cassock.

Some of the eighteen children may have died young. Three of them only are mentioned in the Heralds' Visitations of A.D. 1565 and 1623, viz.:—Philip the eldest, a younger son George, and a daughter Jane, married to William Temmes, of Rood Ashton, to which family also belonged Johanna Temmes, the last Abbess of Lacock—a preferment which she might have owed to this connexion through marriage with the Lackham family. To these three we may perhaps add Richard, a Winchester scholar, admitted 1479; William, who was M.P. for Hindon 1491-2; and Henry, to whom Sir Edward Hungerford,[1] in 1520, confirmed land in Sheldon, near Chippenham. The will of Henry Baynarde, gent., Lacock, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1551 (F. 35 Bucke). There is also in the same office the will of Elizabeth Baynard, Chippenham, proved in 1540 (F. 15 Allenger).

Philip Baynard, the third of that name, and next heir of Lackham, appears to have been M.P. for Chippenham in 1491-2, during his father's lifetime. In 1519 he was trustee, with Sir Edward Hungerford, just mentioned, and John Ernley, of Bourton, in Bishops Cannings, for a minor of the Tropenell family—to whom Great Chalfield owes its fine old mediæval manor house, still standing. (*Additional MSS., No.* 6363, *p.* 175.) He married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Stewkeley, of Affeton, co. Devon. His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1522 (3 Ayloffe).

Robert Baynard, his son and heir, was Sheriff of Wilts 26 Hen. VIII (1534), and his will was proved in P.C.C. (1 and 7 Crumwell) two years later. He married Ann, daughter of

[1] This Sir Edward Hungerford died in 1522, leaving a second wife, Lady Agnes, who a year afterwards was hanged at Tyburn for the murder of a former husband. In the inventory of her goods, etc., forfeited to the Crown, she mentions a debt from one of the Temmes family, mentioned above:—

"*Item.* Robert Temmes, gentleman, dwelling in Red (Rood) Aston, owyng to me xviij*li* and more to be payd at Penticost last past."

Robert Blake, a family who resided for some four hundred years, until the last century, at Pinhill, an old moated dwelling in Calne.[1] He had, according to the Heralds' Visitations, one sister—Mary Baynard—married to Roger (or Robert) Blake, also of Pinhill. His own family consisted of five sons and three daughters:—1, Edward; 2, Robert,[2] of Silchester, who married and had issue; 3, Lawrence; 4, Richard, died without issue; 5, Thomas, of Barton, co. Gloucester, whose descendants were at Wanstrow, co. Somerset, Colerne, Wilts, and Cliff House, co. Dorset. Of the three daughters, Gertrude, Ann and Cicely, the first married Ambrose Adlaine, of Westbury, Wilts; the second, John Willoughby, of Turner's Piddle, co. Dorset; and the third was twice married, first to Robert White, secondly to Thomas Berington, of co. Herts. To these may be added another daughter, Jane, who married Leonard Knoell, of Sandford Orcas, co. Somerset, and appears in the pedigree of that family, although not entered in the Visitation of Wilts.

Edward Baynard, the eldest son and heir, was born about the year 1512, and must have been nearly or quite 24 years of age when he succeeded to the Lackham estate in 1536—the same year that the marriage of Henry VIII with Jane Seymour took place—and the royal visit here is presumed to have been paid. In 1539, three years afterwards, upon receipt of information that the Pope had, by means of Reginald Pole, incited the Princes of Christendom to invade the realm, King Henry visited the coasts in person, caused block-houses and

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[1] In the British Museum (*Harl. MS., No.* 1443, *fol.* 258) there is a drawing of two kneeling figures copied by John Withie, in the year 1616, from the chancel windows of Calne Church. The male figure is represented in a tabard with the arms of BLAKE singly. On the mantle worn by the female is *Gules a bend argent, with a crescent for difference.* See also Aubrey, *Wilts Collections*, plate iv, p. 37, who adds a portion of an inscription:—"ORATE . P . . . . BLAKE . DE . PINHILL . A . . "

[2] Robert Baynard, aged 11, was admitted a Winchester scholar in 1532, was scholar of New College, Oxford, and Fellow in 1541.

fortifications to be made, put the navy in readiness at Portsmouth, under the Great Admiral of England, the Earl of Southampton, and issued commissions throughout the kingdom for the muster of the people, and view of harness and weapons. From "the Certyfycatt of the vewe of abull men, as well Archars as Byllmen," for several of the hundreds in North Wilts, taken 10th April, 1539, by virtue of the royal commission, and preserved in the Public Record Office, we learn that upon this occasion the "Tithing of Lackham" was prepared to furnish seven archers, and eight billmen, and had in readiness a horse and harness, with other small weapons.[1]

This lord of Lackham, following the royal precedent of his day, was thrice married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Leonard Poole, of Sapperton, co. Gloucester; the second, Eleanor, daughter of Edward Walsingham, of Chislehurst, co. Kent, both of whom died without issue. The latter was buried at Lacock, 20th August, 1559. He subsequently married for a third wife a Wiltshire lady, Elizabeth, daughter of John Warneford, of Sevenhampton, near Highworth, who became the mother of ten children, all baptized at Lacock between the years 1561 and 1575. 1 Edmund, 2 Robert, 3 Nicolas, 4 John, 5 Giles, 6 Philip, 7 Edward, 8 Benjamin, 9 Mary, 10 Anne. Of these, Edmund, the eldest, died an infant, Robert became the heir, Giles and Edward married and had issue.[2] Of the two daughters, Mary and Anne, the first married Edward Perce (Pierce?), the second Edward Reade, of Corsham.[3]

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[1] Lacock could, on the same occasion, muster 22 archers, 27 billmen, 2 horses, 6 harness, 4 bows, 4 sheafs of arrows, and other small weapons.

[2] Edward had lately died in 1636, leaving an only son of the same name. Giles, who was living in Ireland in 1623, also left an only son Robert, and the following entry in the Parish Register of Rowde apparently records a collection made there for his widow in 1647:—

"Aug. 15, Collected for Mr. Giles Baynard's widdow 9*s.* 9*d.*"

[3] She died 23 August, 1615. On her monumental tablet in Corsham Church, she is described as "ex inclyta familia Baynardorum de Lecham Oriundæ."

Within a few days of the death of King Edward VI, on the 6th July, 1553, followed that of Sir William Sharington, the grantee from the Crown of the site of Lacock Abbey, as well as other monastic property in the neighbourhood. Sir William was at the time Sheriff of Wilts, and there is still extant among the Public Records an order dated 14th July, 1553, for the making of letters patent to constitute Edward Baynard, the Lord of Lackham, Sheriff in the place of Sir William Sharington, late sheriff, deceased. This document is signed "Jane the Queene," and is of especial interest from the fact of its being the only signature of Lady Jane Gray as Queen. It was, of course, superseded by another similar order from Queen Mary, antedated 6th July, 1553, the day of Edward VIth's death, and the claim of Lady Jane Grey to the throne having been set aside, the lord of Lackham became Sheriff of Wilts for the first year of the reign of Queen Mary. He was M.P. for the neighbouring borough of Chippenham in 1559, and dying in 1575 was buried with his ancestors in the Baynard aisle of Lacock Church.

His monument is a curious one. It is a mural tablet, not of stone or marble, but of panelled oak, well-seasoned, and doubtless the growth of the Lackham estate. It was erected by his eldest surviving son in 1623,[1] nearly half-a-century after his father's death, and in the very year of one of the Heralds' Visitations of the county. Its armorial display was evidently arranged under the superintendence of a skilled officer of arms. Around the central inscription are eight shields, with single impalements, showing the marriages of the deceased, and five generations of his ancestors, the whole being surmounted by the quartered shield and crest of the Baynard family, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

[1] On the occasion of the death of his own wife, which happened in that year—and to whom he erected a similar memorial emblasoned with the heraldry of her own family.

The epitaph is a quaint production of the time of James I.

"Heare lyeth ye Body of Edward Bainarde
Esquire who for the space of many yeares
Yeven to his dyinge day was Justice of
Peace and Corum and sometimes Custos
Rotulorum and Hygh Sherriffe of the
County of Wiltes : A Bountifull friend
to his brethren and sisters and to
his servants liberall ; and an enemy
to noe man : he lyved to the age of
63 yeares and dyed [1] and was buryed
the 21 day of December 1575.

Lett envy saye what it can,
This was an honest man :
Whoe in his life did many goode
And to the trueth firmely stode :
Religious, wise, and just was hee,
And ever lyved worthylie."

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON GREAT SOMERFORD.

(Continued from page 34.)

Previous to the connexion with Somerford the family of Alexander was located in the neighbouring parish of Rodbourne. A copy of Court roll, 28th April, 1682, stating that to the Court Baron of James, Lord Norreys, Baron of Rycot, co. Oxon (Dauntesey Brouncker, steward), came

[1] The day of his decease had evidently been forgotten, and that of burial was supplied from the Lacock Parish Register.

Robert and David Alexander and surrendered a customary messuage and one virgate of land in the manor of Rodbourne (Cowfold), the same being re-granted for lives of the said Robert Alexander and William and Anne, his son and daughter. Again, in 1699, to the court of Montague, Lord

Norreys and Earl of Abingdon, came William Alexander and surrendered the same messuage and virgate of land, then in the occupation of his mother, Alice Alexander, widow, and re-granted for lives of the said William and his sons, Robert, aged three years, and William, aged thirteen. Most of these persons are mentioned in the following will of Robert Alexander, of Rodbourne, yeoman, dated 26th Oct., 1696, proved in Dec., 1697 (P.C.C., 267 Pyne):—

To daughter Anne Godwyne[1] 1*s.*, and to her sonne Hugh those two bedsteads that are in the chamber wherein the said Anne now usually lodgeth.

To daughter Alice Smith 1*s.* and 5*s.* apiece to her children.

To sonne William Alexander's five children 5*s.* apiece. Rest and residue to said sonne William on condition nevertheless that he shall pay to my daughter Mary the sum of £8 yearly by quarterly payments so long as she shall live and not attempt to alyen, assigne or convey away the same to the intent that she shall have a competent maintenance as long as she liveth and not have it in her power to squander away the same, said son to secure said annuity by way of rent charge out of some of his fee simple or other lands of inheritance by good conveyance, &c. If said sonne refuses to secure said annuity with a condition that the same shall be made voyde on her attempting to alyen or sell the same, then such

[1] Married Walter Godwin, of Wilsley, Sherston Magna. Marriage settlement 6th January, 1690, the various parties being Jeremy Godwin of Rodbourne, Jonathan Godwin of Holt, Edith Deverell of Wilsley, widow, Walter Godwin, her son, by her first husband; Hugh Godwin and Robert, William and Anne Alexander. Marriage portion £150, with equivalent of a life interest in a messuage and 20 acres of land called Beanclose and Homeclose in Stanley in the parish of Chippenham, held by the Godwins under a lease from Henry Baynton, esq., of Spye Park; Edith Deverell, to have £7 a year for next 10 years out of Beanclose.

bequest of residue of estate shall be voyde, and said sonne be no longer residuary legatee but said daughter Mary shall have residue of estate for her use only. Beloved wife Alice and sonne William to be executors.

We may presume that William Alexander carried out the provisions for his sister Mary's maintenance without giving her the chance of more money to "squander away." He had already become a man of substance himself, had lost two well-dowered wives, and was at this time occupying the manor house at Great Somerford with his third wife, Joan Vines, of Mauditt's Park. After the death of Helen, his first wife, the heiress of John Mayo, who only survived her marriage a few months, William Alexander married in June, 1686, Martha Lawrence, one of the daughters of Jonas Lawrence, clerk, of Broad Somerford, with a dower of £500. Foster's *Alumni Oxon.* gives "Jonas Lawrence, B.A., from Magdalen College, 26th June, 1634, M.A., 6th July, 1637," but the name does not appear in the list of Somerford rectors. The will of Daniel Lawrence, one of the sons of Jonas, is rather an interesting document, dated 18th May, 1692, containing, as it does, bequests to a number of relatives :—

I, Daniel Lawrence, of Somerford Magna, gent., being sick and weak in body but of sound and disposing mind, &c. Body to be buried at discretion of executors but not pompously, and as for the worldly goods it has pleased God to ensteward me with here on earth :—To honored and deare mother Mrs. Mary Lawrence £20 to buy mourning. To loving and deare brother Mr. Richard Lawrence £50. To sisters Mrs. Mary Hollister and Mrs. Margaret Packer £10 apiece. To nephew Mr. Guy Willcox, son of said sister Mary by her first husband, £40. To nephew Richard Yealfe £5. To Lawrence, Edward and Ezekiel Hollister £40 apiece, to Daniel Hollister £100, all sons of said sister Mary by Edward Hollister[1] her now third husband, to be paid when each attain 21 years. To Daniel and Obadiah Burgess £50 apiece, the same to be put out at interest in trust to the end that Isaac Burgess their father may not intermeddle nor have anything to do with the same. To William Alexander, jun., son of William Alexander, by my sister Martha, deceased, £10, and to Mary and Alice Alexander, daughters of said William, £100 apiece at 16 years of age. To John Packer, jun., £10, to Mary Packer, daughter of said sister Margaret, £100 at 16 years of age. To cozens Mary and John Yealfe 2*s.* apiece. To Mr. Edward

[1] Query, a Wootton Bassett family.

Hollister, Mr. William Alexander and Mr. John Packer a guinea apiece to buy a ring who together with my brother Mr. Richard Lawrence I make executors of this my Will desiring them to see it performed in all things discharging their consciences towards my cozens under age for God's sake according to my meaning. Within three months after my decease they are to call in all my money out at interest on bond or otherwise and put out the same in their own names in trust for the several legatees. Each executor for himself is to keep a book of account, all to meet twice a year at Malmesbury for incerting, settling and stating such accounts in said books which accounts shall be signed and sealed by all said executors as my cozen Guy Willcox or some other attorney by them to be chosen shall advise.

Besides the three children, William, Mary and Alice, mentioned above, William Alexander had by his third wife three more children, Robert, Martha and Eleanor. William, the elder son, married Mary Estcourt, of Swinley, and died in 1717, leaving two daughters, Martha and Elizabeth.[1] The following extracts are from the Great Somerford parish register :—

Mr. John Parham of Wootton Bassett and Mrs. Mary Alexander were married 21 Oct. 1714.

Mr. Roger Gauntlett of the Lea and Ellice Alexander were married 16 June 1715.

Mrs. Joan Alexander was buried 19 July 1721.

Mr. William Alexander was buried 25 July 1724.

The will of William Alexander, proved 31st July, 1724 (155 Bolton), disposed of his property as follows :—

To daughters Eleanor and Martha Alexander £200 each, half of household stuff equally divided, 40*s.* each within 6 months and 40*s.* within 12 months after my decease.

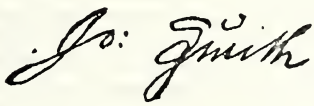
To grandchildren Martha, Ugenie, William and Mary Parham, Martha and Elizabeth Alexander, Sarah, Martha, Alice and Roger Gauntlett 10*s.* apiece.

Rest and residue of real and personal estate to son Robert Alexander whom I make whole and sole executor.

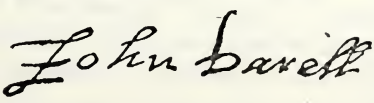
Robert Alexander, clothier, died unmarried in 1738, leaving everything to be equally divided between his two sisters, Eleanor and Martha. These survivors of the family inhabited "Cottrell's Homestead," the inventory of Robert's effects

[1] See *Estcourt of Swinley*, vol. ii, p. 406.

amounting to £550, and including a large quantity of wool and yarn, as well as farm stock, four yoke of oxen, &c. Martha Alexander died unmarried in 1742, after which Eleanor married Henry Aland and died a widow in 1757, leaving over £1,000 to be divided between her nephews and nieces—the Taylors, the Gauntletts, Roberson, Ugena and Alice Parham, Eleanor daughter of Mr. Joshua Ralph, of Wootton Bassett, and Martha daughter of Jonas Alloway; £10 to the poor of Somerford; John Smith, gent., to be executor and residuary legatee.



At last the family of Smith claims our attention, connected, as it was, from generation to generation, with many of the other families which have been noticed in these annals of Somerford. The name of "John Smith" is not one of the easiest to handle in genealogical research, especially when one finds him apparently prevailing through a couple of centuries, and it is rather a relief in turning to one of the oldest documents under notice (a copy of Court roll of the manor of Wanborough) to find that there was an Anthony Smythe in the 27th year of Elizabeth, who came to the Court of William Darell, esq. (William Curteys, steward), and surrendered the reversion of a messuage and one virgate of land "in le East field," then in the tenure of Katherine Smythe, widow, the same holding figures in a succession of copies, Sir John Darell being the lord in 1621-28, after which date the Court for that part of the manor was held by the President and "scholars" of Magdalen College, Oxford.[1] Other members of the Smith family upon the



[1] "Accepti" Frewen was president in 1634-7, Thomas Goodwin in 1659, and Thomas Pierce in 1663-5. Canon Jackson's notes to "Wanborough"

rolls were Hellen, widow of Anthony, Thomas and John their sons, and Thomas and Mary, children of Thomas Smith the elder, the following will[1] being almost certainly that of the above Thomas Smith the younger, of Wanborough, yeoman :—

Imprimis, to poor of Wanborough 20*s*. To daughter Ann 20*s*. To son John, all that land which I bought of Mr. Gooding which was Wilkinses land formerly to him and his heirs for ever, also £300 to said son John within 3 months after my decease.

To said son John all the corne and grase that shall be growing at my decease upon the two halfe partes. One bedstead in the Chamber over the hall with all furniture to a bed, a joyne Tabell and six joyne stouls in the new house and one joyne oaken chaire to son John.

Item, I give unto my loving wife one shilling.

To my son-in-law Thomas Loudays (Loveday) two daughters Mary and Alyce £10 apiece when they shall attain 21 years. To my son Thomases two daughters Ann and Sarah £10 at 21 years of age.

To my son Thomas all my lands, goods and chattels not before given making him my whole and sole executor.

John Smith, of Wanborough, yeoman, "being weake in body but of sound and perfect memory," made his will in April, 1702,[2] in the following terms :—

To poore people of Wanborough 40*s*.

To my loving wife £40 and all my household goods except one feather bed and all that doth belong to it which I give to my granddaughter Mary Edwards and £50 in money. To my granddaughters Elizabeth and Dorothy Edwards £20 apiece. To grandson Thomas Edwards £20. To daughter Mary Edwards £20. To granddaughter Rebecca Smith £20 and one feather bed. Son John Smith to be executor to discharge debts and pay legacies to grandchildren at age of 21.

The next John Smith, executor of the above will, is easily identified as "John Smith, junior, of Overton, gent." (described as "of Wanborough" in deed of 1697) who purchased the "Scite, manor house and demesne lands" of Great Somerford, of the trustees of Sir Richard Hawkins in 1698 (vol. ii, p.

(Aubrey and Jackson, p. 194) give much information about the manor, in connexion with which a "Surveigh of Wanborough" 1720, in MS., found among the Smith documents and containing their name many times over, is an interesting study.

[1] Proved 5 May, 1690 (Archdeaconry Wilts, No. 11).

[2] Proved 29 Oct. 1702 (Archdeaconry Wilts, No. 40).

547), having married the year before, Rebecca, daughter of Robert Phelps *als.* Bromham, of West Overton, and granddaughter of the last John Mayo. Of their four children, a daughter Mary married John Sweetapple, of Overton; Rebecca, as already stated, became the wife of Lucian Browne, of Minety, and a son Thomas is believed to have died at an early age, so that at the father's death, in 1724,[1] the remaining son, John, born in 1709, succeeded to the property. He married Elizabeth Alexander, granddaughter of Richard Estcourt, of Swinley, thereby joining that and the other Alexander estates to his own purchases. Two sons, both named John, died in early infancy, and yet a third John grew to be a bright, promising boy of 16, when he fell a victim to that scourge of the time, small-pox.[2] His mother, Madam Smith as she was called, was left a widow in 1765, and after her son's death she and her daughter Elizabeth (born in 1754) were the sole survivors of the family in Somerford. In her young days Miss Smith used to say "Jack will have the dirty acres and I shall have the gold," but poor Jack's early death placed her in possession of both, which no doubt formed the bait that prompted the singular and audacious attempt to carry her off bodily on a September evening in 1774 which has been described in a former issue of this magazine (vol. i, p. 407). Miss Smith died unmarried in 1798 and her memory was long revered in Somerford. In seeking an heir

[1] "Mr. John Smith was buried 1st December, 1724." "Mr. Thomas Smith was buried 1st December, 1724." (Great Somerford Parish Register) These were probably father and son. The Somerford voters in the Poll of 1705 were John Smyth, Isaac Reeks (rector), William Alexander, Richard Smyth, John Leonard, William Knap, Richard Lawrence, Samuel Knap, John Pike, Francis Baskervil and Robert Jacob, for the candidates Howe and Hide. Henry Tuck, John Mills, Edward Sowthby and John Collingborn, for Ernle and Ash.

[2] Some lines upon his monument in Somerford Church describe him as "Of manners gentle and in judgement sound," but "too venturous he—— through human art," perhaps an allusion to the way in which the disease may have been contracted.

her choice fell upon William Jones (who took the name of Smith), a son of a first cousin on the Alexander side. He practised as a surgeon (for the most part gratuitously), and if the monument erected by his "neighbours and friends" in Somerford Church[1] can be trusted, the name of "Dr. Smith" must have been gratefully remembered by many whom he had benefited. At his death in 1833 the property passed to his sister Mrs. Mary Birtill, of Bristol, in whose family it still remains.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 15.)

PATENT, 39 *Edward III, pt.* 1, *m.* 38; *and* EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 92.

For the Rector and Friars of Edyndon.

A.D. 1365.—Edward, &c., King, &c., &c. We have pardoned Robert Gundewyne and Thomas Jurdan for their transgression in having acquired to them and their heirs the manor of Bratton with its appurtenances from Walter Dansy, who held the same manor and the manor of Dulton of us by the service of 10 marks paid to us yearly by the hands of the Sheriff of Wilts and 4*s.* 8*d.* to the same Sheriff by reason of his office; and for entering the said manor of Bratton without our licence. And we grant for ourselves and our heirs to the

[1] The monument was first placed upon the rood screen, but removed to its present position over the doorway when the church was restored some years ago. The coat of arms above the inscription, as well as on Mr. Smith's book-plates, is *Azure, a chevron engrailed ermine between three lions passant gardant argent.* Crest. *A leopard's head erased, chained collared argent.* The John Smiths of the 17th and 18th centuries used various armorial seals, but all with the same leopard's head crest.

foresaid Robert and Thomas to have and hold to themselves and their heirs the foresaid manor of Bratton of us and of our heirs by the service of paying 10 marks for the said two manors to us by the hands of the Sheriff of the county aforesaid and 4*s.* 8*d.* to the same Sheriff yearly forever. Moreover we concede to the same Robert and Thomas that they may give and assign the said manor of Bratton, with the appurtenances, which is worth yearly 7*s.* 8*d.* besides the foresaid rent of 10 marks and 4*s.* 8*d.* according to the inquisition thereof taken by John Evesham our Eschaetor in Wiltshire; to the Rector and Friars of the Order of St. Augustine of Edyndon; to Have and to Hold to them and their successors of us and of our heirs by the service of paying 10 marks for the said two manors to us by the hands of the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, and 4*s.* 8*d.* to the same sheriff by reason of his office yearly in value one mark beyond the foresaid service; in part satisfaction of 100 marks of land and rent which we have permitted the same Rector and Friars to acquire. And we give licence to the Rector and Friars to receive the said manor from the foresaid Robert and Thomas. Witness, the King himself, at Westminster, 28 January.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 92.

Charter of Robert Gundewyne and Thomas Jurdan, Chaplain to the Rector.

We Thomas Jurdan and Robert Gundewyne have granted to the Rector and Friars of the House or Monastery of Edyndon our manor of Bratton with its appurtenances which we lately had of the gift of Walter Dansy. To Hold to them and their successors of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due and customary forever. And by paying yearly to the king and his heirs 10 marks and to the Sheriff of Wilts for the time being 4*s.* 8*d.* at the feast of the Annunciation for the said manor and the manor of Bratton. And we, &c., will warrant, &c. In testimony whereof we have set our seals, &c. Witnesses . . . . Bratton, 10th February, 39 Edward III.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [39-51 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1366-71.—At Westminster in the quindene of Michaelmas, 40 Edward III, and afterwards in the Octaves of the Holy Trinity, 45 Edward III. Between John Mareys, of Bradeforde, and Edith his wife, plaintiffs, and John Renger, of Yatesbury, and Emma his wife, deforciants, of 20 messuages, 4 carucates of land, 30 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood, and 6*s.* 8*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Bradeforde, Wyneslegh, Bradelegh, Southewyk Yondebrok, Westbury, Bratton, Lye, Hankrigge, Shotestret, and Hewode. Plea of covenant was summoned. John Renger and Emma acknowledged the right of John Mareys to the said tenements, of which John and Edith have 19 messuages, the said land, meadow, pasture, wood, and rent, with the appurtenances, of the gift of John Renger and Emma, except 16 acres of land out of the same carucates; to have and hold to them and the heirs of John Mareys of the chief lords of that fee by the service thereto belonging forever. And further, John Renger and Emma granted for themselves and the heirs of Emma that the one messuage of land, with their appurtenances, above excepted, which John Talbot held for life of the heritage of Emma in Lye aforesaid, at the date of this concord, and which, after his death, ought to revert to John Renger and Emma and the heirs of Emma, after his death shall remain wholly to John Mareys and Edith and the heirs of John, to hold together with the foresaid tenements of the chief lords of that fee by the service thereto belonging forever. And John Renger and Emma and the heirs of Emma warranted to John Mareys and Edith and the heirs of John the said tenements against all men forever. For this John Mareys and Edith gave John Renger and Emma 200 marks silver.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 90[b].

Release of Isabella Peres de Langecote to the Rector of Edyndon.

I, Isabella Peres de Langecote, have released and quit-claimed for myself and heirs to John, Rector of Edyndon, and

the Convent of the same place all my right in the manors of Bratton and Estrop, with the appurtenances. I and my heirs will warrant, &c., to the Rector and Convent and their successors forever. In witness whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses . . . . . Estrop, 16th June, 46 Edward III.

IBID., *f.* 91. FINE OF THE SAME. [*Feet of Fines, Wilts.* 39-51 *Edward III.*]

At Westminster, in the quindene of the Holy Trinity, 46 Edward III. Between John, Rector of the House of Edyndon, plaintiff, and Walter Maryner, of Langecote, and Isabella his wife, deforciants, of the manors of Bratton and Esthorp, with appurtenances. Plea of covenant was summoned. Walter and Isabella recognised the right of the Rector and his House aforesaid. And they quit-claimed from themselves and the heirs of Isabella to the Rector and his successors and his House aforesaid for ever. Moreover, Walter and Isabella, for themselves and the heirs of Isabella, warranted to the said Rector and his successors the said manor against all men for ever. For this the Rector gave Walter and Isabella £200 sterling.

IBID., *f.* 96. [*Feet of Fines. Wilts.* 39-51 *Edward III.*]

A.D. 1373.—At Westminster, in the quindene of Easter, 47 Edward III. Between John, Rector of the Church of Edyndon, plaintiff, and John Videln and Joan his wife, deforciants, of a messuage, 40 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 7 acres of pasture, and half of a mill, with appurtenances, in Mulbourne and Bratton. Plea of covenant was summoned. John Videln and Isabella acknowledged the right of the Rector and his Church of B. Mary and All Saints of Edyndon, and quitclaimed from themselves and the heirs of Joan to the Rector and his successors and the Church aforesaid forever. For this the same Rector gave John Videln and Joan 100 silver marks.

GAOL DELIVERY ROLL. *No.* 156, *m.* 11.

A.D. 1373.—Gaol delivery of Old Sarum at New Sarum, Monday next before the feast of St. Peter-in-chains, 47 Edward III.

Edward le Skynnere, of Bratton, taken before the Justices, because at Bratton, in the Hundred of Westbury, on Sunday next after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 46 Edward III, in the night-time, he entered the house of Nicholas de Broke and broke a coffer of Nicholas, and feloniously carried off a piece of silver worth 10*s.* and deeds and divers muniments to the value of £10, with other chattels. The Jury acquit him.

LAY SUBSIDY. $\frac{196}{37}$. WILTS.

A.D. 1377.—William Don, one of the collectors of the subsidy of iiij*d.*, granted in the last Parliament, in the County of Wilts, received of William Conduyt, constable, James Swetappel and Andrew Athelelme of the townships of Bratton, Mulbourne and Stoke, xlix*s.* viij*d.* for 169 lay persons dwelling there beyond the age of 14 years. April, 51 Edward III.

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, *f.* 107^{b}.

Charter of John Herbelot and Christina his wife to Augustine her son.

A.D. 1379.—We, John Herbelot de Crofton and Christina my wife, have granted to Augustine, son of the foresaid Christina, all our lands and tenements, with meadows, pastures and pasturages, and all other their appurtenances in Bratton, Mulbourne, Lytelstoke, and in all other places in the Hundred of Westbury To Hold to him, his heirs and assigns forever, of the chief lords of that fee by the service therefore due and accustomed. And we, John and Christina, will warrant, &c., against all people forever. In testimony whereof we have set our seals, &c. Witnesses . . . . . Bratton, Thursday next after the feast of the Nativity of the B.V. Mary, 3 Richard II.

IBID.

Charter of Augustine to Thomas Bonham and others.

A.D. 1382.—I, Augustine, son of Christina, daughter of William Mauger, of Lewerton, near Hungerforde, have granted to Thomas son of Nicholas de Bonham, John Mareys, Thomas Ode, chaplain, and Andrew atte Watre, all my lands and tenements, with meadows, pastures, pasturages, and all other their appurtenances in Bratton, Mulbourne, and Lytelstoke, and in all other places in the Hundred of Westbury To Hold to them and their assigns forever of the chief lords of that fee by the service due therefore and customary. And I, Augustine, and my heirs will warrant, &c., against all people forever. In testimony whereof I have set my seal, &c. Witnesses . . . . . Bratton, 23rd May, 5 Richard II.

IBID.

Release of John Herbelot, of Crofton, in the parish of Bedewynd, and Christina his wife, to Thomas, son of Nicholas de Bonham, and the other grantees above-mentioned and quit-claim of all their right in all lands and tenements with meadows, pastures and pasturages, and all other their appurtenances in Bratton, Mulbourn, Lytelstoke, and all other places in the Hundred of Westbury. Bratton, 26 May, 5 Richard II.

CORONER'S ROLL, *No.* 204, *m.* 7 *&* *m.* 8.

A.D. 1380.—Inquest taken at Mulebourne on the death of Alice Prute, on Monday next after the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, 4 Richard II. The Jury say that it happened in the tithing of Bratton on Sunday in the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr in the year above said, that the foresaid Alice crossing into the kitchen of John Bole, looking into a certain cooking-pot half full of water, fell into it by misfortune, and thus was drowned. The first finder thereof was Agnes Prowete. She found pledges John Bright and Richard Bat, &c. The value of the said cooking-pot was

xiid. Whereof the township of Bratton is therefore answerable to the king.

A.D. 1381.—Inquest taken at Bratton on the death of Thomas, son of Robert Forest, on Monday next after the Feast of the Purification of the B.V. Mary, 4 Richard II. The Jury say that it happened at Bratton in the Hundred of Westbury, the sabbath next before the Feast of the Purification in the year above said, that the said Thomas, being in his Mother's arms about the hour of the first quarter of the night, fell by mishap from her arms into the fire and burnt his feet and legs, by which he died on the Friday next following.

ASSIZE ROLL. *No.* 1502.

A.D. 1391.—Suit at Salisbury, Wednesday next before the feast of St. Matthias the Apostle, 14 Richard II. The Assize come to take cognizance if John Bole, senior, and John Bole, junior, disseised John Compayn, junior, of his freehold in Nethermulbourne, a messuage, a toft and 8*d.* rent, with their appurtenances. Richard Grene answered for the defendants that there is no tenant and was none at the date of the writ, 20 January, 14 Richard II, and that there was no disseisin of the said tenements, and that they put themselves on the assize. Likewise John Compayn, junior, puts himself, &c. The Jury say that John Compayn, senior, is and was tenant, and that John Compayn, junior, was in seisin thereof until the defendants disseised him with force and arms, to the damage of 40*s.* Therefore John Compayn, junior, is to recover his seisin and damages, and John Bole, senior, and John Bole, junior, are to be taken.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [16 *Richard II, pt.* 1, *No.* 151. *(Inquis. ad Quod Dammum.)*]

A.D. 1392.—Inquisition taken at Werminstre, Saturday, August 31st, 16 Richard II. The Jury say that it is not to the prejudice of the king, &c., if he allow Thomas Bonham and John Marcys to assign 10 messuages, 4 cottages, 4 tofts, 2

carucates, 9 virgates of land, 4 acres of meadow, and pasturage for 24 oxen and 300 sheep, 5*s.*, and the rent of 1lb. of pepper, with the appurtenances, in Edyndon, Covelston, Beynton, Stepel-lavyngton, Immere, Bratton, Bradelegh, Asshton, and "la leese" near Edyndon, to the Rector and Friars of the monastery of the Order of St. Augustine at Edyndon in the diocese of Salisbury, lately founded; to hold to them and their successors in aid of their maintenance forever . . . . . Whereof 1 messuage, 1 virgate of land, and pasture for 16 oxen and 300 sheep, with the appurtenances in Bratton, are held of the said Rector by the service of 5*s.* 8*d.* yearly, and are worth yearly 6*s.* 8*d.*, and with a messuage and a virgate of land in Stepellavyngton he holds it of the king by what service they do not know. And 1 messuage, 2 tofts, and a carucate of land, with the appurtenances in Immere, are held of the foresaid Rector for 20*s.* yearly, and he holds them of John Rous, and John of the king, by what service they know not, and they are worth 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly. . . . . And besides this donation there remains to Thomas Bonham half the manor of Wychford in the same county, held of the Duke of Lancaster; and to John Mareys certain lands and tenements in Bradford, held of the Abbess of Shaston . . . In witness whereof the Jury have sealed. Dated in the year and place as above.

Lay Subsidy. $\frac{196}{71}$ Wilts. [*cf.* Edingdon Chartulary, *f.* 236.]

A.D. 1402.—[Inquisition, 3 Henry IV, in aid of the marriage of Blanche the king's daughter.]

Inquisition taken at New Sarum, Tuesday next after Palm Sunday, 3 Henry IV, for the Hundred of Westbury.

The Rector of Edyndon holds the manor of Bratton and Dulton, which were lately Walter Dansye's, of the lord king, immediately by the service of half a knight's fee.

The same Rector holds the manor of Bratton, lately belonging to William Maundevill, immediately of the king, by the service of half a knight's fee.

INQUISITION AD QUOD DAMNUM. [7 *Henry IV, No.* 32.]

A.D. 1405.—Inquisition taken at Edyndon, Wilts, 10th November, 7 Henry IV. The Jury say that it is not to the king's prejudice, &c., if the king license John Elye, clerk, to assign 7 messuages, 1 virgate, 15½ acres of land, 1 acre of meadow, and 8*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Stepullavynton, Dulton, Lye, Mulbourne, Bratton, Westhrop, and Fifhide, to the Rector and Friars of Edyndon to hold to them and their successors in aid of their maintenance forever. Item, they say that 2 messuages, 1 virgate of land, and 8*d.* rent, with the appurtenances in Stepullavynton, 1 messuage, 9 acres of land, and 1 acre of meadow, with appurtenances in Mulbourne, Bratton and Dulton, of the foresaid tenements are held of the said Rector and Friars as of their manors of Stepullavynton, Dulton and Bratton, by the service of 3*s.* yearly, and that the Rector and Friars hold the said manors of the king in chief by knight's service. . . . . The foresaid messuages, lands, meadow, and rent in Stepullavynton, Dulton, Lye, Mulbourne, Bratton, Westhrop, and Fifhide are worth yearly according to the true value 13*s.* 4*d.* The said John holds property at Teffont of the Abbess of Shaston, which is sufficient for the customs due for the forementioned lands and tenements, as well as for what remains to him after this assignment is made.

In witness whereof the Jury have sealed. Dated as above.

FEET OF FINES. WILTS. [1-14 *Henry IV.*]

A.D. 1409.—At Westminster, three weeks after Michaelmas, 10 Henry IV. Between John Westbury, senior, and Robert Richard, plaintiffs, and William Westbury and Katherine his wife, deforciants, of 3 messuages, 3 tofts, 3 carucates, and 2 acres of land, 24 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, and 40*s.* rent, with the appurtenances in Westbury, Hewode, Bratton, Lye, Boxe,

Redelawe, and Kyngton. Plea of covenant was summoned. William and Katherine acknowledged the right of John to the foresaid tenements; of which the same John and Robert have 2 messuages, 2 tofts, 2 carucates of land, 12 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, and 20*s.* rent, with the appurtenances, of the gift of William and Katherine. For this John and Robert granted to William and Katherine the same tenements and rent with the appurtenances to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies of the same John and Robert and the heirs of John forever; Returning therefore yearly a rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist for all the service and custom belonging to the chief lords of that fee for John and Robert and the heirs of John forever. Moreover, John and Robert granted for themselves and the heirs of John that the one messuage, one toft, one carucate and 2 virgates of land, 12 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, and 20*s.* rent of the foresaid tenements, with the appurtenances, which John Megre held for life of the heritage of John Westbury in Westbury, Hewode, Bratton, and Lye at the date of this concord ought to revert to John Westbury and Robert and the heirs of the same John, after the death of John Megre, shall wholly remain to William and Katherine and their heirs, to hold together with the foresaid tenements and rent remaining to them by this fine, of John Westbury and Robert and the heirs of John by the foresaid service forever. If William and Katherine die without heirs of their body, the said tenements and rent shall wholly revert to John Westbury and Robert and the heirs of John, quit of the heirs of William and Katherine, to hold of the chief lords of that fee, by the service belonging forever.

(To be continued.)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 20.)

R *(continued).*

1755-6-4.—Rachel Rose, dau. of Thomas and Mary Rose, of Devizes, to Dennis Newman, of Melksham, at Devizes.

1758-6-29.—John Rily, of Avon, Christian Malford ph., yeoman, to Mary Baskerville, of Pickwick, at Corsham.

1791-6-14.—Mary Rutty, dau. of Jonathan and Hannah Rutty, late of Melksham, to Josiah Hannam, of Gillingham, at Melksham.

1800-6-11.—Allice Raggatt to Griffith Hughes, of Upton-on-Severn, at Broomham.

S.

1703-8-12.—Sarah Selfe, of Lavington, dau. of Isaac, of co. of Wilts, to John Willis, Jr., of Calston, at Devizes.

1703-12-14[?].—Hannah Skull, dau. of Thomas Skull, of Brinkworth, to William Walker, at Brinkworth.

1705/6-11-21.—Giles Shurmer, of Purton Stoake, to Hester Clark, of Devizes.

1706-5-10.—Samuel Stinchcom to Jone Odey.

1708-3-18.—Joseph Sarjant, of Calne, woollen draper, to Jone Hele, of Charlcot, at Charlcott.

1708-11-11.—James Shepperd, of Charlcut, Brimhill ph., yeoman, son of Thomas Shepperd, of Poulset ph., to Sarah Harris, of Goteker, at Charlcut.

1709-1-29.—Dinah Self, of Market Lavington, to John Giles, of Bristol, at Lavington.

1709-5-6.—William Stoakes, of Sands, yeoman, to Elizabeth Narraway, of Wootten Bassett, at Charlcut.

1709-7-28.—Jane Smith, dau. of Catherine Smith, of Miles Kington, to Nathanl. Hutchins, at Fosket.

1709-7-28.—Andrew SEALY, of Devizes, woolstapler, son of Thomas and Mary Sealy, of Whitston, co. of Devon, to Mary GERISH, of Bromham ph., at Bromham.

1709-8-4.—Edward SEAGER, of Mere, shephard, to Christian BROWN, of Warminster, at Warminster.

1710-5-6.—Rachel SARJANT, dau. of Joseph Sarjant, of Calne, to John BASKERVILE, of Newtown, at Caln.

1712-6-3.—Jane SANGER, of Melksham, dau. of Thos. Sanger, to Thomas NASH, of Melksham, at Melksham.

1712-7-16.—Benjamin STILES, of Speen Mills, Speen ph., co. of Berks, papermaker, son of Joseph Stiles, of Speen ph., co. of Berks, to Lucy WHEELER, at Charlcut.

1713-6-4.—Joseph SARJANT, of Caln, woollendraper, son of Joseph Sarjant, of Calne, to Martha CRABB, at Broomham.

1713-9-3.—Joan SARJANT, of Carlcut, Brimhil ph., to John COLESWORTHY, of Westwood, at Charlcut.

1714-1-31.—John SMITH, of Calne, clothworker, son of Robert Smith, of Hullavington, to Margery STOAKES, dau. of William Stoakes, of Sands, Calne ph., at Caln.

1714-3-6.—Rebecca SARJANT, of Calne Hill, within the liberty of Charlcut M. Meeting, dau. of Joseph Sarjant, of Calne, to John BIDDLE, of Nind, at Charlcut.

1715-6-8.—Joseph SARJANT, of Calne, woollendraper, son of Joseph Sarjant, of Calne, to Ruth SMITH, dau. of Daniel Smith, of Marlbro, at Marlbro.

1715-7-22.—John SMITH, of Bromham House, Bromham ph., maltster, son of William Smith, of Bromham, to Elizabeth CLARK, of Bradford, at Corsham.

1718-6-10.—Eliz. SANGER, dau. of Henry Sanger, of Warminster, to Thos. BEAVEN, of Melksham, at Bromham.

1719/20-1-8.—Mary SMART, of Michaels Kington, spinster, dau. of Edward Smart, of Grittleton, to Jacob YOUNG, of Rough Earthcott.

1719/20-11-31.—Elizabeth SMITH, of Bradford, dau. of John CLARK, of Bradford, to Jno. PAYNE, of Bridgwater, at Bradford.

1720-2-7.—Stephen SHEWRING, of Bradford, taylor, son of Phillip Shewring, of Collerne, to Anne BOWYER, late of Rexall, at Comerwell.

1720-4-29.—Mary SMITH, dau. of Mary Smith, of Chippenham, to Edward BOND, of Calne, at Chippenham.

1720-8-6.—Wm. SPARROW, of Bradford ph., husbandman, to Amey RAWLINS, of Bradford ph., at Comberwell.

1720/1-1-16.—Danl. [?] SMART, of Kington, son of Edwd. Smart, of Grittleton, to Hannah BRISTOW, of Fosket, at Hullavington.

1721-4-29.—Mary SANGER, dau. of Henry Sanger, of Warminster, to James BOND, at Froome.

1722-2-18.—Betty SMITH, dau. of Mary Smith, of Chippenham, to Richd. LITTLE, at Chippenham.

1722-2-20.—Sarah SMITH, dau. of Wm. Smith, of Broomham house, to Thomas GERRISH, at Broomham.

1722-3-20.—William SMITH, of Bromham, yeoman, to Ruth CHITY, of Marlbro, at Marlbro.

1722-7-19.—Martha SUMPSION, of Slaughterford ph., to Phillip BRYANT, of Eaton ph., at Slaughterford.

1722-11-22.—Jone SHEWRING, of Melksham, widow of Simon Shewring, to Richd. PINNOCK, of Inmarsh, at Melksham.

1724-10-29.—Amos SUMTION, of Melksham, joiner, son of Wm. Sumtion, late of South Wrexell, to Deborah NEWMAN, at Melksham.

1725-3-23.—Cleare SMITH, son of William Smith, of Broomham house, Broomham ph., to Mary BRADFEELD, of Devizes, at Devizes.

1726-11-22.—Thomas SHUTE, of Melksham, chandler, to Mary CAPE, at Warminster.

1728-1-9.—Jane [?] SANGER, daughter of Henry Sanger, of Warminster, to Robert APPLEGARTH, Jr., of Swallowfield, at Warminster.

1728-5-14.—Martha SANGER, dau. of Henry Sanger, of Warminster, to Robert FARNELL, of Bristol, at Melksham.

1728-9-10.—Henry SANGER, of Warminster, maltster, to Mary GYE, of Lavington, at Lavington.

1729-8-15.—John SHURMER, of Devizes, mealman, son of Giles and Hester Shurmer, of Devizes, to Christian FRY, of Calstone, at Caln.

1730-3-7.—Mary SMITH, dau. of Richard Smith, of Marden, to George HILLIER, of Avon, at Slaterford.

1731-11-31.—Isaac SARJANT, son of Isaac Sarjant, of Grickstone, Horton ph., co. of Gloucester, to Mary YOUNG, at Hullington.

1732/3-1-12.—Jacob SELF, son of Isaac Self, late of Lavington, to Hanah RILY, at Lavington.

1733-5-19.—Henry SIMS, of city of Canterbury, co. of Kent, linen-draper, to Martha WALDERN, at Lavington.

1734-3-20.—Sarah SANGER, dau. of Henry Sanger, of Warminster, to Charles TYLER, of Bearfield, at Comerwell.

1734-4-24.—William STOVEY, of Hilperton Marsh, Hilperton ph., yeoman, to Sarah FLOWER, of Corsham, at Corsham.

1735-2-16.—William STOVEY, of Hilperton Marsh, Hilperton ph., yeoman, to Elizabeth JAMES, of Stockley, at Calne.

1735-12-19.—William STOVEY, of Corsham ph., baker, son of William Stovey, of Hilperton, to Mary DAVIS, at Corsham.

1737-11-22.—Isaac SELFE, of Lavington, shopkeeper, to Elizabeth FURNELL, at Broomham.

1739-2-15.—Samuel SHURMER, of Melksham, apothecary, son of Giles Shurmer, of Devizes, to Mary BEAVEN, at Broomham.

1742-3-19.—Clare SMITH, of Broomham House, Broomham ph., yeoman, to Mary EDWARDS, late of Notton, at Chippenham.

1743-1-27.—Mary SARJANT, dau. of Joseph Sarjant, of Calne, to Thomas NEATE, of Calne, at Calne.

1752-5-17.—Joanna SYMS, dau. of Matthew Syms, of Bradford, to Thomas ALLEN, of Bradford, at Bradford.

1753-12-2.—Obadiah SMITH, son of Richard Smith, of Ashley, Bradford ph., to Mary SPENCER, of Ashley, Bradford ph., at Bradford.

1754-9-25.—Hanh. SANGER, dau. of Saml. Sanger, of Melksham, to Jonathan RUTTY, of Melksham, at Melksham.

1759-8-19.—William SMITH, son of Clare Smith, of Bromham House, Broomham ph., to Mary HUNT, at Broomham.

1762-9-30.—Ann SMITH, late of Pickwick, Corsham ph., widow of John Smith, to Richard FRY, Jr., of Calne, at Slauterford.

1765-5-21.—Benjamin SAWYER, of Attworth, yeoman, to Jane WEBB, late of Corsham side, at Corsham.

1772-12-17.—Mary SARGENT, dau. of Daniel Sargent, of Griddleton, to Charles TRUSTED, of Stoke Gifford, at Hullavington.

1776-11-4.—Isaac SARGENT, son of Daniel and Jane Sargent, of Grittleton, to Lydia ALLEN, at Bradford.

1777-10-14.—Joseph STURGE, of Elberton, son of Joseph and Frances Sturge, of Olveston, co. of Gloucester, to Sarah SARGENT, dau. of Daniel and Jane Sargent, of Grittleton, at Hullington.

1780-1-26[?].—Thomas STURGE, of city of New Sarum, oil leather-dresser, son of Joseph and Frances Sturge, of Olveston, co. of Gloucester, to Lydia MOXHAM, at Melksham.

1793-12-11.—William Tully SIMPSON,[1] of city of Bristol, apothecary, son of Robert and Mary Simpson, of city of Bristol, to Maria GUNDRY, at Calne.

1829-7-10.—Edward SMITH,[2] of Haymarket, London, chemist, son of Frederick and Sarah Smith, of London, to Eliza GUNDRY, at Calne.

NORMAN PENNEY.

Ruskin Road, Tottenham, Middx.

(To be continued.)

Mr. W. Cunnington has a Quaker Marriage Certificate dated 1699, of Thomas ROSE, of Devizes, son of William Rose, "Wheler," to Mary FRY, of Bath, daughter of Samuel Fry, of Trowbridge, signed by the father and eight relatives, and twenty-six other witnesses. It has a 5*s.* stamp. "The difference of date between the marriage of the son, and that of the daughter Sarah, 1741, is remarkable."

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[1] Wm. Tully Simpson (1769-1808) removed to Melksham shortly after his marriage, and became the ancestor of the *Quaker* family of Simpson, once numerous and still represented at Melksham, with a branch at Devizes.

[2] Edward and Eliza Smith are believed to be pourtrayed in the well-known Quaker picture, "The Quiet Hour," painted by Haydon, and engraved by J. E. Coombs. The husband is also pictured in "London Yearly Meeting," an oil painting by Samuel Lucas, of Hitchin, about 1840.

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p.* 25.)

159. Anno 28.—Alexander Longford *and* John Townsende *als.* Syms, son and heir of William Townsende *als.* Syms, and Edith his wife; messuages and lands in Hilprington and Whadon. £50.

160. Anno 28.—Alexander Walker *and* Charles Wryothesley, Wyndesor, one of the King's Heralds; messuages and lands in Crekelade Magna, Chelworth parva, Chelworth and Eysye. £100.

161. Anno 28.—William Shelley, knt., justice of the King's Bench, and Alice his wife, George Shelley, cler., Richard Shelley, arm., and Edward Shelley, arm., *and* Thomas West, knt., Lord de la Warr and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Eston *alias* Eston Basset and Lucyes, messuages and lands in Eston *alias* Eston Bassett, Lucyes, Cotyes Donyet Andrewe, and Berwicke Seyntjohn, Barwikescombe, and Asshecombe. £340.

162. Anno 29.—Thomas Mompesson, gen., *and* Thomas Ingram; lands in Sherington. 20 marks.

163. Anno 29.—Ambrose Dauntesey *and* John Abayth *als.* Wheytacre and Anna his wife; messuages and lands in Heywood in the parish of Westburye. £40.

164. Anno 29.—Thomas Semayne, gen., *and* Thomas Mompesson, gen.; lands in Calne called Breche, near Portmarsshe. 10 marks.

165. Anno 29.—Walter Moham *and* Edith Poole, widow; messuages and lands in New Sarum, Fisherton Anger juxta Madyngton, Rolleston and Dymerton. £40.

166. Anno 29.—Robert Southe *and* John Donkeley and Elizabeth his wife, sister and heir of Edward South; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 80 marks.

167. Anno 29.—William Willyngton, arm., *and* John Peyto, arm., and Margaret his wife; half the manor of Est

Lavington, otherwise called Lavington Garnam, otherwise called Lavington Forum, otherwise called Esterton in the parish of Est lavington, messuages and lands in Lavington. £200.

168. Anno 29.—William Goddard *and* Christopher Morgan, gen., and Johanna his wife; a third part of the manor of Bury Blondesdon, messuages and lands in Bury Blondesdon. £200.

169. Anno 29.—William Dauntesey *als.* Lord William Dauntesey, citizen and alderman of London, *and* George Earl of Huntingdon and lady Anna his wife, and Francis Hastings, knt., Lord Hastynges, son and heir apparent of the said Earl; manors of Boxe, Warminster and Gowre, messuages and lands in Gowre, Henley *alias* Hynley and Bowram, also the advowson of the churches of Boxe and Warminster. £600. [*Mutilated.*]

170. [Anno 29?]—Anthony Wyllughby, knt., and Elizabeth his wife, Walter Wyllughby, [? son and heir] of the same Anthony, *and* Henry Marquess of Exeter; manor of Warder, messuages and lands in [W]arder. [*This document is much mutilated.*]

171. Anno 29.—Edward Dene, of New Sarum, mercer, *and* Thomas Chaffyn, of New Sarum, mercer; messuages and lands in Warminster, Bugley Whitbourne, Corsley, Bischoptrowe and Crowchiston.

172. Anno 29.—Thomas Chaffyn and Edward Dene, *and* John Chaffyn and Johanna his wife; messuage in Warmester. £40.

173. Anno 30.—Robert Holme, John Hawles, Robert Southe and John Hawles, junior, *and* Edward Bircher, son of John Bircher, gen.; messuages and land in New Sarum called The Falcon in Castle Street. £40.

174. Anno 30.—Richard Jervys, *and* George Earl of Huntingdon and Anna his wife, Francis Hastyngs, knt., Lord Hastings, son and heir-apparent of the said Earl, and Katherine his wife; manor of Britford, messuages and lands

in Britford, Pencherd, Alderbury, Combe and Alvedeston. £100.

175. Anno 30.—Edward Baynton, knt., *and* Thomas Hanley, chaplain of the chantry of Master Gilbert Kymer, formerly dean of Sarum Cathedral, Richard Bishop of Winchester, treasurer of the Cathedral, and Peter Vanne, dean; manor of Westhacche. £160.

176. Anno 30.—John Godard *and* William Busshe; messuages and lands in Est Bedwyn and West Bedwyn, £80.

177. Anno 30.—Walter Hungerford, knt., Lord Hungerford, of Haytysbury, *and* Peter Morgan, son and heir of Edward Morgan; messuages and lands in Boram, Warminster and Bussheupstrowe. £36.

178. Anno 30.—William Dauntesey *and* Edmund Walwyn; messuage and land in North Tudworth. £200.

179. Anno 30.—William Essex, knt., *and* William Sandys, knt., Lord Sandys, chamberlain of the King's Household, and Margery his wife; manor of Charleton *alias* Hopgrace, messuages and lands in Charleton *alias* Hopgrace and Hungerforde. £200.

180. Anno 30.—Henry Bruges, arm., *and* John Browne, gen., and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Lyddyard Tregos, Lyddyard Mylsent, Mordon and Pirton. £200.

181. Anno 30.—The King *and* John Coope, arm., and Margery his wife; a rental of £22 and appurtenances in Heyle and Woodford. £22.

182. Anno 31.—William Stumpe *and* Henry Pudsey, arm.; messuages and lands in Vpaven. 100 marks.

183. Anno 31.—Stephen Sharpe *and* Roger de la Lynde, gen., and Anna his wife, daughter and heiress of William Lythfote, deceased; messuages in South street in the borough of Wilton. 20 marks.

184. Anno 31.—Edmund Foxe and Alianore his wife, *and* Roger de la Lynde, gen., and Anna his wife, daughter and heiress of William Lythfote, deceased; messuages in Winchester Street and Brown Street in New Sarum. £30.

185. Anno 31.—Robert Nicholas *and* John Zouche, knt., Lord Zouche Seyntmawre and Cantelupe; messuages and lands in Calne. 40 marks.

186. Anno 31.—Walter Semar *and* John Zouche, knt., Lord Zouche Seyntmawre and Cantelupe; a fourth part of the manor of Immer *alias* Imber, and a fourth part of the lands in Imber. £40.

187. Anno 31.—Thomas Dynham, gen., *and* Johanna Fitzwylliam, widow; a third part of the manor of Scalesayles-bury, messuages and lands in Scalesaylesbury. £140.

188. Anno 31.—Michael Dormer, arm., *and* George Earl of Huntingdon and Anna his wife, and Francis Hastings, knt., Lord Hastings and Katherine his wife; manors of Rowdon and Chyppingham, messuages and lands in Rowdon and Chyppingham. £380.

189. Anno 31.—William Howbere *and* Edith Whyttokes-mede, widow; messuage and lands in Pollesholds. 50 marks.

190. Anno 31.—John Marshe, gen., John Soon, Robert Aschec, William Wygge and Robert Cottell, *and* John Brownesmithe and Margaret his wife; messuage and lands in Magna Schypryge. £40.

191. Anno 31.—William Webbe *and* John Urrye, senior, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Martin; messuage in New Sarum. £40.

E. A. Fry.

(To be continued.)

DUGDALE OF SEEND.

(See Vol. I, pp. 174, 194, and Vol. II, p. 39.)

We are enabled, by the kind permission of Mr. Coleman, of Tottenham, to give extracts from some more Dugdale deeds, and also to add some monumental inscriptions, printed many years ago in the *Genealogist*, which will further elucidate and illustrate the pedigree of this family.

1609. May 14th. William Geerishe, of Senehead, clothier, grants in exchange to Christopher Dugdaile, clerk, a meadow called Northcroft and an acre and 120 perches of pasture, &c., in Broods, in Seenerewe, for a plot of meadow in Readings mead, 2 acres and 3 yardes in Seenerewe aforesaid, signed by William Geerishe. Witnesses, William Ranger and Thomas Dugdaile. *Seal missing.*

1639. March 24th. Indenture between Thomas Dugdale the elder, of Seend Row, yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife, Christopher their eldest son, Thomas their second son. That the following lands shall be for the use of the said Thomas Dugdale the elder during his life, and afterwards to the use of his wife Elizabeth for her life, and afterwards to Thomas Dugdale the younger and his heirs, &c., in default of such to Christopher their son and his heirs, &c.; messuages and orchard, 2 acres and a close called Dunhams lying by Millpond side over against said orchard; 2½ acres, now or late in tenure of Margaret Geerishe, widow; tenement (1 rood) near Baldenam Bridge, now or late in tenure of Daniell Twenny; 4 acres of arable land in an enclosed ground of 5 acres, taken out of a field called Thorneham, shooting upon Rye ditch, and dwelling-house of said Daniell Twenny (William Usher's acre in the centre); 1 acre of 4 Ridges in Little Sandfield shooting down to said Daniell Twenny's dwelling-house; 6 acres of pasture called Honyes adjoining the orchard of Thomas Dugdale the elder's now dwelling-house; ½ an acre of meadow ground called Rowhamme by the waterside below Little Sandfield; 1 rood of arable by the wayside shooting to Pittwell near Seend Head; 2 acres of a meadow called the Lyntch by the Millpond of Seend Head; 1½ acre in Little Sandfield lying on west side of an acre belonging to Thomas Basdall (? Barkesdale); 1 acre in Little Sandfield shooting from the way by Pittwell down upon the Lyntch and lying on the east side of piece of land of Thomas Sumner; 1 acre in same Sandfield shooting from the Highway down to Ryeditch. Signed by Christopher and Thomas Dugdale the

younger; amongst the Witnesses is John Trimnell, perhaps Elizabeth Dugdale's father. *Seal missing.*

1680. March 10th. Indenture in which Thomas Dugdale the elder, of Seend, gent., surrenders the lands mentioned in the previous deed to his son Thomas Dugdale the younger, of Seend, clothier, upon condition that he pay to his father at his dwelling-house, at Seend, £2000, on the following 20th of January. Signed by Thomas Dugdale, senr. *Seal missing.*

1681. Aug. 26th. Release and quitclaim signed by Thomas Dugdale the elder and witnessed by Thomas and John Somner, and Thomas Child.

1685. July 4th. Thomas Dugdale, of Seend Head, clothier, in contemplation of a marriage between him and Jane the daughter of Ambrose Awdry, of Melksham, mercer, in consideration of £600 marriage portion, conveys the above lands, or some of them, as well as 5 acres in the Westfield, near Baldenam Mill, shooting east and west, having John Parradice's lands on south, and John Jones' east and north, lands formerly of Robert Nicholas, Esq., on the west, purchased by Thomas Dugdale the elder, deceased, from John May and Jane his wife, and another 5 acres (lately enclosed out of Westfield) formerly in possession of John Wadman, of Imber, gent., to Thomas Goddard the younger, of Rudloe, in Box, gent., John Awdry, of Melksham, mercer, and the said Ambrose Awdry, to the use of the said Thomas Dugdale, and after his death to that of Jane his wife, and after death of survivor to the use of eldest son, &c., &c. Signed by Thomas Goddard, John, Ambrose and Jane Awdry, and witnessed by George Awdry, Ambrose Awdry, junr., Robert Blackmore. *Four seals, one missing*, a fleur-de-lys; I. A. interlaced; and on a fess between three Moor's heads in profile couped as many crescents. *Crest*, a Moor's head couped and gorged at the neck. Was not the above the father of Sir Richard Blackmore, born at Corsham, a well-known physician and author in the reign of William III?

(*To be continued.*)

Wiltshire Briefs.—Great Longsdon, co. Derbyshire, 1653, Aug. 7, collected in the Church the sum of 9*s.* and 1*d.* for the inhabitants of Marlborough.

Clent, co. Worcester, 1679, March 30, coll. for a fire at Lurgishall in ye Cou'ty of Wilts, 3*s.* 10*d.* ob.

1691. Collected upon a Briefe for a fire at B'ps Lavinton in Wiltsh., 4*s.* 6*d.*

A Chippenham M.P. in Newgate.—Among the Petitions in Parliament, 14th Edward IV (A.D. 1473-4), is one from William Hyde, Esq., "Burges of the Toune and Burgh of Chippenham in Wiltshire electe," who "came by your high commaundement to this your present Parliament," and whilst attending the same was arrested at Lambeth by colour of a capias ad satisfaciend' directed to the Sheriff of Middlesex, and "by myschevous men, murtherers, unknowen for any officers, withoute the shewyng of any warant," taken, carried to London at the suit of John Marshall, citizen and mercer, for £69, imprisoned in the counter there, and from thence had to Newgate "as and he had bee a traitour," and then brought to your Bench before your Justices, and by them remitted to Newgate, where for the said £69 and costs, and also for £4 6*s.* 8*d.* to Thomas Gay the younger, citizen and tailor, he is still detained "to grete delay and retardation of procedyng, and goode expedition of such matiers and bosoignes, as for your Highnes, and the commen wele of this your Reame, in this present Parlement were to be doon and spedde."

He prays the King's Highness by the advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, to ordain that the Chancellor of England have power to direct the King's writ to the Sheriffs of London commanding them to have the said William Hyde before him, without delay, and then to dismiss him at large, "so that the said William may attende to this your Parlement as his ductie is to doo." And that by the said authority neither Chancellor, Sheriff, or any

other person be hurt or damaged by such dismissal; and also, by the same authority, to ordain that the right and interest of the crown be saved in this behalf; and that the said creditors, Marshall and Gay, have writ or writs of execution, on, of, and from the premyses, after the dissolution of this present Parliament as fully and effectually as if the said William Hyde never had been arrested; the said arresting and committing of him to ward nothwithstanding, &c.

Response.—The King wills it.

Queries.

Thermuthis.—This unusual Christian name occurs in the case of a daughter of Samuel Martin, esq., of Kennett, who married Robert Cooke, esq., and died 21st Dec. 1823, aged 76 years. (*See* tablet in Langley Burrell church.)

It also occurs in the case of a daughter of Rev. James Mayo, Vicar of Avebury, born 17th March, 1776, died 18th October, 1798, aged 22.

Are any other instances of the occurrence of this name known in Wiltshire?

C. H. M.

Barbara Mayo.—The Rev. John Mayo, B.C.L., Rector of Beechingstoke, married, *circa* 1740, Barbara ———, surname not known. If this marriage is entered in any Wiltshire Register, I shall be glad to hear of it.

C. H. M.

Rev. James Mayo, Vicar of Avebury, married (1) Mary Blanchard, *circa* 1751, and (2) Ann Rose, *circa* 1769. I shall be glad to know *when* and *where* (in Wiltshire) these marriages were celebrated.

C. H. M.

An Old House, Sarum.—Where can I find any history or account of a very interesting old house in High Street, Salisbury, now in occupation of Mr. F. Sutton, the confectioner? Is there any truth in the statement that it was once a pilgrimage inn?

H. D.

Stonehenge Jackdaws.—Gilbert White speaks of jackdaws breeding among the stones at Stonehenge; do they breed there still or frequent the stones in any way?

H. D.

Conigre.—Is it probable that this term was always used to imply a rabbits'-warren, and would the last syllable be an abbreviation of "ground"? Congrove, from Coneygrove, seems to be a similar term. Also, what are the derivations of Halve and Ham, and are they local terms? L.

Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B. (1632-1711).—This gentleman, known as "The Spendthrift", was the last of the Hungerfords, of Farley Castle. He squandered his patrimony amidst the follies and vices of the reign of Charles II, and afterwards, with the hope of retrieving his lost fortunes, obtained from that monarch, in 1681, a charter to convert Hungerford House, the old metropolitan residence of his family, into a market—but the project was unsuccessful. About the year 1830 its revival was attempted, and new buildings erected at a cost of £97,000—but Hungerford Market the second was not much more fortunate than its predecessor, and on its site now stands the Charing Cross terminus of the South Eastern Railway. If I remember rightly, there was in the old Hungerford Market, a bust of Sir Edward Hungerford, its founder—the present whereabouts of which I should be glad to discover. Can any reader of *Wilts N. & Q.* help me in the matter? WILTONIENSIS.

Replies.

Lodowick Muggleton (vol. ii, p. 585).—The *Dictionary of National Biography* says this "heresiarch"—rather a big name for so small a man—was born in Walnut Tree Yard (now New Street) off Bishopsgate Street Without, in July 1609, and on the 30th day following was baptized at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, by Rev. Stephen Gosson, who, before he took orders, was a well-known playwright. Muggleton's family came from Northamptonshire, where the name can still be found; he died 4 March, 1698, and was buried on the 17th in Bethlehem New Churchyard.

A. J. S.

Kinwardstone (vol. i, p. 139).—"Z.'s" suggestion that this name is personal may deserve consideration, but the reasons quoted in support of it from Mr. Gomme's *Local Institutions*, would not, I think, stand the test of enquiry. It is probable that the older aspect (or rather, *one* of the older aspects) of the hundred-district is military, and Mr. Gomme's theory may be true that these districts had their origin in some association of the colonists into groups, each group consisting of a hundred families; but I fail to see how the theory is supported by the fact that many of the modern hundred-names are not repeated in the names of the townships. "Z." quoting from Mr. Gomme, says:—"The names of the ancient personal hundreds would be derived from some tribal or clan chief, who led the ancient families making up the hundreds; and the names of the territorial hundreds so far meet this view as to be to a great extent independent names of territory at the present day." If modern hundred-names really meet this view to a *great extent*, we naturally look to a county like Wilts (which contained many hundreds) for confirmatory evidence on the point. The evidence afforded by Wiltshire, however,

is by no means confirmatory. It would be interesting to know what Wiltshire hundred-names "Z." or Mr. Gomme, consider to be personal.

A. W. WHATMORE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Turpin's Stone (vol. ii, p. 585, vol. iii, p. 45).—This stone stands in a ditch close by the side of the road leading from Bulkington to Keevil, some 70 or 80 yards from the bridge marked "Pantry Bridge" in the Ordnance Survey—but perhaps better known locally as "Brass Pan Bridge." It is evidently a boundary stone, marking the point at which the boundary between the two parishes, after following for some distance the course of the brook, breaks out into the open field, and, taking the line of an adjacent hedgerow for about 250 yards, here crosses the road at "Turpin's Stone", and again returns, by the ditch, to the brook at "Pantry Bridge."

On one side of the stone is a partly obliterated inscription, which, when perfect, is said to have been:

"Dick Turpin's dead and gone
This stone's put up to think upon."

But, on looking carefully at the letters which remain, it appears to me that the first three words—DICK TURPIN'S DEAD"—were the whole of the original inscription, and that the rest was afterwards added by a different hand.

Why the boundary stone close to the highway here should have been made use of to record Turpin's death, may perhaps be explained by the fact that two contemporary knights of the road were closely connected with the neighbourhood. Boulter,[1] a well-known highwayman, was the son of a Poulshot miller, and Blagdon, an accomplice, is said to have belonged to a respectable family of that name who were landowners close by.

[1] "Boulter's Lane," a bye-way leading out of the turnpike road near Bowerhill, is said to have been one of his haunts—and "Boulter's Coppice," close by, is still well known.

The record of Turpin's death on the gallows may therefore have been placed here as a warning to his fellow highwaymen in Wiltshire, as he does not appear himself to have been connected with any particular robbery here.

EDWARD KITE.

Brouncker (vol. iii, p. 40)—**Long** (vol. ii, p. 486; vol. iii, p. 40).—Sir William Brouncker was knighted between the years 1588 and 1593, as evidenced by his return to Parliament for Wiltshire in those years, in the first year as Esq. only, but afterwards as Knight. No record of the exact time or place when he received the honour has so far met my notice. The accolade may have been given to him in Ireland. It is thus clear that he could not have been called Knight in the visitation of 1565, but he ought to have been thus described in that of 1623. A careful examination of many Visitations in connexion with this subject of Knighthood has convinced me that they are *not* absolutely reliable, and that the *milites* is sometimes omitted, although when attributed it is generally accurate. I do not know anything of the Wiltshire Visitation of 1565, but that of 1623 has always struck me as being very loosely and carelessly drawn up. For precise genealogical purposes its value is feeble. As another instance of its inaccuracy may be noted the reference by "Q." (vol. ii, 486). In the Visitation, Susan, dau. of Nicholas Snell, is described as the widow of Edmund Long, of Draycott, *milt.* Now Edmund was not a Knight, nor is it correct to style him of Draycott. He was the third son of Sir Henry Long, of Draycott, but himself resided at Kelwayes, *alias* Titherton Calloway. He was an entirely different person from Edward Long, of Monkton, who was certainly *not* a Knight when he made his will in 1622.

The identity of "Sir Edward Long, of Wiltshire," knighted in 1578, I have failed to make out, but have thought that this one might have been inaccurately given for *Sir Robert* Long, of Draycott, who was knighted about that time. In his will proved

in P.C.C. in 1581, he is described as a Knight, but he was not a Knight in 1575, when he served as Sheriff of Wilts.

An accurate and exhaustive list of Knights—if only from the accession of the House of Tudor—would be invaluable to genealogists, but is, I fear, almost impossible to obtain.

W. D. Pink.

Leigh, Lancashire.

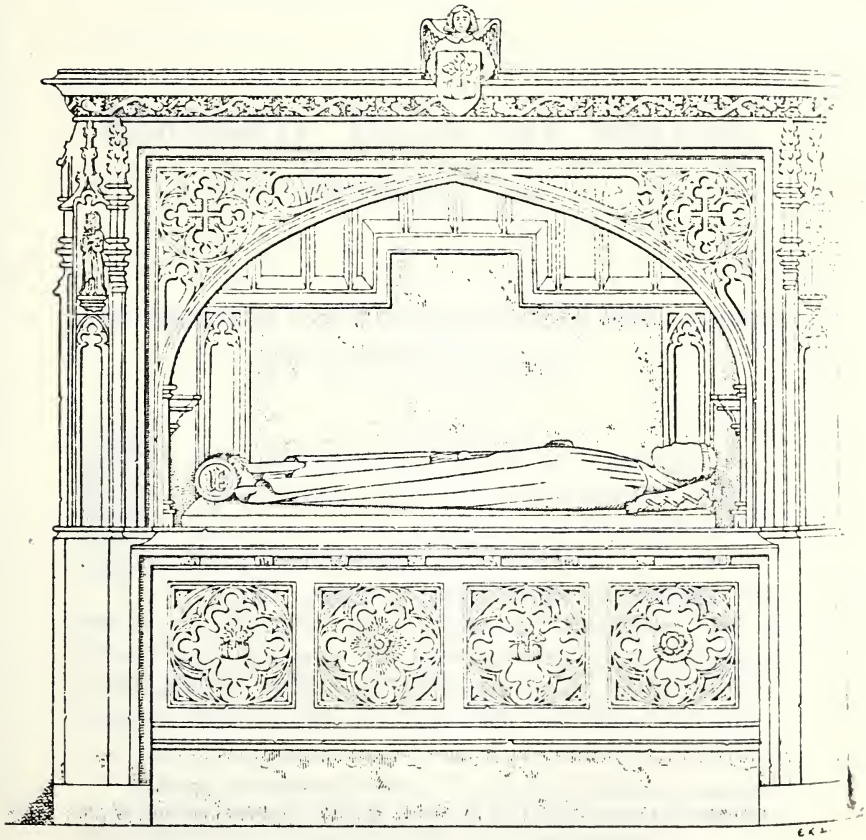
I see it stated in your last number (p. 40) that "Q." urged "that the fact that in the Visitations Edward Long, of Monkton, is not described as a Knight *is a proof* that he was not one." Permit me to point out that "Q." did nothing of the kind. He said (vol. ii, p. 486) that the evidence of the Visitations was against Long, of Monkton, having been knighted, and that "*the onus of proof necessarily lies with anyone who says that he was.*"

Q.

The following note on Knighthood by Mr. Grazebrook, F.S.A., may prove of interest; it is copied from *Miscellanea Gen. et Her.*, 3rd series, iii, 118:

The history of knighthood is really very little known—it seems that the possession of a certain income before some fixed date entailed the right, perhaps the necessity of knighthood. Other facts would seem to restrict it entirely to those who personally went to the wars. Of course, in all ages, Kings and great Commanders and great Clergy constantly created knights, but, in addition to that, there are many cases of knights creating other knights, their own sons and others (see Selden's *Titles of Honour*, pp. 638, 642, 650). It is manifest that no list of such wide-spread creations could ever be kept! For what reason I know not, but there are many instances of persons known to have been knights who do not so describe themselves even in their wills! It is stated positively that a knight on his creation, unless he already had paternal bearings, always assumed a coat of arms, and there are many instances which make this more than probable. . . . . In a comparatively few charters of all dates the witnesses are divided into *Dominis* and *Militibus*, ... but in by far the greater number no ranks are given, and many witnesses appear whom we know to have been persons of great consequence, but, nevertheless, have not such titles attached to their names. . . . .

Editor.



MONUMENT OF AN ECCLESIASTIC IN EDINGTON CHURCH.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

SOME NOTES ON THE MONUMENT OF AN ECCLESIASTIC IN EDINGTON CHURCH.

OF the particular class of Monks known as Bonhommes there were two establishments only in England; one at Ashridge, in Buckinghamshire, the other at Edington, in this County.[1]

The College of Bonhommes at Ashridge was founded by Edmund, son of Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall (younger son of King John), about A.D. 1276-83; that at Edington, by William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester (a native of the village), A.D. 1352-61;[2] the earlier foundation

[1] Dallaway, *Antiquities of Bristol* (p. 59 *note*), mentions St. Mark's, or the Mayor's Chapel, on College Green, in that city, as a third establishment of this order; but apparently without sufficient authority.

[2] During the latter part of his episcopate (A.D. 1345-1366) Bishop Edington appears to have commenced the great work of transforming the early nave of Winchester Cathedral as it then existed, into the pointed style of his own time—a work which was afterwards carried on by his successors Bishops Wykeham, Beaufort and Waynflete. By his will, dated 1366, "præcepit ut de bonis suis expenderetur ad perfectionem navis Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Winton, a se inchoatæ, *et ad subsidium domus sive Cantariæ de Edyngdon a se fundatæ*."—*Langham Register*, cited in *Ang. Sac.*, i, 317. Canon Jackson, *Wilts Collections*, p. 351, says that Bishop Edington's will has not been met with.

at Ashridge supplying that at Edington with two monks, one of whom (John de Aylesbury) became its first Rector.[1]

Both establishments survived until the general dissolution of Monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. Much of the monastic building at Ashridge (including a fine cloister, and some good 13th century work, with considerable remains of fresco painting) remained until the commencement of the present century, but soon afterwards met with a sweeping destruction at the hands of its owner, the Earl of Bridgewater; the whole having been pulled down and the materials disposed of in lots.[2] Thus ended the architectural remains of the earlier of the two foundations.

The remains of the later foundation of Bishop Edington, in his native Wiltshire village, are well known. Of the monastic building spared at the dissolution, part was converted into a mansion, by the Pawlett family; the remains of which are now a farm house, known as "Priory Farm"; and in the fine conventual church, of almost cathedral-like proportions, dedicated in 1361—(on the necessary repair of which the sum of £8,000 has recently been expended)—Wiltshire possesses

[1] Leland says that the order of Bonhommes was introduced here by Bishop Edington at the desire of the Black Prince, on his return from the French wars. This was probably after the battle of Poictiers in 1356, as the first tonsure of the brethren took place in 1358, and the Church was dedicated in 1361.

We do not, however, in the Will of the Black Prince, dated 1376 (ten years after Bishop Edington's death), find any mention of Edington Monastery; but to that of Ashridge he makes the following bequest:—"Item, nous donnons et devisons notre grand table d'or et d'argent tout pleyn dez precieuses reliques, et en my lieu un croiz *de ligno sancte crucis*, et la dite table est garniz de perres et de perles, c'est assavoir, vingt cynq baleis, trent quatre safirs, cinquant oyt perles grosses, et plusours autres safirs, emeraudes et perles petitz, à la haut autier de notre meson d' Assherugge q'est de notre fundacioun, à servir perpetuelement au dit autier, sanz jamez le mettre en autre oeps pur nul meschief; et de ce chargeons les armes [almes] du Rectour et du Couvent de la dite meson à respondre devant Dieu."

[2] Of a sumptuous folio volume on the History of the College of Bonhommes, with a description of the later Mansion at Ashridge, by the Rev. J. H. Todd, 70 copies were privately printed by the Earl of Bridgewater, in 1823, at a cost of £5,000.

not only the earliest and best authenticated example of the architectural transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style, which took place at that period, but the only ecclesiastical relic of the Bonhommes in England.

But it is not to the Church of Edington itself (the bold outline and elegant details of which are well known as an architectural study), that the following notes are intended to refer; but to a monument in the south transept—the somewhat remarkable memorial of a member of the adjoining monastery—and the only known example of the habit of the particular order to which he belonged.

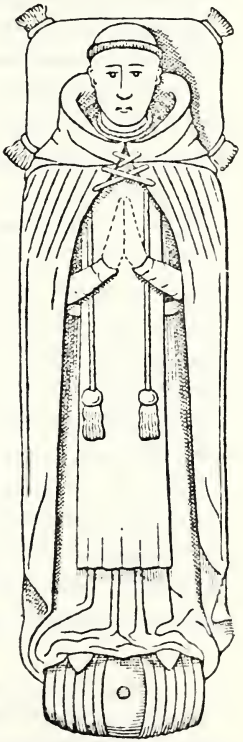
The monument (shown in the accompanying illustration) is at the end of the south transept, underneath the large three-light window in the south wall. It belongs to the Perpendicular period—apparently the latter half of the 15th century[1]—and consists of an altar tomb, enclosed within a rich canopy, and bearing a recumbent effigy, in stone, 5 feet 6 inches in length, the head resting on a large cushion, with tasseled corners, and the feet on a barrel, or tun. On the outer end of the barrel are two initials having at present the appearance of I.B. (but which, as will presently be shown, must originally have been T.B.), and on the other end, towards the wall, a triangle—a symbol of the Holy Trinity.

The habit of the departed monk, which is more distinctly shown in the second sketch (full-faced) taken from within the canopy, is of especial interest. The effigy has been usually described as that of a Canon of the order of St. Augustine, which is not strictly correct, as the Bonhommes appear to have followed that rule, *but with such variations as rendered them perfectly distinct from the ordinary Monks, known as Canons Regular or Austin Canons.* Here we apparently have the exact difference in the habit of the two. The ordinary monk, or Canon, of the order, wore a long black cassock, with a

[1] The *rose and sun*, introduced into the panels of the tomb, may point to the reign of Edward IV, after the battle of Barnet (1471—1483).

shorter white rochet over it. The monks were generally shaven, but these, being under a less strict rule, wore beards, and caps on their heads.

The monk at Edington, on the contrary, is bare headed, closely shaven, and wears the tonsure. His pointed shoes are partly seen beneath the folds of a long under garment, with close sleeves,[1] girded with a flat belt at the waist. Over this, in front, is the scapular,[2] eight or nine inches in width, quite plain, hanging from the shoulders, and reaching almost to the feet. The upper garment is the long monk's cloak with hood, which was apparently put on over the head, and laced together below the neck with a long cord having at its ends two large tassels, which are seen, over the scapular, a little below the middle of the effigy. Round the neck is the edge of an under garment, apparently slightly frilled.



Having investigated the details of his particular habit, the question which will next be asked is—who

[1] The hands, which were uplifted in the attitude of prayer, are both broken off and gone. This was probably done in removing some of the now missing masonry at the back of the tomb within the canopy—on which may have been sculptured some subject offensive to Reformer or Puritan, perhaps a mediæval representation of the Holy Trinity.

[2] In this we recognize the habit of an Austin *Friar*, rather than that of an Austin *Canon*. The friars, known also as Friars Eremites, wore, at home, a white gown, with a scapular; abroad, or performing service in the choir, a black cowl with large hood, and black leathern girdle.

was the departed monk to whose memory this costly memorial was erected? That he was some person of consequence connected with the monastery is clear from the introduction of the effigies of SS. Peter and Paul (as represented on the monastic seal)[1] into the upper part of the tomb. His *monogram* and *rebus* (which together are repeated *no less than ten times* on different parts of the tomb) ought to be sufficient to identify him; but even here a slight difficulty presents itself as to what the initials of the monogram really were; sometimes they have been printed I.B., and occasionally T.B., and this has, in itself, been the cause of much uncertainty and random speculation as to the real name.[2] The case appears to be simply this: the initials, as seen in the most conspicuous place on the tomb, and the one that would first catch the eye, *i.e.*, on the outer end of the barrel at the monk's feet, appear at first to be I.B., but, on looking more closely, it will be seen that their conspicuous position alone has led to their being tampered with, and partly defaced. We must therefore omit to take these for evidence, and look further on the face of the tomb, below the effigy, where the same initials are again twice repeated, and still in a perfect state; we shall then be able at once to recognize in them a small black letter t for the Christian, and a capital B (somewhat of Lombardic character) for the surname, leaving T.B. and *not* I.B. as the correct solution.

Next comes the *rebus*, viz. three leaves springing out of a cask or tun, but these leaves, although often repeated, are not in every case alike; making it difficult to decide whether they

[1] The church appears, in the first instance, to have been dedicated to St. James, St. Catherine and All Saints. Had the monastery a different dedication? or, was there a re-dedication to SS. Peter and Paul, after the murder of Bishop Ayscough, which happened on the feast of SS. Peter and Paul [29 June] 1450?

[2] The late Mr. Britton, *Beauties of Wilts*, iii, p. 363, says "The monogram T.B., and the figure of a tun or cask, *with a bolt*, imply that it commemorates *T. Bolton*, who was a priest of the adjoining College of Bonhommes." But the *bolt* is simply imaginary, and the name of *T. Bolton*, as a priest of the college, is unknown.

were intended to represent oak, ash, elm, bay, or beech. But with the initial B before us for that of the surname, we have bay, beech, or some other tree or shrub only to choose from the name of which, in one way or another, represents that letter. If *bay*, the rebus would read *Bay-in-tun*, and there happens to be a well-known Wiltshire family of that name; but, although the tomb has often been assigned to *an imaginary John Baynton*, we do not really find the name in any way connected with the monastery, either as Rector or otherwise, until some time after its dissolution.[1]

Two other solutions of the rebus, not hitherto suggested, may be a *bur*, or shrub, and a *tun*, for *Burton*; or a *bush* and *tun*, for *Bushton*; but neither of these names have been found in connexion with Edington monastery.

The most probable suggestion as to the real name is that made by the late Canon Jackson (in a note to Leland's *Journey through Wiltshire in* 1540, *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, i, p. 188), that the rebus is *Boc-in-tun*, the word "Boc" signifying *beech*. Here we have the name of the almost adjoining village of Bulkington, spelt in the *Nomina Villarum*, A.D. 1316, "Bukkington," and still pronounced "Bookintun." From this small parish a family of importance took its name at an early date; for Michael, and Peter de Bulkington, are named among the Wiltshire Fine Rolls as early as the reign of Henry III. (A.D. 1253).

For the hint that the correct solution of the *rebus* was to be found in the name of *Bulkington*, or *Bukkington*, Canon Jackson was, it is believed, indebted to the Rev. Edward Wilton, then curate of Erlestoke, and Master of the Dauntsey

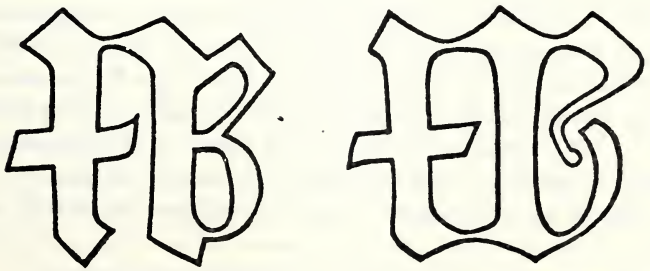
[1] Lady Isabella Baynton, *of Edyngdon, widow*, was patron of the living of Fovant, in 1554. She was daughter of Sir John Leigh, of Stockwell, co. Surrey, and second wife of Sir Edward Baynton, the builder of Old Bromham House, and grantee of Stanley Abbey, with other monastic property in Wilts, at the dissolution. He died in 1544; and his widow must, in 1554, have been a tenant at Edington under Sir William Pawlett—then owner of the monastic property by a second grant from the Crown after the attainder of Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, in 1549.

Grammar School at West Lavington, as well as a native of the village of Edington. The Canon, however, subsequently misled by the mutilated initals seen by himself on the end of the barrel at the monk's feet, and overlooking those repeated on the face of the tomb beneath, came again to the wrong conclusion that they were I.B., and thus writes in another note to Aubrey's *Wilts Collections* (p. 352), published in 1862:

"The letters of a monogram upon the tomb appear to be I.B. (*not* T.B. as stated by a mistake of the present writer in *Wilts. Archæol. Mag.* i, 188); and a *rebus*, or device, of a branch of *bay* issuing from a *tun*, seem to indicate a John Baynton; but there is no known member of the Priory who bore that name"—

thus leaving the difficulty to be "threshed out" on a future occasion.

Omitting therefore the imperfect monogram on the barrel; the two *perfect* examples in the front of the tomb are here repro-



duced; and, with these before him, the reader will at once observe, in the crossing of the first initial, that a small black letter 𝔗, and not an 𝔍, was the letter originally intended by the 15th century sculptor of the decorations on the tomb.

In looking elsewhere for a similar memorial to that in question, we shall at once find that costly tombs of this kind are very rarely to be met with in the case of members of the monastic orders, owing, no doubt, to the strict rules of poverty by which many of them were bound. That the individual here

commemorated (who had evidently taken the habit and tonsure[1] of a monk at Edington) was *a benefactor to the monastery*, and *was formerly commemorated by an obit*, may be gathered from the fact that the present writer, more than forty years ago, on removing from the two niches at the head and feet of the effigy, within the canopy, some of the accumulated Churchwarden's periodical lime-wash of several centuries, found underneath it, on the original colouring of the monument, *distinct traces of smoke*, as well as *the actual runnings of discoloured wax, from the two tapers which must have burnt here during the mass of requiem.* This fact, coupled with the solution of the rebus and monogram, here given, if it does not clearly identify the individual himself, will at once afford a strong clue, and reduce the enquiry into a very narrow compass; for the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of A.D. 1534 contains a list of the obits maintained here at that date, one name only among which corresponds at all with the correct initials T.B. on the tomb.[2] This is "*Thomas Bukyngton*" who is specially mentioned by Leland, six years later (in 1540) as one of four principal benefactors to the monastery;[3] and to him, therefore, in the absence of any positive proof to the contrary, the present writer seems bound unhesitatingly to assign this most interesting memorial.

Edington Monastery is known to have possessed property in Bulkington and Keevil;[4] part of which was, no doubt, the

[1] In some cases *a benefactor to a monastery* (not being an actual monk) *was buried in monastic habit*, but the tonsure in this case seems to indicate that the deceased had taken the full habit of the order.

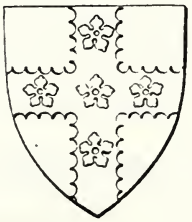
[2] If the initials, on the contrary, were I.B., and not T.B., we have obits to *John Bleowbury*, Prebendary of Sarum, and executor to Bishop Edington, a benefactor, who, according to Leland, was buried here. Also *John Botham*, or *Botuham*; both the latter names occurring among the minor obits, but to neither of these does the *rebus* in any way refer.

[3] Benefactors: "Penley and Rowse; knights. Jerberd and *Bultington*" —*Leland*. Sir Richard Penley, knight, John Rous, Thomas Jereberd and *Thomas Bukyngton*, all had chantries or obits at Edington.—*Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

[4] The advowson of the Church at Keevil was purchased by the Rector of Edington from the Abbess of Shaftesbury, about the year 1395.

gift of Thomas Bukyngton, but on this point the Cartulary of Edington, some valuable extracts from which have already appeared in the pages of *Wilts. N. & Q.*, will it is hoped, in a future number, supply some additional information.

The whole of the fine brasses which once enriched the floor of Edington Church, have been ruthlessly torn from the slabs of stone, or Purbeck marble, to which they were affixed. Among these were doubtless memorials of some of the Rectors of the Monastery; which would have been interesting as illustrating more fully the details of their habit. In some MS. notes by the late Mr. Britton, dated 16 Oct., 1820, he mentions five or six large slabs then lying in the pavement of the chancel, all of which had contained brasses. One of these slabs, measuring 7 feet by $3\frac{1}{4}$, had, in the centre, the matrix of a large figure, evidently that of an ecclesiastic; and of the *four* shields at the angles, *three* were remaining, and bore the arms of the monastery, as here engraved—viz., *Or, on a cross engrailed gules five cinquefoils of the field.* Part, if not all, of these slabs are believed to have been subsequently used in paving the vault beneath the chancel, made by the late Mr. George Watson Taylor, as a family burial place; and here, in all probability, they still remain.



EDWARD KITE.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from page 78).

LAY SUBSIDY, $\frac{196}{63}$ WILTS.

A.D. 1411. [Transcript of the certificate of all men and women with lands and tenements and rents in Wilts to the value of £20 per annum beyond deductions. 13 Henry IV.]

Thomas, Rector of Edyndon has in the said County lands, tenements and rents to the value of cv$^{li.}$ xiijs. iiij*d.*, viz., . . the manors of Bratton, Bremubrig, Dulton and Penlegh to the value of xxxiij$^{li.}$ vjs. viij*d.*

FEET OF FINES, WILTS. [1-20 *Henry* VI.]

A.D. 1425. At Westminster, a month after Easter, 3 Henry VI. Between Henry, Bishop of Winchester, plaintiff, and John Iuyn and William Westbery, deforciants, of 13 messuages, a toft, a mill, 197½ acres and a rood of land, 21½ acres and a rood of meadow, 25½ acres of pasture, 7 acres of wood, and 2*s.* 8*d.* rent, with appurtenances in Westbury, Bratton, and Mulbourne. Plea of covenant was summoned. John and William acknowledged the right of the Bishop as of their gift, and they quit-claimed from themselves, John and William, to the said Bishop and his heirs forever. Moreover they granted that they will warrant to the Bishop and his heirs the foresaid tenements with their appurtenances against Richard Abbot of Westminster, and his successors forever. For this the Bishop gave the foresaid John and William 200 marks of silver.

CLERICAL SUBSIDY. Sarum Diocese $\frac{52}{231}$ [*temp. Henry VI*].

Taxation of a clerical subsidy throughout the entire Diocese of Salisbury.

DEANERY OF POTTERN.

Brattone, Prior of Farle;
Taxation, cxiiij. *s.* i. *d.*;
Tenth, xj. *s.* v. *d.* ob q$^{a.}$

IBID., $\frac{52}{195}$.

A.D. 1449. Account of Prior and Convent of Mayden Bradlegh, collectors of the subsidy of 6*s.* 8*d.* from every secular chaplain serving brethren and other religious men in parish churches or receiving stipends or yearly payments,[1] and from whatsoever other chaplains having chantries not taxed in the

[1] *annualia.*

archdeanery of Sarum and Wilts granted last convocation at St. Paul's, London, sitting from 1st July 1449 to the 28th of the said month, to be levied at the Feast of the Annunciation next, 28 Henry VI.

ARCHDEANERY OF WILTS.

Deanery of Pottern.

From Dom Thomas Hode chaplain of the parish of Litelstoke } vj. *s.* viij. *d.*

EDINGDON CHARTULARY, f. 110.

Royal Licence to John Frank, clerk, and others, to assign property to the Rector of Edyndon.

A.D. 1427. Henry, &c., to all to whom these letters patents shall come, &c. Whereas our ancestor Edward III licensed for himself and his heirs, the Rector and Friars of the House or Monastery of Edyndon to acquire land, tenements and rent, &c., to the value of 100 marks yearly; We give licence for ourself and our heirs to John Frank, clerk, Thomas Touke of Hornyngesham, John Franklayns of Covleston, and John Spendour of Immere, that they may assign to the now Rector and Friars of the House aforesaid 13 messuages, a toft, a mill, 317½ acres and a rood of land, 21½ acres and a rood of meadow, 5½ acres of pasture, 7 acres of wood, and 2*s.* 7*d.* rent, and pasture for one bull, 24 oxen, 180 sheep, with appurtenances in Westbury, Bratton and Mulbourne in Wilts, which are held of the Rector of the house aforesaid, and which are worth by year in all issues according to their true value 40*s.*, as by the inquisition made before Robert Assheley our Eschaetor in Wilts. To Hold to them and their successors in free, pure and perpetual alms in value 10 marks in part satisfaction of the 100 marks' worth of lands, &c. And we give licence to the said Rector and Friars and their successors to receive the said messuages, &c., from the foresaid John Frank, &c. Witness, the King himself at Westminster. 20 May, 5th year of his reign.

For £20 paid into the treasury.

IBID., *f.* 101[b].

Charter of John Frank, clerk, Thomas Touke, of Hornyngsham, John Frankelyn, of Coveleston, and John Spendour, Immere, to Thomas Culmer, Rector of the House or Monastery of Edyndon, granting property as detailed in the foregoing royal licence. Bratton, 10th of June. 5 Henry VI.

IBID.

Release and quitclaim of the same to the same of all their right in the property as above said. 20th June. 5 Henry VI.

IBID., *f.* 111.

Letters of Attorney to John Culmer and John Ussher.

We, John Frank, clerk; Thomas Touke, of Hornyngesham; John Frankelyn, of Coveleston, and John Spendoure, of Immere, have appointed our attorneys our beloved in Christ John Culmer and John Ussher together and separately to deliver to Thomas Culmer, Rector of the Monastery of Edyndon and the Friars of the same House full and peaceful seisin of and in 13 messuages, &c. *(see above)* in Westbury, Bratton and Mulbourne in Wilts, according to the form and effect of our charter to the same Rector and Friars. In testimony whereof we have set our seals, &c. 10th June. 5 Henry VI.

FEET OF FINES, WILTS. [1-20 Henry VI.]

A.D. 1437-8. At Westminster in the quindene of St. Martin, 16 Henry VI, and afterwards in the octaves of St. Hilary in the same year. Between John Goweyn, John Gayl, and Richard Clerk, plaintiffs, and John Gybbes and Margaret his wife, deforciants of the half of a messuage, 16 acres of land, 1 acre of meadow and pasturage for four oxen and one horse[1] with the appurtenances in Bratton and Stoke. Plea of covenant was summoned. John Gybbes and Margaret acknowledged the said half of a messuage, &c., with the appurtenances to be the right of the said John Goweyn, as that which the

[1] *affrus.*

same John, John Gayl and Richard have of the gift of John Gybbes and Margaret. And they quitclaimed from themselves John Gybbes and Margaret, and the heirs of Margaret, to the foresaid John Goweyn, John Gayl and Richard and the heirs of John Goweyn forever; moreover they conceded for themselves and the heirs of Margaret that they will warrant to the foresaid John Goweyn, John Gayl and Richard, and the heirs of John Goweyn, the foresaid half messuage, &c., against all men forever.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [12 *Henry VII, C. Series II, Vol. ii, No.* 21.]

Calendar of Inquisitions of Henry VII, vol. i, p. 513.

Post Mortem, Edward Leversegg.

A.D. 1496. Inquest taken at Devizes the last day of October. 12 Henry VII: The Jury say that Edward Leversegg was seized in his demesne as of fee of property at Hewode, Westbury, Fytyngdon and Estlavington, and of a messuage, 24 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow in Bratton, worth yearly 26*s.* 8*d.*, held of the Rector of the House of Edyngdon as in right of their church, by what service they know not. He gave all his property to John Colles, now deceased, and Richard Lymbury, and John Frippe, who survive, to the use of his last will, as expressed in his testament, produced to the Jurors. He died 17 August last, and Edward Leversegge, aged 11 years and more, is his cousin and heir, viz., the son of his elder brother William.

COURT ROLLS. [*Portfolio* 208, *No.* 14.]

A.D 1522. BRATTON. Court held there 25th day of September, 14 Henry VIII. The homage came there by Ralph Alridge and presented that the Abbess of Lakocke . . . . . came and presented that William Alrigge j attached in Faringdowne . . . . in Faringdowne. John Bowcher [vj. *d.*] iij. attached with vii (?) oxen . . . . vj oxen there. Richard Abache (?) [iii. *d.*] with vj oxen there. Edward

Trowe (?) j attached with iij oxen. Item it presented that John Bowecher [j *d.*] when he brake the lord's pinfold . . . Therefore they are in mercy. Item it presented that the same John Bowcher [iij. *d.*] . . . attached with six oxen. Item it presented that John Bowcher junior is a common trespasser at . . . . Item . . . . . in mercy. Item John Bowcher, senior, is a common . . . . . trespasser with his pigs . . . . and William Rawlyns (?) is a trespasser with his pigs. Richard Badkock is a trespasser with his pigs, John Adams [j. *d.*], John Tynker [j. *d.*], Richard Ballerd (?) . . . . Baddekocke, William Allrigge, William Bla . . . are common trespassers also with their swine.

Item it presented that Ralphe Alrigge [iiij. *d.*] broke the lord's pinfold and there took 5 sheep empounded by the reaper for trespass done to the lord's . . .

Item it presented that Rowland Robyns [ij. *d.*] ij attached with ij mares . . , John Halys j attached with vj . . John Bowecher, senior, ij attached with his horses. Therefore they are in mercy. John Robyns by the hands of Hugh Norman gives to the lord to be released from his suit by the year as appears before.[1]

Item that William Harman has not repaired his tenement as . . . in the order. Therefore he is in mercy. . . . further he is bidden that the said tenement be sufficiently repaired . . . the next court under . . . .

Item it presented that John Abache, who had in the last court sufficiently to repair his mill [before ?] this under the penalty of xs., hitherto has not repaired the said mill. Therefore he is in mercy. And further he has a day with the next court for repairing the said mill under pain of xx. *s.* And thus he is in mercy as appears above.[2]

Item it presented that Thomas Alrigge [j. *d.*], customary tenant, makes default.

[1] The amount was entered on some part of the roll now lost, or illegible.

[2] The fine, written as usual over the name, is obliterated.

Item Thomas Toweker [j. *d.*] et John Mellis, tenants by custom of the manor, make default. Item William Clase and Richard Paty, tenants also by custom of the manor, make default.

Item it presented that William Rawelyns [vj. *d.*] surcharged the common with xl sheep. Item Rowland [ij. *d.*] with xx. sheep.

To this [court] came William Wanncy and received of the lord j cottage with vj acres and a half of land and an acre of meadow for the rent of v. *s.* yearly to him for the term of his life, according to the custom of the manor. And he gives to the lord of the fine viii. *s.*

To this [court] came John Dyner *alias* Mellis and received of the lord a cottage and a garden or empty plat of land adjacent newly built by the foresaid John; to have and hold to the same John for the term of his life according to the custom of the manor used there, returning vj. *d.* And he gives nothing to the lord of the fine because he has newly built the foresaid house. And he did fealty to the lord and thus was admitted tenant thereof.

Affeerers { Ralph Alrigge / Richard Ballard } Jury.

Bratton. Court of the manor held there on the Sabbath, 28th March. 14 Henry VIII.

The homage came there by Richard Wheteacre and Richard Ballard, jurymen, and present that the Abbess of Laycock [iij. *d.*], William Couk [ij. *d.*], William Howper *alias* Badcock [j. *d.*], and William Blacke, free tenants, owe suit and make default, therefore they are in mercy as appears above their heads.[1]

And whereas in the preceding court William Harman was commanded to repair his tenement totally in decay, sufficiently by this court, under pain of forfeiting his estate.

[1] The fines, written in the original above the names, are here throughout put in brackets after the names.

And he has not yet repaired it as he had in the command, but permits to be totally in decay. Therefore let proclamation be made at present for another tenant. And William Wawney is bidden sufficiently to repair his cottage and also to be a resident upon the same before the next court under pain of vj. *s.* viii. *d.*

And that William Clace his . . . . . stable and also bakehouse and barn in the roofing and walls of the same, Hugh Williams his barn in the roofing, John Adams his hall in the roofing and . . . . of the house in like manner, Thomas Alrigge his barn in the roofing and wattles and walls, and his . . . . in the roofing, Thomas Graunt his hall in "growncelle" and roofing, allow to be ruinous; who are bidden to sufficiently repair all the foresaid defects by the next court.

And similarly that no tenant shall lead any male calf beyond the age of ij years on the marsh under the pain aforesaid. . . . . John Bowecher, senior [iij. *d.*], is a common trespasser with his swine. Therefore he is in mercy. . . . . feast of St. Michael the Archangel . . . . . xl. *d.*

Affeerers { JOHN HALIS / RICHARD WHETACRE } Jury.

LAY SUBSIDY, WILTS $\frac{197}{153}$ [14 *and* 15 *Henry VIII*].

A.D. 1522-3. To be received of Richard Ballard of Bratton, petty collector there and of Mylbourne—104*s.* 2*d.*; thereof paid to Edward Darell and Anthony Hungerford, knights, by Richard Wheteker of Bratton—50*s.* by anticipation.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [19 *Henry VIII.* C. Series II, vol. 46, No. 120].

Post Mortem of John Fetypase.

A.D. 1527. Inquisition taken at New Sarum 15 November, 19 Henry VIII. The Jury say that John Fetypase is a natural idiot and is son and heir of a certain Margery Fetypase, wife of a certain John Fetypase, gentleman; and that the said John

and Margery were seized of and in a messuage, 10 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 2 acres of pasture, with their appurtenances in Bratton, and land in Westbury and Hewode as in right of Margery; and that the premises in Bratton are held of the Rector of Edyngton, but by what service they know not, and are worth yearly in all their issues 10*s.* (?).[1] And that John Fetypase, senior, died 10 July, 15 Henry VIII, and that the said Margery died 20 August, 16 Henry VII *(sic)*. And that John Fetypase, junior, is son and heir of the said Margery and was 16 years old and more at the death of Margery.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS. [Vol. II, pp. 105, 141, 142.]

Westbury Vicarage in the Deanery of Wyly.

George Dudley vicar there with 2 chaplains—	£xliiij. xvj. *s.*
Thereof he pays for stipend to two priests celebrating services in the chapels of Bratton and Dylton	nothing.

ARCHDEACONRY OF SOUTH WILTS.
DEANERY OF POTTERN.
RECTORY OF ALL SAINTS IN EDYNGDON.
John Ryve, Rector there.

Manor of Bratton.

Worth yearly		
In rents and farms	£xxxiij. xij. *s.* vij. *d.* qr.	xlj. viij. xj. qr.
And in profit of the demesne land being in the hand of the rector	vij. iiij. *s.* iiij. *d.*	
And in perquisites of the court in common years	xij. *s.*	

[1] There is a hole here in the parchment.

RENTS AND PAYMENTS WITHOUT.

Manor of Bratton.

		£ s. d.
To the Lord King by the hands of the Sheriff of Wilts.	vj. xiij. iiij.	ix xiiij. viij
To the heirs of St. Maur	— xvij. ix.	
To John Arundell, knight	— — xiiij. ob.	
To the Hundred of Westbury	— x. viij.	
To the Castle of Devizes	— xx —	
And to the foresaid sheriff of Wilts for cert money	— — xx*d.*	

(To be continued).

NOTES ON AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE IN 1860.

"It has long been my conviction," said the late Canon Jackson, in a letter to the present writer, many years ago, "that the site of the old Monastery at Amesbury is *one of the most ancient places of interment in England*; and I should feel the greatest interest in any opportunity that should be presented, of bringing *any of those interments to light.*"

"A great deal," he adds, "went on at Amesbury in *very remote* times, of which the history is lost to us *above* ground. Perhaps *under* ground some traces of it might yet be discovered." It is with much pleasure, therefore, that the following notes on the history of Amesbury Monastery, as illustrative

of some discoveries made on the site in 1860, and hitherto unpublished, are now contributed to the pages of *W. N. & Q.*

The *Welsh Triads* mention Amesbury as one of three great religious centres, established in the very earliest times of Christianity. "The three chief perpetual choirs of the isle of Britain—the choir of Llan Iltud Vawr, in Glamorganshire; *the choir of Ambrosius, in Amesbury*; and the choir of Glastonbury—in each of these three choirs there were 2,400 saints; that is, there were 100 for every hour of the day and night in rotation, perpetuating the praise of God without rest or intermission."

That a religious foundation of some magnitude existed here in remote times is by no means improbable. The immediate neighbourhood of Stonehenge, which must have been well known at least throughout the southern part of Britain as a spot sacred to Pagan rites, would probably be one of the first places selected for religious purposes in early days of Christianity.[1]

In Saxon times, about the year 980, a Benedictine Nunnery was founded here by Ethelfrida, Dowager Queen of King Edgar, as an atonement for the murder of her son-in-law, Edward the Martyr, at the gate of Corfe Castle. She afterwards, in 986, founded a second Nunnery (also of Benedictines) at Wherwell, co. Hants. The circumstance is thus alluded to in the ancient rhyming chronicle of Robert of Gloucester:—

"Yet Elfred the luther queene that Seynt Edward slough,
Of hure trespas bifore hure dethe repentant was ynoug;
And rered two Nonneryes, Whorwell that one was,
And Ambresbury that othere, to beete hure trespas."

[1] The following account given by Bishop Tanner, in the folio edition of his *Notitia Monastica*, A.D. 1744, also points, although perhaps rather dimly, to some very early religious foundation at Amesbury:—

"Here is said to have been an ancient British monastery for 300 monks, founded (as some say) by Ambrius, an abbot; as others by the famous prince Ambrosius (who was therein buried); and destroyed by that cruel pagan, Gurmundus, who overran all this country in the sixth century. It has been thought that here was one of the two monasteries which were given to the learned Asserius, by King Alfred."

The church of Amesbury nunnery was dedicated to SS. Mary and Meliorus—the latter being an extremely rare dedication. St. Meliorus or Melior, son and heir of Melianus, duke of Cornwall, having embraced Christianity, is said to have been cruelly murdered and mutilated by his brother-in-law, a pagan, about the year 411. His remains were interred at Linkinhorn, co. Cornwall, the church of which place is dedicated in his honour. He was subsequently canonized, and is commemorated on the 3rd January. Leland says "*the relics of S. Melorus, son of Melian, Duke of Cornwall, were deposited at Amesbury.*"[1] The church of Linkinhorn, his first burial place, and that of Amesbury, which subsequently became a receptacle for his relics, are, it is believed, the only two known dedications to this particular saint.

In the year 1177 the Abbess and Nuns at Amesbury fell, from some cause or another, under the heavy displeasure of the first of the Plantagenet Kings of England. "The convent," says Mr. Hubert Hall,[2] "had long enjoyed an unenviable notoriety through the wit, beauty, and gallantries of the abbess, and the daughters of noble families whom she had gathered round her. It was also whispered that these fair recluses had intermeddled with other worldly matters connected with the disagreement between the King (Henry II) and his imperious consort. Already, in the preceding spring, after the great council held at Northampton, two bishops, acting as royal commissioners, had visited the nunnery to effect a resumption of the foundation into the King's hands; and now the King himself, accompanied by the primate and an imposing train

[1] It is much to be regretted that nothing further has been met with respecting either the date or the cause of the removal of these relics out of Cornwall to so great a distance. If some additional information on the subject were forthcoming it might probably furnish an interesting link in the early history of Amesbury monastery.

[2] *Court Life under the Plantagenets*, 1890, p. 163.

of bishops,[1] went thither to assist in person at the deposition of the abbess and suspected nuns, and the installation of a new abbess and convent drafted from the exemplary house of Font Evrault, whose arrival at Southampton had already been notified."

"These somewhat undignified proceedings, however, only formed a part of the King's project of dissolution; for simultaneously with the first visitation of this nunnery, the King had required the surrender of the College of secular Canons at Waltham,[2] upon an equally vague charge of irregular living; though here, too, it was suggested that the worthy Canons had incurred more displeasure through their devotion to their hereditary patroness, the Queen, than through the neglect of ecclesiastical discipline. But whatever point might be given to the scandal by the King's present relations with the Church in the matter of his divorce, the real motive for his present action was nothing less than want of funds to provide for a new foundation, in fulfilment of his recent vow made at the shrine of St. Thomas the Martyr, and therefore the son of Nigel had maintained that the King was justified, on the eve of foreign war, in appropriating two religious foundations, being the actual property of the Crown, to satisfy the demands of national piety, and to further the supposed interests of the Church at large by a reformation of alleged abuses."

The nuns expelled from Amesbury by Henry II appear to have numbered about thirty. Their cause of offence is described in the preamble to subsequent charters of King John as, "vitæ suæ turpitudinem, et ordinis sui dissolutionem, et infamiam quæ divulgabatur publicè"—*the baseness of their lives*,

[1] Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Sarum, Exeter, Worcester, London, and others, with many magnates and barons, are mentioned in a charter of King John as his father's principal advisers in the matter.

[2] Waltham Holy Cross, Essex. Harold, son of Earl Godwin, had founded a College of *Secular* Canons of the Order of St. Augustine in 1062, and for these Henry II now (1177) substituted Canons *Regular*.

the dissoluteness of their order, and the disgrace which they had openly spread abroad. Certainly they must have very seriously transgressed, either in word or deed, if they were at all deserving of this royal censure. The erring nuns were, we are told, distributed amongst other religious houses *under a stricter discipline!*

Johanna de Gennes was the name of the new abbess introduced into Wiltshire from the great Abbey of Font Evrault in Normandy. She was inducted at Amesbury on the 11th of the Kalends of June, 1177, by Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury (Apostolic Legate), in the presence of the King, the Bishops of Exeter, Norwich,[1] and others. She brought with her twenty-four nuns, who were to be the new occupants of Amesbury Monastery.

The order of Font Evrault was founded about the latter end of the 11th century, by Robert d'Arbrissel, who is said to have been born of poor parents in a village of Brittany, in the diocese of Rennes, from which he derived his name. It was a variation of the Benedictine rule, the dress of the sisters being a black habit, with a white veil. The order included religious, of both sexes, presided over by an Abbess, in whom the whole authority was vested, the monasteries being exempt from the jurisdiction of the Ordinary.[2] The Founder caused Petronilla de Craon Chemille to be appointed as general and head of the order, of which he drew up the statutes, and so great was the success which attended its foundation, that before his death, in 1117, no less than three thousand nuns had been received into the abbey of Font Evrault alone.

On the introduction of the new French abbess and nuns into Wiltshire, Henry II gave *the Church of St. Mary and*

[1] The Bishop of Old Sarum, Jocelin [de Bohun] had at this time, owing to increasing age and infirmity, been compelled to withdraw from active work, and was assisted in his diocese by a suffragan. John of Oxford, the newly-elected Bishop of Norwich, had been Dean of Sarum.

[2] This will, perhaps, account for the absence, in the Wilts Institutions, of the induction of any of the Abbesses of Amesbury.

Meliorus at Amesbury, with other possessions, to their parent Abbey at Font Evrault; the gift being confirmed by subsequent charters of King John and Henry III, printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon* and Hoare's *Modern Wilts;* and thus, fostered by royalty, the two monasteries increased in splendour, and became a retreat for ladies of royal or noble birth, as well as a burial place for several generations of the early Plantagenet Kings and Queens of England.

EDWARD KITE.

(To be continued.)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 83.)

MARRIAGE RECORDS.

T.

1710-8-10.—Richard TRUMAN, of Salisbury, weaver, son of Thomas Trueman, of Christian Malford, to Martha BAYLY, of Langley ph., at Chippenham.

1715-6-3.—Hannah TRUEMAN, dau. of Tho: Trueman, of Foxham, Brimhill ph., to Edmond WAINE, at Calne.

1722-3-24.—Mary TYLER, dau. of Jonathan Tyler, of Bradford, to Samuel RUTTY, at Bradford.

1724-11-12.—John TUCKER, of Melksham, to Mary JONES, of Melksham, at Melksham.

1725-2-7.—Catherine TRUMAN, dau. of Tho: Truman, late of Foxham, to Walter PRICE, Xian Malford, at Cummerwell.

1728-10-19.—Thomas TAYLER, of Ashen Cains, potter, son of Thomas Tayler, of Ashen Cains, to Mary RILY, of Suttin Benger, at Charlcott.

1731-8-17.—Mary TAYLER, late of Thornbury, co. of Gloucester, spinster, to Stephen PALMER, of Punten [Purton], at Purton Stoak.

1733-8-11.—Mary TYFIELD, dau. of John Tyfield, late of Biddeston, to Robert EDWARDS, of Notton, at Slauterford.

1733-8-14.—William TRUMAN, of Calne, woolcomber, to Susannah BRADBURY, of Langley, at Charlcott.

1734-3-20.—Charles TYLER, of Bearfield, Bradford ph., clothier, son of Jonathan Tyler, of Bradford ph., to Sarah SANGER, at Comerwell.

1735-7-7.—Joshua TYLEE, of Widecombe, co. of Somerset, baker, son of John and Ann Tylee, of Winscomb, co. of Somerset, to Ann ROSE, of Devizes, at Devizes.

1736-9-4.—Katherine TAYLOR, of Pickwick, Corsham ph., spinster, to Joseph BLANCHARD, of Pickwick, at Corsham.

1738-5-2.—John TUFFEN, of Ringwood, co. of Hants, maltster, to Katherine FURNELL, at Broomham.

1744-8-14.—Robert TANNER, of Cadnam, yeoman, to Mary EVERY, of Calne, at Charlcut.

1753-8-2.—Grace TRUMAN, of Purten Stoke, spinster, to William PRISE, of Sutton Banger.

1762-5-4.—Mary TYLEE, dau. of Joshua Tylee, late of city of Bath, co. of Somerset, to John NEWMAN, of Melksham, at Broomham.

1768-8-12.—William TOWNSEND, of Mildread ph., Bread Street, London, son of William and Elizabeth Townsend, of Preston, in Lancashire, to Elizabeth BARRETT, at Calne.

1772-12-17.—Charles TRUSTER [TRUSTED], of Stoke Gifford, co. of Gloucester, grazier, son of Charles and Elizabeth Trusted, of Walford, co. of Hereford, to Mary SARGENT, at Hullavington.

1773-4-13.—Mary TOWNSEND, of Devizes, dau. of Charles and Mary Townsend, of West Pennard, co. of Somerset, to William POWELL, of Nurstead, at Devizes.

1774-6-14.—Elizabeth TYLER, of Lavington, dau. of Charles and Susan Tyler, of Lavington, to William HARRISON, of Marnhull, at Lavington.

U.

1703-12-12.—Joseph USHER to Mary COAL [COOL], at Devizes.

W.

1701-4-19.—Ann WEBB, of Bradford, spinster, [whose parents were] of Wolly, Bradford ph., to John BASKERVILE, of Bradford ph., at Comerwell.

1702-1-8.—Thomas WYLY, of Melksham, maulster, son of John Wyly, of Colraine, province of Ulster, Ireland, to Hannah BUTLER, of Chippenham, at Chippenham.

1702-5-14.—Jane WEBB, dau. of James Webb, of Bradford ph., to Harry LYDYARD, at Comerwell.

1703-8-12.—John WILLIS, Jr., of Calstone, Calne ph., to Sarah SELFE, of Lavington, at Devizes.

1703-12-4 [?].—William WALKER, son of William Walker, of Brinkworth, to Hannah SKULL, at Brinkworth.

1707-9-17.—Elizabeth WRENCH *(alias* HOBBS), of Warminster ph., spinster, to Jeremiah OWEN, of Warminster ph., at Warminster.

1707-11-6.—Jacob WACKHAM, of Caln, sadler, son of Josiah Wackham, of Catcom, Hilmarton ph., to Ann GINGELL, of Corsham, [married] in Corsham ph.

1711-12-15.—Elizabeth WILLIS, dau. of John Willis, of Littlecut, Enford ph., to Thomas HUNT, at Broomham.

1712-7-16.—Lucy WHEELER, dau. of John Wheeler, of Nether Segrey, to Benjamin STILES, of Speen Mill, at Charlcut.

1715-6-3.—Edmond WAINE, son of William Waine, of Chelworth, Cricklet ph., to Hannah TRUEMAN, at Calne.

1717-1-18.—Thomas WITHERS, of Great Farringdon, co. of Barks, bodismaker, son of Thomas Withers, of Great Farrington, co. of Barks, to Elizabeth HANCOCK, at Purton Stoke.

1718-1-15.—Phillip WATTS, of Greinton, co. of Somerset, to Mary COOLE, at Devizes.

1728-7-22.—Sarah WILLIS, of Lavington, widdow, dau. of Isaac SELFE, of Lavington, to Edward GRAY, of Lavington, at Lavington.

1729-6-24.—Jacob WILKINS, of Tedbury, co. of Gloucester, cheesfactor, son of Robert Wilkins, of Tedbury, to Judith FRY, of Calstone, at Calne.

1731-9-11.—Hester WILLIS, dau. of Daniel Willis, of Calne, to George GRANT, of Calne, at Charlcut.

1733-5-12.—Mary WHITE, of Bradford, spinster, to William ANGEL, of Kinton Langley, at Corsham.

1733-5-19.—Martha WALDERN, spinster, dau. of Edward Waldern, late of Andover, co. of Hants, to Henry SIMS, of city of Canterbury, at Lavington.

1737-3-5.—Ann WEST, dau. of Richard, late of Corsham ph., to Joseph EDWARDS, of Notton, at Slaughterford.

1737-9-3.—John WILLIS, son of Jacob Willis, of Calne, to Mary CRABB, at Broomham.

1746-5-18.—Thomas WASTEFIELD, of Foxham, Brimhill ph., carpenter, son of Grace HANNAM, of Foxham, to Elizabeth HARDEN, of Avon, at Charlcut.

1747-3-13 [?].—Sarah WAINE, dau. of Edmond Waine, of Purton ph., to John MADDOCK, at Purton Stoak.

1754-4-25.—Young Simmonds WINDLE [*i.e.* Simmonds WINDLE, Jr.], of Mangottisfield ph., co. of Gloucester, to Sarah BRISTOW, at Slaughterford.

1765-5-21.—Jane WEBB, late of Corsham side, widdow of Thos., to Benjamin SAWYER, of Attworth, at Corsham.

1793-8-15.—Thomas WEBB, of Melksham, grocer, son of Thomas and Joice Webb, of Bristol, co. of Somerset, to Grace BENNETT, at Pickwick.

1832-5-9.—Mary WITHY, dau. of George and Lydia Withy, of Melksham, to Edmund NAISH, of Flax Bourton, at Portishead, co. of Somerset.

Y.

1700-7-22.—Sarah YOUNG to Thomas REYNOLDS, at Brinkworth.

1702-2-3.—Thomas YOUNG, of Charlton, wheelwright, to Mary YOUNG, dau. of Daniel Young, of Brinkworth, at Brinkworth.

1719/20-1-8.—Jacob YOUNG, of Rough Earthcot, Olveston ph., co. of Gloucester, yeoman, to Mary SMART, of Michaels Kington.

1731-11-31.—Mary YOUNG, dau. of Thomas Young, of Grittenham, Brinkworth ph., to Isaac SARJANT, at Hullington.

1738-2-7.—Thomas YOUNG, of Grittenham, Brinkworth ph., yeoman, to Mary BULLOCK, at Sutton.

1751-2-28.—Edward YOUNG, of Earthcott, Avelstone [Olveston] ph., co. of Gloucester, son of Jacob Young, of Earthcott, to Elizabeth BULLOCK, at Hullington.

Z.

1720-8-20.—Elizabeth ZEALEY, dau. of Joseph Zealey, of Starkly, to Edward LOCKEY, of Letchled, at Hullavington.

Tottenham, Middlx. NORMAN PENNEY.

(To be continued).

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 87.)

192. Anno 32.—John Kent *and* Roger Basyng, arm.; messuages and lands in Chippenham. £40.

193. Anno 32.—Thomas Whyt, gen., *and* William Stileman and Alice his wife; lands and tenements in Henton, Lytylton, Stepleashton, and Christian Mallefords.

194. Anno 32.—John Warneford, gen., *and* James Yate, gen., & Johanna Flower, widow; messuages and lands in Rowde and Foxaunders *alias* Foxhangers.

195. Anno 32.—Thomas Bayly *and* Richard Styleman, son and heir of Anthony Styleman; messuages and lands in Stepleasheton, and the old porte of the Boro' of le Devises and Revedon. £100.

196. Anno 32.—Thomas Wenman, armiger, *and* Simon Seyms, gen.; manor of Evyn Swyndon, messuages, and lands in Rodborne Chaynewe and Evyn Swyndon. £200.

197. Anno 32.—Richard Jerveys, of London, mercer, *and* John Barkley, of Stoke, in co. Glouc., armiger; manor of Melston, *als.* Myldeston and Bryghtmerston *als.* Brygmarston, messuages and lands in Melston *alias* Myldeston and Bryght-

marston *als.* Brygmarston, with advowson of the church of Myldeston. £600.

198. Anno 32.—William Webbe *and* William Gerberd formerly of Odestoke, in co. Wilts, arm., son and heir Richard Gerberd, armiger, deceased ; manor of Odestoke, messuages, and lands in Odestoke and Byrtford, advowson of the church of Odestoke. £800.

199. Anno 32.—William Dauntesey and Ambrose Dauntesey *and* John Gilbert, son and heir of George Gilbert ; messuages and lands in Lavyngton, Cannynge and Worton. 400 marks.

200. Anno 32.—Christopher Cheverett, armiger, *and* John Abarrowe, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife ; messuages and lands in Bemerton, Stoford, Lytyllwysshfords, Stratford Undercastell, Madyngton, Alderbury, Fenny Sutton, Gorseley-fforest, and Sutton Mawndfyld.

201. Anno 33.—John Mervyn, armiger, *and* Hugh Apharry and Elianore his wife ; manor of West Knoyle *als.* Knoyll Odyerne, messuages and lands in West Knoyle *alias* Knoyll Odyerne. £50.

202. Anno 33.—Richard Bruges, armiger, *and* John Browne, gen., and Agnes his wife ; manor of High Swyndon, messuages and lands in High Swyndon, West Swyndon, Estcott and Westcott. £71.

203. Anno 33.—Thomas Davye *and* Francis Butler, armiger ; messuages and lands in Cokynton and Sherston. 50 marks.

204. Anno 33.—John Marvyn *and* John Cary, armiger, son and heir of Robert Cary, formerly of Cokynton, co. Devon, armiger ; a third part of messuage and land in Peertwode *als.* Peertworth. £46.

205. Anno 33.—Richard Batte *and* Richard Styleman, gen., son and heir of Anthony Styleman, formerly of Styple Asheton, gen. ; messuage and land in Westbury "subtus le playne." £30.

206. Anno 33.—Jeremiah Grene and William Popley *and* Peter Morgan and Elizabeth his wife ; manor of Chitterne

called Morgans, messuages and lands in Chitterne All Saints, and Chitterne (St. Mary). £220.

207. Anno 33.—William Popley *and* Peter Morgan and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Mulbourne Courte, messuages and lands in Chitterne All Saints and Chitterne St. Mary. £220.

208. Anno 33.—Giles Brugge *and* John Galley and Isabella his wife, manors of Hyghway and Clevauncye; messuages and lands in Highway, Clevauncye, and Helmerton. £300.

209. Anno 33.—John Ade *and* William Stourton, knt., and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Eston Grey, messuages and lands in Eston Grey. £250.

210. Anno 33.—William Button *and* William Stourton, knt., Lord Stourton and Elizabeth his wife; manors of Bakanton and Stanmer, messuages and lands in Bakanton and Stanmer, advowson of the free chapel of Bakanton. 260 marks.

211. Anno 33.—Henry Brunker, Richard Woodcokys, Roger Blade, and John Warnesford *and* Peter Morgan, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Orchesston St. Mary, Tyleshyde, Pottern, Marston, and Stepull Assheton. £140.

212. Anno 33.—William Dauntsey, citizen and alderman of London, *and* Edmund Walwyn, gen.; messuages and lands in Compton. £100.

213. Anno 33.—William Dauntsey, citizen and alderman of London, *and* George, Earl of Huntingdon, and Francis Hastyngs, knt., Lord Hastings, son and heir apparent of the said Earl, and Katherine his wife; manor of Chyppenham and Rowdon, messuages and lands in Rowdon and Chyppenham. £400.

214. Anno 33.—John Yate and Milo Abowen *and* John Hyll; messuage and lands in Wynterborne Erles.

215. Anno 33.—Alice Martin, widow, *and* Thomas Rodes and Johanna his wife, Roger Thornborough and Johanna his wife, two of the daughters and heiresses of Richard Pynker; messuage and garden in Mylford. £40.

216. Anno 33.—Robert Tyderley, junior, gen., *and* William Fawconer, arm.; messuages and lands in the parish of Chyclade. £40.

217. Anno 34.—John Abbot *and* John Tompson, and Edith his wife; messuage and lands in Marborough. £20.

218. Anno 34.—Richard Barowe and Edward Chafyn *and* William Webb; manor of Odestoke, messuages and lands in Odestoke, Hyggemede and Birtforde, with advowson of the church of Odestoke.

219. Anno 34.—William Grene, gen., *and* Thomas Woodshawe, gen., and Johanna his wife; half the manor of Stanlynche, messuages and lands in Stanlynche and Downton.

220. Anno 34.—Edward Baynton, knt., Geoffry Danyell and John Pye *and* Stephen Apharry, armiger, and Johanna his wife and Roger Bodenham, armiger, son and heir of Johanna; messuages and lands in Pyrton, Alburn, Vpham, Snape and Wootton Bassett. £280.

221. Anno 34.—John Kente *and* John Mervyn, armiger; messuages and lands in Chyppenham, Devyses, and Erlestoke. 100 marks.

222. Anno 34.—Thomas Brynde *and* George Delalynd, and Mary his wife; manor of Staunton Fitz-Herbart, and advowson of the church of Staunton Fitzharbert, messuages and lands in Staunton Fitzharbert, Marston, and Castell Eyton. £226.

223. Anno 34.—William Aleyn *and* Richard Dauntesey; one half a water mill and lands in Calne. £30.

224. Anno 34.—Francis Morgan, armiger, *and* Thomas Seymour, knt., John Cates, armiger, and George Bourchyer, armiger; manor of Sende, messuages and lands in Sende, Sendrewe, Melksham and Wolmere. £1,100.

E. A. Fry.

(*To be continued.*)

DUGDALE OF SEEND.

(Continued from page 89.)

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

SEEND.

To the memory of Thomas Dugdale, second[1] of that name, in this parish of Seend, Gentleman, who lyeth underneath interr'd, and of Prosper, his vertuous, only, and beloved wife, daughter and heire of the learned and pious Mr. John Awdry, of Melksham, Minister of the Gospel, and Katharine[2] his wife, daughter of William Tipper, of this parish, Gentleman. The said Thomas and Prosper had issue five sons and five daughters. Thomas Dugdale was interr'd the 16 of Feb. 1684, æt. 54. Prosper Dugdale was interr'd (entering into the Chancel) the 17th of March 1676, æt. 44.

ARMS.—*Argent, a cross moline gules, in the dexter quarter a torteau*, impaling, *Argent, on a bend azure three cinquefoils or.* AWDRY.

Prosper Dugdale, wife of Thomas Dugdale, of this Parish, Gent., was underneath interred March the 17, 1676. Ætatis XLIIII.

Thomas Dugdale, de Seend Head, Gen., Qui primus ex antiquâ ejusdem cognominis familiâ de Clithero, apud Lancastriensis, in hâc Parochiâ sedem fixit; filius erat Revrendi Christopheri Dugdale, olim de Polshot, et Ecclesiæ ibidem Rectoris, cui Christophero ex fratre nepos fuit Gulielmus

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[1] He was in reality the third of that name, his elder brother Thomas having been baptised at Seend 3rd March, 1622, and buried there on the following 16th.

[2] Apparently the daughter of William Tipper by his first wife Mary (Sheappard), whose marriage took place at Seend 29th Sept., 1622, and her burial at the same place 21st Feb., 1632.

Dugdale,[1] Eques Auratus, de Blythe Hall in Comitatu Warwicensi, Rei Antiquariæ peritiâ Illustris. A quo ortus est Johannes Dugdale, eques, de Coventry in prædict. Com. Thomas Dugdale Uxorem habuit Elizabetham, Johannis Trimnel de Earlstoak in hoc Comitatu Wiltoniensi Filiam, unde natus est Thomas Dugdale, Gen., Qui pater fuit Thomæ Dugdale, civis Londinensis.

Thomas Dugdale, senior, sepulchro conditus est Aprilis 3 Anno Dom. 1669, Ætatis 85. Elizabetha, Uxor, Aprilis 26, 1664, Ætat. 70.

Ann,[2] the first Wife of Thomas Dugdale, of the City of London, Sole Daughter of Mr. Jacob Selby, of Bradford, was Underneath interred Dec. 5, 1682, Æt. 23. Also the Son of the said Thomas and Ann Dugdale was interred Dec. 1682, Æt. 30 days.

ARMS.—DUGDALE.

ST. LAWRENCE JEWRY, LONDON.

Hic inhumatur Corpus Janæ, Uxoris Tho. Dugdale, Civis Londini, Filiæ Ambrosii Audry de Melkham in Com. Wilts., Generosi, Quæ obiit Sept. 17, 1692, Ætat. 31.

Also the Body of Tho. Dugdale, Dyed Dec. 2, 1711, Ætat. 52. And his Daughter Jane, who dyed 7 April, 1713.

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[1] John Dugdale, of Clithero, ancestor of these Dugdales (*See* Vol. I, p. 174), in the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth received a grant of a crest, viz., "*A Griffin's hedd with winges couped or, langued gules*"; in the printed Visitation of London, 1633-5 this crest is charged with the difference of the 3rd son of a 2nd son, viz., that of Robert Dugdale, of London (who signs the pedigree), 3rd son of Christopher Dugdale, showing that the latter's eldest brother Henry, of Codford, or his representatives, were still living; information as to this branch will be gladly welcomed; it will be remembered that Robert's eldest brother was Rector of Codford. In the Grant it is said that John Dugdale was one of those who have long borne the ancient arms of DUGDALE; his exact relationship to the great Garter has not yet been made out, the (at present) accepted pedigree stating that Sir William was an only son of an only son.

[2] *Bradford-on-Avon Register:*—1681, Oct. 5. Thomas Duggdall to Anne Silby.

UPMINSTER, CO. ESSEX.

(*History and Topography of Upminster*, by T. L. Wilson.)

To the memory of Elizabeth Dugdale, the virtuous and most affectionate wife of Thomas Dugdale, of London, Merchant, daughter of Richard Goodlad,[1] of London, Woollen draper, who departed this life April 8th, 1701, æt. 37, and with Elizabeth an infant daughter of the said Thomas and Elizabeth, who departed this life August 19th, 1701, lyeth underneath interred. Also one Sister and two Brothers of the said Elizabeth, viz., Mary Goodlad deceased July 9th 1674, æt. 3; Willm. Goodlad deceased March 4th 1678, æt. 19; Abram Goodlad deceased April 29th 1685, æt. 19. All waiting for a glorious resurrection.

ARMS.—*A cross moline*, impaling, *On a bend cotised azure three mullets.*

DEED RELATING TO THE MANOR OF BROMHAM, A.D. 1535-1579.

For permission to print the following document we are indebted to the kindness of its owner, Mr. Coleman, of Tottenham. It contains an interesting fragment of unpublished history relating to the ecclesiastical manor of Bromham, for

[1] This family was of Leigh, co. Essex, where they were settled for many generations. The arms they displayed in the church there, *Per pale vert and ermine, an eagle displayed or*, are certainly the arms we find assigned to a family of this name. There is a coat *impaled* with Dugdale, which ought and probably is intended to denote his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Goodlad, who lies buried with his ancestors at Leigh, but its correct appropriation to the Goodlad family is extremely doubtful. [In the sketch of these arms that appear on this monument, which was sent me some years ago by Mr. J. G. Bradford, 16, Listria Park, London, DUGDALE has the *torteau*, and the *mullets* in the impaled coat are *pierced*; perhaps on a closer inspection these *mullets* would prove to be *cinquefoils*, in which case the coat might be meant for that borne by AWDRY.—ED.]

nearly half a century, from the reign of Henry VIII to that of Queen Elizabeth.

The lordship of Bromham, which had previously belonged to Earl Harold, was, at the time of the Domesday Survey, in the hands of the Crown. By William Rufus, the manor, and afterwards the advowson of the church, were given to the Benedictine Monastery of St. Martin at Battle, co. Sussex, which had been founded by his father A.D. 1067, and to this establishment they continued to belong until the general suppression, 31 Henry VIII (1539).

From the valuation of the property belonging to the Monastery of Battle contained in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, made A.D. 1534[1] (five years before the suppression), it appears that the Abbot and Convent were then in receipt of £34 10*s.* 8*d.* yearly from their Bromham estate; the farm of the manor was leased for a term of years to John Slade,[2] a portion of tithe there, called Sextry, was held of the Abbey, by the Rector of Bromham, William Gittyns, and the remaining two thirds of the income made up from the rents of divers tenant farmers, and smaller holders.

"WILTES. *Bromham.*

Firma manerij ib'm cum pertinen' vocat' Bromham in tenura Joh'is Slade per indentura pro termi'o annorum re' per annum ... £9.

Redditus divers' tenen' et divers' parvarum firm' ibidem collect' per . . . . . predict' abbis per annu' ... ... £23 10*s.* 8*d.*

Porcio decime ib'm vocat' Sextry in tenura Will'mi Gittyns reddendo inde p' a'm ... ... £2."

Besides this ecclesiastical manor, known as "Bromham Battle," there was also a lay manor, called "Roches manor",[3] from a family of De la Roche who were owners here at the close of the fourteenth century. From two co-heiresses of Sir John Roche, who died about the year 1400, this latter property

[1] Vol. I, p. 347.

[2] John Slade, of Bromham, gent., was patron of Hilperton in 1554. He left a son, of the same name, a minor, and the advowson of Hilperton, with some cottages there, to which he was heir, were for some time in the hands of the Court of Wards and Liveries, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth.

[3] See *Inquisition post mortem* of Sir Walter Beauchamp, 9 Hen. VI.

came successively into the families of Beauchamp and Baynton. By the Beauchamps, as descendants of the elder co-heiress, it was held until the death (without legitimate issue) of Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, in 1508, when the Bayntons inherited as representatives of the younger co-heiress of Roche.

The latter family, before succeeding to the Bromham property, had long been seated at Fallersdown, or Falston, a moated mansion in the parish of Bishopstone, in South Wilts. The first inheritor of Bromham was John, son and heir of Sir Robert Baynton, of Falston, who having fought at Tewkesbury under the banner of Henry VI, was taken prisoner, and attainted. The attainder being subsequently reversed, his estates were recovered, and his son restored in blood by Henry VII in 1503. He died in 1516, and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward (afterwards knighted). This Sir Edward rose high in favour with Henry VIII, and was vice-chamberlain to no less than three of Henry's queens. On his estate at Bromham, and on the site of what is now Bromham House Farm, he built a new mansion, partly with the spoils of Devizes Castle, and an old manor house at Corsham. It is said to have cost £15,000 (an enormous sum at that time) and to have been "nearly as large as Whitehall in Westminster and fit to entertain a king." Standing close on the old western road it became one of the usual halting places for the nobility and gentry on their way to Bath. James I visited here in 1616, and again in 1618[1] and 1621.

[1] The Devizes Corporation, on the second occasion, lent certain articles to the owner of Bromham House, as appears from the following entries in the Chamberlains' books of that date:—

"1618—Paid William Hellier for his paynes in looking to such goods as were sent to Bromham to be imployed in the kings' s'vice ... ... 2*s.*
Paid John Thrusten for a form lost in the King's s'vice ... ... 16*d.*
Paid John Dicke for another form lost in the said s'vice ... 16*d.*
Paid for wyne given to the King's Mat^s^ Trumpetters ... ... 3*s.*
Paid David Joyner for worke by him don at the King's Mat^s^ coming throughe the towne ... ... 8*d.*
Paid William Dicke for carryinge the King's Mat^s^ wyne to Charlton 2*s.*"

The house was burnt during the Civil Wars, in 1645, and only part of one wing now remains *in situ*, the picturesque Tudor gateway[1] having been subsequently rebuilt at the entrance to Spye Park when the Baynton family, forsaking the site of their old mansion, adopted this as their new residence at the time of the Restoration.

It is to this Sir Edward Baynton, the builder of Old Bromham House and the owner from 1516 to 1544 of the property there known as *Roche's Manor*—afterwards *Bromham-Baynton*—that the commencement of the following deed refers. With his interest at Court he was no doubt able, at the suppression of monasteries, to make easy terms with the Crown for the purchase of some of their property. In 1536 he obtained a grant from Henry VIII of the site of the Cistercian Abbey of Stanley, a royal foundation of Henry II and the Empress Maud, with the principal part of the estate belonging thereto, and other lands in the counties of Wilts, Berks, and Somerset. In 1540 he had further grants from the Crown of the manors of Bremhill and Semley in this county. At Bromham, being steward of the ecclesiastical manor belonging to the monks of Battle,[2] and foreseeing, no doubt, the approaching dissolution of the monastery, he obtained from the Abbot and Convent a lease for 89 years, from Michaelmas 1535, of the whole of their property in the village, including the manor, previously leased to John Slade, the advowson of the Church of Bromham, and also the manor of Clench in the parish of Milton Lislebonne (formerly Milton Abbots) near Pewsey, at a yearly rental of £34, payable by half-yearly instalments at the house of the said Abbot and Convent in Southwark. But little of this rent did either "said Abbot or Convent" receive,

[1] It bears the royal arms of the Tudors beneath the oriel window in the upper storey, and in the spandrels of the arch forming the gateway those of Sir Edward Baynton, its original builder, and his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Sulyard, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

[2] See *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. For this office he received an annual payment of 26*s*. 8*d*.

for the long lease, as in many similar instances, had been obtained merely as a stepping-stone to an easy purchase, and three years later in (1538) Battle Abbey had been dissolved and its property at Bromham had become the freehold of its new lessee, Sir Edward Baynton, by a grant from the Crown.[1]

By this arrangement Sir Edward became owner of both *Roche's Manor*, afterwards *Bromham Baynton*, and the manor of *Bromham Battle*. By deed dated 11th Nov., 1538, he gave to Andrew Baynton, his eldest son and heir apparent, all his estate, term, title, and interest in the latter manor, with the advowson of the Church of Bromham, and the manor of Clench, as leased to him by the Abbot and Convent. He is supposed to have died in France whilst attending the king in one of his expeditions there in 1544-5.

Andrew Baynton, his heir, probably by way of security, obtained a further grant from Queen Mary, on her accession in 1553, of the two manors of *Bromeham Baynton* and *Bromeham Battle*.[2] He presented to the living of Bromham in 1554. (*Wilts. Inst*). By deed 3 Elizabeth (1560) he entailed his land on his brother.[3] He was twice married, first to a Frenchwoman, Philippa, daughter of William Brulet, embroiderer to Henry VIII, and secondly to Frances, daughter of Ralph Lee, by whom he left an only daughter, Ann, aged 12 years at her father's death 21 Feb., 1564-5, and afterwards married to William Anstie, some of whose descendants appear to have lived at Stanley Abbey.

Andrew Baynton probably died at Rowden, for he lies buried, not with his ancestors at Bromham, but beneath an altar tomb in Chippenham Church. The tomb bears the

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[1] Originalia, 30 Hen. VIII. Roll 91. (See *Jones' Index*.)

[2] Originalia, 1 Mary. Roll 33. (See *Jones' Index*.)

[3] The Baynton pedigree in *Harl. MS.* No. 1111, says he "married a french woman and sould his land to his brother." See also A. S. Ellis' lithographed pedigree.

Baynton shield of six quarterings, and crest, the date 1579 (perhaps that of its erection), and this inscription :—

"Armiger hoc tumulo jacet hic generosus opaco,
Andreas Baynton qui nominatus erat.
Quem genuit miles bene notus ubique Edoardus
Hujus erat heres: nunc requiescit humo."

Administration of his goods, chattels, &c., was committed to his next brother, the second Sir Edward,[1] who, by the name of Edward Baynton of Rowden, by deed dated 31 March, 12 Elizabeth (1569), in consideration of certain sums of money and "other good causes and considerations him especiallie movinge", assigned the property previously leased to his father by the Abbot of Battle, to Thomas Ivye,[2] of West Kington, who by this deed, dated 20 December, 22 Elizabeth (1579), again assigns his interest therein to Thomas, son and heir apparent of Thomas South, of Swallowcliffe, and Richard Mompesson, of Knook, in co. Wilts; no consideration or uses being mentioned. The freehold of the manor of Bromham Battle, with the advowson of the church, continued in the hands of the Bayntons and their representatives; and the late Mrs. Starky, of Battle House, was in possession of a carved oak chair, with an oak table of large dimensions, both traditionally said to have been used at the Abbot's Court Leet for Battle Manor.

To ALL trewe x'pen people to whome this p'sent writinge shall come Thomas Ivye, of Kyngton in the Countie of Wiltes esquio^{r} sendeth greetinge in o^{r} lorde god eu'lastinge WHERE[AS] John late Abbot of the late dissolved monastery of St Martyn of Battell in the Countie of Sussex and the Co'vent of the same place wth one assente and consent Dyd by theire writinge indented made the thirde day of December in the yere of o^{r} lorde god one thowsande fyve hundreth thirtie and fyve, and in the seven and twentith yere of the Raigne of o^{r} late sou'eigne Lorde of famous memory Kinge Henry the eight Demise graunte and to

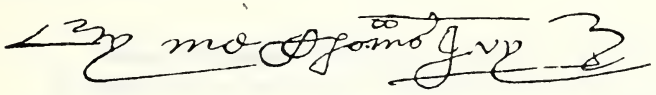
[1] He presented to the living of Bromham in 1573.

[2] This Thomas Ivye, by his wife Eliza, daughter of . . . Mallett, of co. Somerset, had, among other children, a son Sir George Ivye, of West Kington, who married Susanna, youngest daughter of Laurence Hyde, of West Hatch, and aunt to Lord Chancellor Clarendon. He died 1639. See his monument in Bath Abbey.

ferme lette vnto Sr Edward Baynton knight deceased All that theire mano^r^ of Bromeham wth th'app'tenanc's in the saide Countie of Wiltes together wth th'advowson of the churche of Bromeham And also all that theire mano^r^ of Clenche againste Wyke wth th'app'tenanc's in the said Courtie of Wiltes And all other landes ten'tes rentes reu'cons services and other hereditam^ts^ whatsoeu' wth all and singler their app'tenanc's set lyenge and beinge in Bromeham Clenche and Wyke aforesaid To HAVE AND TO HOLDE the said mano^rs^ landes ten'tes, and all other the p'misses wth theire app'tenanc's vnto the saide Sr Edward Baynton his executors and assignes from the feaste of St Michaell th'archangell laste paste before the date of the said deede Indented vnto the ende and terme of ffowre score and nyne yeres from thence next insuynge and fullie to be compleet and ended. YELDINGE and payinge therefore yerelie vnto the said Abbot and Co'vent and to theire success^ors^ duringe the said terme thirtie and fowre powndes of lawfull money of Englande at the feastes of Easter and St. Michaell th'archangell by even porcons in the howse of the said Abbot and Co'vent in Southwarke in the Countie of Surrey yerelie to be paide wth divers other clawses and covenants in the said deede Indented conteyned more playnlie appearinge AND WHERE[AS] the said Sr Edward Baynton by his deede bearinge date the eleventh day of November in the thirty yere of the Raigne of o^r^ said late sou'eigne lorde Kinge Henry the eight Dyd geve and graunte vnto Andrewe Baynton his sonne and heire apparant All his estate terme title fferme and interest of and in the said manor of Bromeham wth th'app'tenanc's together wth th'advowson of the Churche of Bromeham and also of and in the said manor of Clenche against Wyke wth th'app'tenanc's in the saide Countie of Wiltes And also of and in all other the said landes and ten'tes rentes reu'cons services And all other hereditaments whatsoeu' wth all and sing'ler theire app'tenanc's set lyenge and beinge in Bromham Clenche and Wyke aforesaide w^th^in the said Countie of Wiltes wch he the said Sr Edward Baynton had of the demise and graunte of the said Abbot and Co'vent as is before specified And dyd further by the said laste recited deede geve and graunte vnto the said Andrewe Baynton All and singler the said manors advowson landes ten'tes and other the p'misses wth theire app'tenanc's in the saide Countie of Wiltes To HAVE AND TO HOLDE vnto the saide Andrewe Baynton his executors and assignes to the vse and behoufe of the said Andrewe his executo^rs^ and assignes in as full large and ample mann' and forme as the said Sr Edward Baynton then had or coulde have the said manors advowson landes ten'tes and other the p'misses by vertue of the said Demise and graunte to him the said Sr Edward made as is aforesaide as by the said last recited deede more at large and playnelie appeareth. AND WHERE[AS] the said Andrewe Baynton was amongest other thinges lawfullie possessed of the said manors advowson landes ten'tes and other the p'misses by the said Indenture as is aforesaid demised and graunted vnto the said Sr Edward Baynton by the said late Abbot and Co'vent and afterwardes died possessed of the same AND WHERE[AS] the administracon of all

the goods Chattells and leases of the said Andrew Baynton was lawfullie comitted vnto Sr Edward Baynton knight nowe livinge brother of the said Andrewe AND WHERE[AS] the said laste named Sr Edward Baynton by the name of Edwarde Baynton of Rowdon in the Countie of Wiltes esquio^r^ by his deede bearinge date the laste day of Marche in the twelveth yere of the Raigne of o^r^ sou'eigne Lady the quenes ma^tie^ that nowe is, as well for and in consideracon of divers somes of money vnto him paide by me the saide Thomas Ivie, as for divers other good causes and consideracons him especialle movinge Did geve graunte bargayne sell assigne and set over vnto me the said Thomas Ivye aswell the said seu'all mano^rs^ of Bromham and Clenche advowson landes ten'tes rentes reu'cons services and other hereditam^ts^ whatsoeu' wth all and singler theire app'tenanc's, to the said seu'all manors of Bromham and Clenche and to eu'ie of them belonginge and appertayninge As also all his estate right title vse possession interest terme of yeres clayme and demaunde wch he the said Sr Edward Baynton laste named had or of right mought or ought for to have had of in and to the said seu'all manors of Bromham and Clenche and in the said Advowson of the churche of Bromeham aforesaid And also of in and to all and singler the said landes ten'tes rents reu'cons services and other hereditam^ts^ whatsoeu' wth all and singler theire app'tenanc's to the said seu'all mano^rs^ of Bromham and Clenche and to eu'ie of them belonginge or appertayninge TO HAVE AND TO HOLDE all and singler the said manors and advowson landes ten'tes and hereditaments and other the p'misses wth all and singler theire app'tenanc's and eu'ie part and p'cell thereof And also all the estate right title vse intereste possession terme of yeres and Demande of the said laste named Sr Edward of in and to the p'misses and eu'ie parte and parcell thereof vnto me the said Thomas Ivye myne executors and assignes to th'onelie vse and behoufe of me the said Thomas Ivye myne executors and assigns in as large and ample mann' and forme as the said last named Sr Edward ought to have had and enioyed the same p'misses as by the said laste recited deede more playnelie appeareth NOWE knowe ye me the said Thomas Ivye for divers good causes and consideracons me especiallie movinge To have assigned and set over. and by this my p'sent writinge to assigne and set over vnto Thomas South the yonger sonne and heire apparant of Thomas South th'elder of Swallowcliffe in the Countie of Wiltes esquior And vnto Richard Mompesson of Knooke in the said Countie of Wiltes gent All and singler the said manors landes ten'tes and hereditam^ts^ aforesaid wth their app'tenanc's And also all myne estate right title interest and terme of yeres yet to come of in and to the same TO HAVE AND TO HOLDE the said manors and all other the p'misses wth th'app'tenanc's vnto the said Thomas South and Richard Mompesson theire executors and assignes for and duringe all the terme of yeres yet to come in the said Indenture of lease made by the said Abbot and Co'vent as is aforesaid AND I THE SAID Thomas Ivye do Covenant and graunte by theis p'sents to and wth the said Thomas South the yonger and Richard Mompesson theire executors and assignes to acquite and discharge or save harmeles the

said manors and other the p'misses of and from all former bargaynes sales giftes grauntes charges and encombrances whatsoeu' had made comytted or done by me the said Thomas Ivye In WITNES whereof to this my p'sent deede I have set my seale Yeven the twentith day of December in the two and twentith yere of the Raigne of o^r sou'eigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god quene of Englande ffrance and Irelande defendo^r of the faith &c.



(*Circular seal of red wax, with a stag's head cabossed between two initials—perhaps* T. P.)

Endorsed—"20 December, 22 Eliz.: Mr. Ivie's conveyance to Thomas South, esq., and Richard Mompesson, gent., of the Manor of Bromham Battell, and Clench, for the remainder of the term of 99 years[1] granted by the Abbott and Convent of Battell in Sussex."

Queries.

Parish of Shrewton.—In the Overseers' accounts for the Parish of Shrewton appear, about the beginning of this century, many sums simply described as paid so and so "Pr Yard Land," or "on the stem." What do these terms signify? The former was not stone picking, as that is mentioned in neighbouring entries.

C. V. GODDARD.

Shrewton Church.—The ancient piscina in Shrewton Church has a plain roll moulding running round over the trefoil head which terminates on the right in a simple volute; on the left, however, it rises into two things like fir-cones, or

[1] *Fourscore and nine* years in the text of the deed.

narrow pineapples, the scales being marked by cross-cuts, and (?) roots indicated below. Can anyone suggest a meaning? Is it a rebus? The Church is dedicated to St. Mary.

C. V. GODDARD.

Dates of Quaker Marriages.—Can Mr. Norman Penny or some other correspondent enlighten me on the question of Quaker dates? Prior to 1752 which month did Quakers regard as the first month of the year? In the marriage records in the June number of *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, under "S", there are the following dates 1703-12-14; 1709-1-29; and 1722-11-22. Convert these into the ordinary way of expressing dates, are these 14th February, 1703/4; March 29th, 1709; and 22nd January, 1722/3 respectively? Or are they 14th December, 1703; 29th January, 1709/10, and 22nd November, 1722? The dates on page 80 (*W. N. & Q.*) 1719/20-1-8 and 1719/20-11-31 inextricably confuse the chronology to me. "1719/20-1-8" can only refer to January, February or March, 1719/20, for they are the only months that can have a two-year date. "1719/20-11-31" can only refer to January or March, 1719/20, for February has only 28 days (29 in 1719/20). But there never was such a date as March 31st, 1719/20, for by every computation March 25th commenced the new year if January 1st did not. "1719/20-11-31" must therefore be January 31st, 1719/20; and "1719/20-1-8" must be March 8th, 1719/20—nearly two months later. The announcement of the later date however appears first. Again, supposing the notices have been accidentally misplaced, and that January was regarded as the 11th month, February the 12th, and March the 1st month, how comes it that the Quakers could agree to calling the month after the 12th (February) in the same year, the first? If March 24th, 1719/20, would be written by the Quakers "1719/20-1-24," how would the next day be written, March 25th, 1720? Again, if the date 1719/20-1-8 on page 80 means

March 8th, 1719/20, does 1728-1-9 on page 81 mean March 9th, 1727/8, or March 9th, 1728/9?

Northampton. K.

Replies.

An Old House, Sarum (vol. iii, p. 92).—In reply to H.D., there are references to the ancient building in High Street, in Hall's *Memorials of Salisbury* (1834), and the *History of Salisbury*, K. Clapperton, Salisbury (1834). The latter speaks of it as being probably at first a hostelry for the reception of pilgrims visiting the Cathedral, afterwards attaining considerable celebrity as an Inn, which (says Hall) was certainly a resort of jovial repute among the cavaliers and gallants of fashion of the period. The ornamental woodwork of the gateway may be ascribed to the 15th century, and the passage under it conducted to a court, round which ran one of those covered galleries often seen in the court-yards of old inns. The premises are mentioned as far back as the year 1406, in the City Register, as the "George Inn"; and homes for the accommodation of pilgrims visiting the shrines of England are said to have been dedicated, like that of Glastonbury, to her patron Saint. Pepys visited the house in 1668. He writes:—"Came to the George Inn, where lay in a silk bed, and very good diet;" but the diarist bears record to a most unwelcome bill of charges at his departure, "at which," he adds, "I was mad, and resolve to trouble the mistress about it, and get something for the poor, and came away in that humour."—(*Diary*, vol. ii, p. 237.)

The Elms, 71, *Ashley Road*, *Bristol.* F. H. Fulford.

The Missing Register of Addison's Baptism. Where is it? (vol. iii, pp. 42, 43).

If the late Mr. Charles E. Rendall saw the entry of the baptism of Joseph Addison in 1816, which was soon after his father bought the Milston estate, he saw the second Register Book, which has long been missing. Richard Webb, the rector of Milston, who died in 1862, never saw it; so his widow told me. And there is a memorandum in the first Register, signed by Rev. J. J. Toogood, that he never saw the entry of the baptism in question. Dr. Toogood was rector of Milston for the first quarter of this century.

The last baptism in the first Milston register is in 1653. The first entry in the next book is in 1703. Now Lancelot Addison was rector of Milston for a short time in 1660. This is shewn by the transcript for that year in the Diocesan Registry. "Jane, the daughter of Lancelot Addison, rector, baptised the 23 of April, 1660." The transcript is signed by Addison, and attested by Roger Pinckney and John Milles, the churchwardens. Addison must have resigned soon after. Then he went to Dunkirk, and as chaplain to Lord Teviotdale to Tangier; and in 1770, for the second time, was rector of Milston. In 1778 he was made a prebendary of Salisbury, and shortly after Dean of Lichfield and Archdeacon of Coventry. He published several books besides those mentioned in the note on page 42. No doubt he, and his curate when he ceased to be resident, duly kept the missing Register. With him it ended. The next existing register was begun by his successor in 1703 as soon as he became rector. Unfortunately the transcript for 1672 which should contain Joseph Addison's baptism is also missing. Those of 1671, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, are all there, and in them are recorded the baptisms of Joseph's brother and sisters, Gulstone, Dorithea, and Anna, and the burial of Jane. So that in addition to asking where is the missing register, one may say "Where is the missing transcript?

C. S. RUDDLE.

Durrington, Salisbury.

Notes on Books.

THE GENEALOGIST, a quarterly Magazine of Genealogical, Antiquarian, Topographical and Heraldic Research. New Series. Edited by H. W. FORSYTH HARWOOD, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: George Bell and Sons, York Street, Covent Garden. Exeter: William Pollard and Co. Vols. xi, xii, xiii, xiv.

The Genealogist, ever since it first saw the light in 1877, under the able editorship of Dr. Marshall, now Rouge-Croix, has always maintained the high character of excellence it still bears; perhaps it is the best serial on the subjects of which it treats, for Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Gen. et Her.*, most valuable as it undoubtedly is, is of rather a different nature.

We have chosen these four Volumes for notice, because amongst other many well-written and learned articles there is much concerning our own County. First in importance is Mr. Metcalfe's printed copy of Harvey's *Visitation of Wilts*, 1565 (*Harl. MS.* 1565), with the blazon of all the arms; it contains, besides some eleven additional ones from various *Harl. MSS.*, 106 pedigrees, *i.e.*, 72 less than Marshall's printed copy of the Visitation of 1623; in the former is a long list (88) of those who were "no gentlemen," some of whom in 1623 had secured their place amongst the gentry. In examining these Visitations we cannot help thinking there must have been not a few entitled to gentle rank, who neglected or refused to appear before the Heralds, *e.g.*, Dugdale, an account of whose family has found a place in our pages, being strengthened in this opinion by observing how many of those who are recorded in the former Visitation are not recorded in the latter. Again, how is it so few of the higher nobility are recorded?

In Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1665, with additions often up to date by Mr. Clay, illustrated with blazon and arms in trick, our County is represented, amongst other Wiltshire notices, by the Lacock descent of Olive Sharington and Robert Stapylton, of Wighill. Amongst the *Inquisitions post mortem* (Hen. VIII—Chas. I) and *Grants and Certificates of Arms* (*Stowe MSS.*) Wiltshire names frequently occur. We find also *The Monumental Inscriptions of Calne Church*, with all the heraldry; and in *The Parish Registers of Street, co. Somerset*, is the Institution to that Parsonage of Walter Raleigh, the second son of Carew Raleigh, of Downton, in our County, and nephew of the famous Sir Walter; in a long note with pedigree he is stated to have been Chaplain to William, Earl of Pembroke, and to have held the livings of Wilton St. Mary and Wroughton. The record of his marriage has not been discovered, but he impales his arms with *Argent, three battle-axes sable* (GIBBS), and in the *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623, his wife is called *filiam* . . . . . Gibbes; his Will was proved in London by his widow 23rd June, 1648; he became Dean of Wells in 1641:

"He is recorded to have been plundered as a Royalist; taken prisoner at Bridgewater and murdered 10th Oct., 1646, and was buried within his Cathedral Church at Wells, but no monument to his memory of any kind remains, and the Registers prior to 1660 are lost or have been destroyed."

Mr. V. C. Sanborn, whose name is well-known to our readers, contributes an article, exhibiting careful and industrious research, on *The Samborne Ancestry*, commencing:—

"The ancient family of Samborne was early settled in Wiltshire, for which reason my theory is that family name was taken from Sambourne, now a district of Warminster, but formerly a detached manor, or possessing manorial privileges."

The Count de la Poer writes on *Le Poher*, but his conclusions do not seem to meet with the approval of some of his fellow contributors; when he says that if Roger, Bishop of

Salisbury, was descended from the Breton Pohers (an opinion which he inclines to hold), the tomb in Salisbury Cathedral by some thought to be that of Bishop Joceline, may be that of Bishop Roger, it seems to us apparent that had a man so famous in his time been connected with the ancient and noble family of Le Poher it would have been well-known in his day, and so great a builder would have stamped some evidence of his descent upon his work.

Messrs. Round and Vincent, well known as destroyers of many traditions, or rather myths, held sacred by some of our gentle families, approach their subjects scientifically and seriously, careful not to wound the feelings of those who naturally and in good faith cherish these myths, unlike some recent writers,[1] who sometimes intruding into sacred family precincts are careless of the wounds they may inflict by their surgical operations. The former, in *The Earldom of Glamorgan* (1644-5), seems to demolish that title, which, with many other doubtful ones, is credited to the Dukes of Beaufort in our peerages. In another critical article, where he claims to be senior heir-general of the Thynnes, he comes to the conclusion that neither the generally received origin of the name of that family, nor their identity with the Botfields, has been in any way proved; Mr. Rye suggests in a note that Thynne is probably a corruption from "Le Theyne," saying that the name is still plentiful in East Norfolk corrupted into "Thaine."

We have more than once in *W. N. & Q.* alluded to Mr. Vincent's article, where he shows, in a conclusive manner, that Mark William, sometime Mayor of Bristol, not Mac-Williams (whose arms are generally quartered on the Seymour coat) was an ancestor of the Dukes of Somerset.

[1] See a justly scathing criticism on these writers in the August number of the *Contemporary Review*.

The editing and printing of these volumes are all one could wish, and the indexes, so important and necessary in works of this kind, as ample and good as one might expect them to be.

WINCHESTER LONG ROLLS, 1653—1721. Transcribed and edited, with an historical introduction on the development of Long Roll, by CLIFFORD WYNDHAM HOLGATE. Winchester: P. & G. Wells, Booksellers to the College, 1899.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Holgate on the production of this book, accompanied by an exhaustive introduction. The earliest Roll, 1653, as yet known to exist, and of which at present only one copy has been found, is supplied by Mr. Lee, of Seend, a member of a well-known Wykehamical family, and of kin to the Founder, after which is a gap until 1667; the following are also wanted, 1669, 1671, 1682, 1687, 1689, 1703, 1705, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1718, 1722; it seems unaccountable that a complete series has been preserved neither in the archives of Winchester or New College. So many Wiltshiremen have been educated at this famous School that there ought to be no difficulty in Mr. Holgate receiving the biographical details he appeals for, of those mentioned in these Long Rolls and in his *Winchester Commoners* (1800—1830).

PLATE I.

E. K. del.

PAVING TILES (13TH CENTURY), FOUND ON THE SITE OF AMESBURY MONASTERY, IN 1860.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

DECEMBER, 1899.

AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE IN 1860.

(Continued from p. 119.)

THE remains of Henry II, with those of his queen Eleanor of Aquitaine, and their son Richard Cœur de Lion, all within fifteen years (1189-1204) found a resting-place within the Abbey Church of Font Evrault. King John, by a charter dated from his Wiltshire Palace at Clarendon, 2 May, 1203, and witnessed by the Bishop of Old Sarum (Herbert Poore), and Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex, granted to the Abbess of Font Evrault a yearly payment of fifty shillings at Michaelmas, out of the treasury, by the hand of the Prioress of Amesbury, for the maintenance of a chaplain to celebrate for the soul of his mother, queen Eleanor, within the chapel of St. Laurence, of which she was the foundress.

The heart of King John was interred at Font Evrault, as was also the body of his sister Johanna, Queen of Sicily, and afterwards wife of Raymond, Count of Toulouse.

PEDIGREE SHOWING THE CONNEXION OF THE EARLY PLANTAGENET KINGS OF ENGLAND WITH THE ABBEYS OF FONT EVRAULT, AND AMESBURY.

King Henry II (reigned 1154-1189). Expelled the earlier Benedictine Nuns at Amesbury, in 1177; and annexed their Abbey to that of Font Evrault, in Normandy; where he was buried in 1189. By Will he bequeathed 2000 marks of Silver to be divided among the Nuns of Font Evrault. = Eleanor, daughter and coheiress of William V, Duke of Aquitaine; died 1204; buried at Font Evrault.

- **King Richard I** (1189-1199) his body buried at Font Evrault.
- Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Bretagne; killed in a tournament at Paris, 1189. = Constantia, daughter of Conan le Petit, Duke of Bretagne.
- **King John** (1199-1216); his heart buried at Font Evrault, his body at Worcester. = Isabella or Elizabeth de Angoulesme (2 wife) died *circa* 1245.

  - Prince Arthur, murdered at Rouen, by his uncle King John, 1203.
  - Eleanor, confined in Bristol Castle, by King John; buried at Amesbury, 1240-1.

  Both had obits at Amesbury, founded by their cousin King Henry III, and endowed with a yearly rent out of Melksham Manor and Hundred.

  - **King Henry III** (1216-1272) buried at Westminster, 1272; his heart delivered to the Abbess of Font Evrault for interment there 1291. Had an obit at Amesbury. = Eleanor of Provence, retired to Amesbury Monastery; veiled there 1287; died 1291. Her body buried at Amesbury; her heart in the Church of the Friars Minors, London. Had an obit at Amesbury.
  - Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall; died 1296. Had the manor of Corsham, by gift from his father.* = Sanchia of Provence, sister of Queen Eleanor (2 wife).

    - Eleanor of Castile; died 1290 (1 wife). = **King Edward I** (1272-1307). = Margaret of France (2 wife)

      Leonora, was at Amesbury with the Princess Mary; died 1311.

      - **King Edward II** (1307-1327). = A
      - Joan of Acre: married 1st Gilbert de Clare, 7th Earl of Gloucester, 2nd Sir Ralph de Monthermer.†
      - Mary, veiled at Amesbury, 1283-4. Had manors of Corsham and Sherston Magna, co. Wilts. Died *circa* 1330.
    - Edmund (Crouchback) Earl of Lancaster. = Blanche, Queen Dowager of Navarre (2 wife).

      - Henry (2 son) Earl of Lancaster; died 1345. = Maud, daughter and heir of Sir Patrick Chaworth.

        Isabel Plantagenet, consecrated at Amesbury 1327. Leland says she was Prioress of Amesbury, but query Aconbury, co. Hereford.
      - John de Drenx, Earl of Richmond and Duke of Bretagne. = Beatrice, daughter of Henry III.

        Eleanor of Bretagne, educated and veiled at Amesbury. Afterwards (until 1317) abbess of Font Evrault.
    - Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall; held Corsham; died s.p., 1300. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard de Clare, 6th Earl of Gloucester.

* His first wife was Isabel, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Gilbert de Clare, 5th Earl of Gloucester. By de Clare she had, among other children, a daughter, Amice, who married Baldwin de Redvers, 7th Earl of Devon, and was a benefactress to Lacock Abbey, where her [illegible]

Henry III confirmed, by Charter, to the same Abbey the gift of *the Church of St. Mary and Meliorus* at Amesbury by his grandfather Henry II, with all things pertaining thereto whether in spiritual or temporal possessions. At Amesbury he founded an obit for the souls of his first cousins, Prince Arthur and his sister Eleanor, the two children of Geoffrey, Earl of Bretagne (killed in a tournament at Paris in 1189), as well the souls of himself and his queen, when they should die.[1] Prince Arthur had been murdered at Rouen by his uncle, King John, 1203, on account of his pretensions to the Crown, and his sister Eleanor confined in Bristol Castle by the same monarch. On the death of the latter in 1240-41 she was interred at Amesbury according to her own request. Bishop Tanner (*Notitia Monastica*, p. 479) mentions a Patent Roll of 25 Hen. III recording the removal of her body from St. James' Priory of Benedictines at Bristol, to the Monastery of Amesbury for interment.[2]

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[1] The history of this foundation is interesting. Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, younger brother of Henry III, married, as his first wife, Isabel, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Gilbert de Clare, fifth Earl of Gloucester and Hereford. By her first husband (Gilbert de Clare) this lady had amongst other children a daughter Amice married to Baldwin de Redvers, seventh Earl of Devon. On this Countess of Devon, Henry III settled the manor and hundred of Melksham, for her life at a yearly rent of £48 payable to the Crown. This rent made up to £50 out of the Exchequer was subsequently bestowed on the Prioress and nuns of Amesbury for the purpose of founding the obit here mentioned, with reversion to them of the manor at the Countess of Devon's death. The manor itself was subsequently given to the Prioress and nuns of Amesbury—they to keep £50 a year thereout for their own use, and pay the income in excess of that sum to the Countess of Devon for her life, and afterwards to the Crown. See *Wilts Collections*, Aubrey and Jackson, p. 294-5.

The Countess of Devon died in 1296 (25 Edw. I). She had a daughter Margaret, a nun at Lacock; to which Abbey she gave her manor of Shorwell, in the Isle of Wight, and her heart for interment in the Abbey Church.

[2] *Rot. Pat.* 25 Hen. III, m. 1. But this Roll is not mentioned in the Calendar of Patent Rolls subsequently printed by the Record Commissioners, in 1802.

Henry III was, as is well known, the first of the English Kings interred at Westminster;[1] but we learn from the Patent Rolls that on the Monday next before the feast of St. Lucy the Virgin [13 Dec.] 1291—and nearly twenty years after his burial—the Abbot of Westminster, before divers nobles in the Abbey Church there, by order of the King (Edward I), delivered the heart of his father to the Abbess of Font Evrault (who had purposely come into England); to be taken thence, and buried in her monastery, according to his own promise. *Rot. Pat.* 20 Edw. I, m. 28.

We next come to Eleanor of Provence, the Queen Dowager, who in her widowhood retired to end her days as a "humble nun of the order of Fontevraud," in the convent of Amesbury. Her dower was confirmed to her, and her profession took place in July 1286, after a farewell visit to her relations on the Continent; and here during the five remaining years of her life she appears wholly to have devoted herself to works of religion. From a contemporary chronicler we learn that she filled her hands with good works; that she spent her whole time in orisons, vigils, and works of piety; that she was a mother to the neighbouring poor, especially to the orphans, widows and monks.[2] Besides other large charities, she distributed to the poor every Friday five pounds in silver—a very considerable sum in those days.

Two of her letters, written from Amesbury, to her son, King Edward I, are preserved in the Tower of London (*Royal Letters* Nos. 1106 and 1411). Both are in Norman French, and undated, but they must have been written between 1286 and 1291. In one of them she requests the King to intercede with the King of Sicily, on behalf of the Abbess of Font Evrault, "that the things which the Abbess holds in his lordship may

[1] In the Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, for whose relics he had three years before his death erected a new shrine, the mutilated remains of which still occupy the centre of the chapel.

[2] *Chron. Anon. Royal MS.* 13 E. VI, fol. 64, col. 2.

be in his protection and guard, and that neither she nor hers may be molested or grieved." In the other she pleads on behalf of Dame Margaret de Nevile, companion of Master John Giffard,[1] "who has not for a long time past seen her child, in the keeping of Dame Margaret de Weyland;" and requests that the King will command and pray the said Margaret de Weyland that the mother may for a while have the solace of her son after her desire.[2]

Much of Queen Eleanor's correspondence, scattered over many years, is still preserved in the Tower of London. A small portion only has been printed by Rymer, in the *Fœdera*.

We learn from Speed that during the residence of the Queen Dowager in Amesbury Monastery, she was in the habit of receiving a royal visit from her son, King Edward I, when spending his Easters at Devizes Castle. The King is said to have been at Devizes in 1282, when he heard of the rebellion of David the Welsh Prince's brother, and having issued prompt orders for the equipment of his army, he rode privately to Amesbury to offer his salutations to the Queen mother[3] before entering on his campaign in the Marches of Wales. From this it would appear that Queen Eleanor must have retired to Amesbury for some years before she actually took the veil in 1286. She died 25 June 1291, her body being buried at

[1] Perhaps Giffard of Brimmesfield. John Giffard was at this time much concerned in Welsh affairs. He held the Castles of St. Briavels in 1262, and Dynevor in 1289; and had a son of the same name, who may, during his minority, and the absence of his father in Wales, have been in charge of Dame Margaret de Nevile.

[2] See *Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain*, by M. A. Everett Wood. 1846.

[3] Walsingham relates that the Queen Dowager, naturally prepossessed in favour of her late husband, introduced to the King a man who *pretended to have received his sight at the tomb, and by the intercession, of his father, Henry III.* She imagined doubtless that the King would be pleased; but to her great surprise he replied, that "he was so well persuaded of his father's justice and probity, that he fully believed, had it been in his power, he would rather have *deprived the impostor of his sight*, than *restored it to him.*"

Amesbury, and her heart in the church of the Friars Minors, London. King Edward came from Scotland to give her a sumptuous funeral. It must have been on the occasion of her death that the heart of her husband (Henry III) was, nearly twenty years after his burial, delivered by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster to the Abbess of Font Evrault, as already mentioned.

With the Queen Dowager in Amesbury Monastery, were three of her grand-daughters; the Princess Mary, a younger daughter of Edward I, by his first wife, Eleanor of Castile; her half sister, the Princess Leonora, also Edward's daughter, by his second wife, Margaret of France; and Eleanor, daughter of John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, and Duke of Bretagne, by Beatrice, younger daughter of Henry III. For the maintenance of the latter (Eleanor of Bretagne) during her life, and afterwards in pure alms, her grandmother, Queen Eleanor, appears to have given to the Prioress and Convent of Amesbury the manor of Chadelworth, with the advowson of Poughley Priory (founded by Ralph de Chadelworth 1160) both in co. Berks. Eleanor of Bretagne afterwards became Abbess of Font Evrault, and was living in 1317.

The Princess Mary, born 11 March 1278, took the veil at Amesbury, in company with thirteen young ladies of noble birth, in 1283-4. During the earlier years of her profession she was under the governance of her grandmother, Queen Eleanor; but as she advanced in years she was by no means confined within the walls of the cloister. She paid frequent visits to the Courts of her father and brother (Edward I and II); she went on pilgrimages to the most famous shrines;[1] nay, when the state of her health required it, she was even permitted to change her residence for the sake of the air. On two occasions she undertook a singular office for a veiled lady —she attended her step-mother, Queen Margaret, on the birth

[1] Wardrobe book, 34 Edw. I, Queen's Remembrancer Office.

of her second son, Edmund of Woodstock, in 1301, and afterwards accompanied the royal mother on a pilgrimage of thanksgiving. A few years afterwards she performed the same good office for her niece, Elizabeth de Burgh. In the affairs of the Convent the nun Princess took an active part; but though she appears never to have attained to the rank of prioress, she was invested with power to visit all the establishments of the same order in England, and to administer discipline, reproof, or correction, as she thought fit.[1] (*Rot. Claus*, 10 Edw. II, pt. ii, m. 7.)

Prynne (*Papal Usurpations*, p. 937) says that, in 1301, manors to the value of £200 a year, including that of Corsham, co. Wilts, were settled by the Crown on the Princess Mary towards her maintenance in Amesbury Monastery. The Patent Rolls from 1284 to 1326-7 also record further grants from the Crown of forty oaks yearly out of the forests of Chute and Bokholt, for firewood, casks of wine, and on one occasion the sum of £266 13*s.* 4*d.* in money, towards the sustentation of her Chamber.

The manor of Corsham, given her by her father, was subsequently granted by her brother, Edward II, to his favourite Piers de Gaveston, when the Princess Mary received, in exchange, the manor of Swainton in the Isle of Wight. In 1316 another Wiltshire manor—that of Sherston Magna—was also settled on her by the Crown, as part of her maintenance.

In *Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain*, already referred to, there is a translation of a letter, in Norman

[1] A Patent Roll of later date (1462-3), confirming certain manors, lands, and liberties to the then Prioress of Amesbury, distinctly mentions the Princess Mary as having formerly been Prioress of that House—"*in qua Maria filia Edwardi Primi fuit Priorissa ejusdem domus*". *Rot. Pat.* 3 Edw. IV, Tertia Pt., m. 3. But this is perhaps the only mention of her as such, and being of a date so long after her death, it cannot be regarded as contemporary evidence. The grants from the Crown during her lifetime, recorded in the Patent Rolls, all describe her as "*monialis*" or "*sanctimonialis* de Ambresbury."

French, from the Tower Collection, written by her to her brother Edward II; as it relates wholly to Amesbury Monastery it is here given in full.

"To the very high and noble prince, her very dear lord and brother, my lord Edward, by the grace of God King of England, his sister Mary sends health and all manner of honour and reverence.

"Very dear sire, as a long time has passed since God did His will upon our prioress Dambert, we immediately after her death, sent to our very dear cousin, the Lady Abbess of Fontevraud (Eleanor of Bretagne), both on my part and on that of the convent, asking for a lady from this our convent, to wit, for the Lady Isabella, whom we understand to be well able and sufficient for the office, that she might be granted to us for our prioress. And we thought, dear sire, that she (the abbess) would have willingly granted us our request, for *she is bound to do so since she was brought up and veiled amongst us*, and so she should neither wish nor permit that the church should be so long without prelates; but as yet we have had no answer, only we understand from certain people that she intends to send us a prioress from beyond the sea there, and a prior by her counsel out there. And know, certainly, my very dear brother, that should she send any other than one belonging to our own Convent, it would prove matter of discord in the Convent, and of the destruction of the goods of the Church, which I know well, sire, that you would not suffer willingly and wittingly; wherefore I pray you, dearest lord and brother, and require you, both for the love of me and of our Convent, which after God trust surely in you, that you would please to send word to my said lady abbess, that she do not undertake to burden our church with any prioress out of the Convent, nor with prior other than the one we have now; but that she would grant us her whom we have requested. Do this, most dearest brother, that our Convent may receive your aid and sustenance in this case as they have always done in their needs. May Jesus Christ give you a long life, my dearest brother. Written at Swainton in the Isle of Wight, the ninth day of May."

The letter bears no date of year, but was evidently written about 1315-17—*after* Swainton had been granted to the Princess Mary, and *before* her cousin, Eleanor of Bretagne (educated and veiled at Amesbury), ceased to be lady abbess of Font Evrault. The grievance to which it alludes must have been one common to all the religious houses throughout England, which were, like the Monastery at Amesbury, under continental rule—viz., the frequent appointment of a superior imposed upon them from the parent abbey "beyond the sea", instead of one selected by the Convent from amongst its own

members. This intrusion of a foreigner was, no doubt, in many instances, looked upon as a burden, and proved, in due course, "matter of discord in the convent", as depicted by the nun Princess in this earnest appeal to her brother, the King. Who the "Lady Isabella", selected by the Amesbury Nuns as their Prioress, at this date, really was, has not yet been ascertained.

The Princess Mary, having survived by some years the whole of her family, appears to have closed a life of unwearied activity about 1330; for in 6 Edward III (1331-2) the King granted to Edward de Bohun (ancestor of the Earls of Hereford and Essex) the manor of Sherston Magna, co. Wilts, "late belonging to Mary, nun of Amesbury, aunt of the King, deceased." *Rot. Pat.* 6 Edw. III, 2nd p., m. 17.

Of the history of the Princess Leonora, daughter of Edward I by his second marriage, very little is really known. She lived at Amesbury Monastery with her half sister, the Princess Mary, and dying, at an early age, in 1311, was buried in the Cistercian Monastery of Beaulieu, in the New Forest, founded a century earlier by her great-grandfather, King John.

Leland mentions another lady of Plantagenet birth as Prioress of Amesbury. He says "*Isabelle* the 4th daughter of *Henry, Duke of Lancaster*, and *Maude* daughter to *Duke of York*, was prioress of *Ambresbyri* (1202)"; but neither his date, nor his genealogical details, are quite accurate. The lady to whom he refers was Isabella, grand-daughter of Edmund (Crouchback), Earl of Lancaster, younger brother of Edward I; her mother being Maud, daughter (not of *the Duke of York*, but) of Sir Patrick Chaworth. She is, no doubt, the "*Domina Isabella de Lancaster*", who, with 35 other nuns, was consecrated at Amesbury in 1327; but it is doubtful whether she was *Prioress* here at all—*Aconbury* in Herefordshire, a house of Augustines founded by King John, and Margery, wife of William de Lacy, and not *Amesbury*, being claimed as the

Convent over which she really presided. See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd series, vol. vii, p. 76. Leland's date (1202) also is very incorrect; her father having died in 1345.

EDWARD KITE.

(To be continued.)

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 114.)

MUSTERS IN WILTSHIRE. 30 *Henry VIII* [*State Papers of Henry VIII, vol. xiv, pt. I, No. 652, m. 24 (1) (II).*]

A.D. 1538. Hundred of Wesbery.

TITHING OF BRATTON AND STOKE.

William Howper	Archers.
James Welshe	
John Sepe	
John Peyton	
Robert Ballard	
John Alrig	
Ralph Alridge	billmen.
William Buckes	
William Whetlyn	

The said Tething, 1 harnes, a bowe and sheffe of arrowes.

LAY SUBSIDY $\frac{198}{256}a$.

A.D. 1549. [Account of the second payment of the Relief granted 3 Edward VI.]

WESTBURY HUNDRED.

Bratton and Stoke.	Raff Alrige in goodes	xx*li.*	relief xx*s.*
	Richard Alrige in goodes	x*li.*	relief x*s.*
	John Balard in goodes	x*li.*	relief x*s.*
	John Boocher the younger in goodes	x*li.*	relief x*s.*

FEET OF FINES, WILTS. [3 *Edward VI.*]

A.D. 1549. At Westminster in the Octaves of St. Michael. Between Thomas Long plaintiff and John Arundell knight deforciant, of 24 messuages, 4 gardens, 24 orchards, 1 flour mill, 1 fulling mill, 80 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 100 acres of broom and heath, and 20*s.* rent, with the appurtenances in Westbury under the Playne,[1] Bratton, Imber and Edyngton. Plea of covenant was summoned. John acknowledged the right of Thomas as of his gift and quitclaimed for himself and his heirs forever to Thomas and his heirs, and warranted against all men forever. For this Thomas gave John £40 sterling.

PATENT ROLL. [4 *Edward VI, part* 2.]

A.D. 1550. The King, etc. We have granted to William Earl of Wiltshire, High Treasurer of England, all the demesnes and manors of Tynehede and Edyngton Romseys, with all their members and appurtenances in Wiltshire sometime belonging to the monastery of Romsey in Southampshire, and afterwards parcels of the lands and possessions of Thomas Seymour, knight late Lord Seymour of Sudley, attainted of High Treason. Together with the site of the monastery of Edyngton, with all houses, buildings, etc., and the demesnes belonging thereto; and other property in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire belonging to the said Thomas Seymour and in Middlesex, etc. We have granted also to the said William Earl of Wiltshire all our grange and farm of Bratton in Bratton, co. Wilts, late parcel of the lands of the said Thomas Seymour, and all those arable lands containing by estimation 346½ acres, and all those 10 acres of pasture and 37 acres of meadow in

[1] *Subtus le Playne.*

Bratton, and all that our meadow containing by estimation 12 acres, and the first vesture of three acres of meadow in Bratton. Also pasture and pasturage[1] for 24 oxen and 70 sheep yearly to be grazed in the fields of Bratton aforesaid. And all those lands, meadows, pastures, and pasturages, called Broademeade, little Broadmede, Oxencroftes, and Great Oxencrofts, in Bratton, with their appurtenances; which granges, lands, etc., were lately by us granted to Edward Hastynges knight and Dame Isabella Baynton widow, for a term of years, and which lately were a parcel of the possessions of the said Thomas Seymour. Further we have given to the foresaid William, etc., the whole site and capital messuage of our manor of Inmer *alias* Imber, co. Wilts, late parcel of the possessions of Thomas Seymour. And all houses, buildings, barns, stables, dove-cotes, fish-ponds, gardens, orchards, fruit gardens,[2] lands and soil adjacent and belonging. And all those lands, meadows, pastures, and pasturages, and hereditaments, called "lez demeane landes" of the said manor of Inmer or Imber, in Inmer or Imber, in co. Wilts, lately in the tenure of Walter Carewey, and all those lands containing by estimation 60 acres lying in the fields called "Chaperton feldes" in Inmer aforesaid. And the pasture and pasturage for 300 sheep in the fields of Inmer, sometime in the tenure of the Rector of Edyngton. And other parcels of the possessions of the said Thomas Seymour, with all liberties and emoluments enjoyed in the premises by the Abbots, priors, prioresses, or other governors of the late monasteries, or by the said Thomas Seymour. To have and hold to him and his heirs, assigns, forever in chief by the service of the 40th part of knight's fee and for the yearly rent for the manors of Tynhede and Edington and the other premises in Wilts of £93 4*s.* legal money of England, at the Court of Augmentation at Michaelmas. Tested by the King at Westminster, May 1st.[3]

[1] *Pasturatio.* [2] *Gardina.*

[3] Sir Thomas Phillips printed a Charter dated 10th May, 4 Edward VI. for the same grants to the Earl of Wiltshire.

PATENT ROLL. [4 *Philip and Mary, pt.* 14.]

A.D. 1557. The King and Queen restore the knights of St. John of Jerusalem with the site of the Hospital of St. John in Clerkenwell and a number of other estates in various counties in England; and grant all those lands, tenements, meadows, pastures and pasturages, rents, reversions, services and hereditaments, extending to the yearly value of 21*s.* 9½*d.* in Calne, Burbage, Warminster, Bratton, Brodechalk and elsewhere, lately belonging to the preceptory of Anstye, which preceptory and the other premises in Wilts erewhile belonged to the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England and were parcel of the possessions and rents of the said late Hospital. Tested by the King and Queen at Greenwich, 2nd April.

CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.[1] [*Elizabeth*, P.p. $\frac{11}{18}$.]

A.D. 1571. To the right honourable Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Sheweth unto your right honourable Lordship, your daily orator Thomas Patie of Bratton in the County of Wilts, husbandman: That where one Richard Patie, father of your orator, deceased, did take in the Lord's court of Bratton by copy of court roll bearing date 14th March, 36 Henry VIII, of one Rector Reeve deceased, then lord of the monastery of Edynton, the reversion of one close and one croft of land with the appurtenances commonly called Deane Lee, after the decease of one Richard Wheatacre and Joane his wife, now being both deceased, for and during the lives as well of the said Richard Patie as of said Thomas Patie, his son, now complainant, and also for and during the life of Margaret Patie, daughter of the said Richard, and the longer liver of them successively. But now one Adam Wheatacre, son of the said Richard Wheatacre deceased, supposing him-

[1] The petition is undated, but in another hand at the top of the MS. is written, 14 June, 13 Eliz. R., 1571.

self to have a copy of the said lands, hath wrongfully entered into the same, and thereof doth take and receive the profits, and in nowise will suffer your said orator to have and enjoy his lawful right and interest in and to the same, to the utter undoing not only of him but likewise of his poor wife and children unless your Lordship's favour be shewn unto him in this behalf. And for as much as the said Adam Wheatacre is very well "frendid, kynned and alied" with the homagers of the said manor, by whom the said title is to be tried, and also the Steward of the said manor is his special friend. Therefore your Orator feareth the indifferent trial of his interest to the premises in the said court. May it therefore please your lordship, the premises considered, to grant unto your Orator the Queen's Majesty's most gracious writ of *subpœna* to be directed unto the said Adam Wheatacre, commanding him to appear before your lordship in the Court of Chancery, then and there to make answer to the premises and to abide such order therein as by your Lordship shall be thought to stand with right and equity. And your said poor orator shall daily pray, &c.

Answer of Adam Wheatacre, defendant.

The said defendant saith that the said bill of complaint against him unto this honourable court exhibited is untrue and insufficient in the law to be answered not showing that the lands and tenements claimed by the plaintiff are customary lands of any manor demisable by copy of Court Roll of the said manor, &c. Nevertheless, if the said defendant shall be by the order of this honourable court compelled to make any further answer thereunto, &c., he saith that true it is that the said Richard Whytacre and Johan his wife deceased were seized of an estate of and in the same close and croft of land called Dean Lee mentioned in the said bill of complaint, for the term of their lives, which said Richard Whitacre enjoyed the same, and the issues and profits thereof did receive during

his life, and the said Johan "him overliving", likewise enjoyed the same and the profits thereof to her own use, did receive until after the said Johan surrendered up her estate and interest therein into the hands of the Queen's Majesty, then and yet lady and owner of the manor of Bratton, of which said manor the said premises are parcel of the customary lands. Who after, by her Grace's Steward or surveyor of her said manor thereunto lawfully authorised by copy of Court Roll of the said manor dated 12th April in the 3rd year of her Highness's reign, granted the said premises with the appurtenances unto this defendant to have and hold for the term of his life according to the custom of the said manor as by the said copy at large doth appear. By virtue whereof the said Defendant entered and is of the said premises seized accordingly, and the profits thereof doth take as well and lawful was and is for him to do without that there was ever any such grant made of the premises in reversion to the said Richard Patie, the complainant, and Margaret Patie, in such form as in the bill of complaint is very untruly surmised. And although there had been any such copy so granted in reversion the same by the custom could not be of any validity in law, for that the same grant is not warranted by the custom of the said manor, both the same doth contain more lives than the custom of the said manor doth allow, and being made in reversion, not taking effect in the life of the grantor thereof, by the laws of this realm and for divers other manifest causes is utterly void, &c. And without that the said Defendant hath wrongfully entered into the premises or doth wrongfully receive the profits and issues thereof as in the said bill of complaint is alleged. And without that there is any other thing in the said bill to be answered and not in this answer sufficiently answered, &c., all which the said Defendant is ready to answer and prove as this honourable Court shall award, and prayeth to be dismissed from the same with his reasonable costs and charges in this behalf wrongfully sustained.

CLERICAL SUBSIDY, $\frac{53}{283}$.

A.D. 1570. [*Names of Stipendiary Priests liable to the first payment of the subsidy*, 13 *Elizabeth*].

Sir William Unfery[1] of Bratton, vj*s.* viij*d.*

IBID., $\frac{53}{288}$. [19 *Elizabeth.*]

Bratton. William Dyer - - vj*s.* viij*d.*

IBID., $\frac{53}{291}$. [21 *Elizabeth.*]

Bratton. Richard Goldinge - vj*s.* viij*d.*

LAY SUBSIDY. [WILTS, $\frac{198}{294}$.]

A.D. 1575. [*Assessment of the 1st payment of the subsidy*, 18 *Elizabeth*].

WESTBURY HUNDRED.

BRATTON.

Landdes.	Wylliam Bannocke	xix*s.*	— ij*s.* viij*d.* [subsidy]
	Wylliam Alredge	xx*s.*	— ij*s.* viij*d.*
	Henry Wheataker	xx*s.*	— ij*s.* viij*d.*
		Sum.	— viij*s.*
Gooddis.	Jame Ballard	vj*li.*	— x*s.*
	Richarde Axeford	vj*li.*	— x*s.*
	Agnes Alredge	iiij*li.*	— vj*s.* viij*d.*
	John Bowecher, senr.	iij*li.*	— v*s.*
	Rycharde Tytworthe	iij*li.*	— v*s.*
	John Alredge	iij*li.*	— v*s.*
	Rycharde Aplegaidge	iij*li.*	— v*s.*
	Thomas Gardener	iij*li.*	— v*s.*
	John Rawlyns	vij*li.*	— xj*s.* viij*d.*
	John Bucher	vij*li.*	— xj*s.* viij*d.*
		Sum.	— lxxv*s.*

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [34 *Elizabeth, pt.* 1, *No.* 82.]

P.M. Sir Christopher Hatton.

A.D. 1592. Inquisition taken at Northampton, 29 August, 34 Elizabeth. Sir Christopher Hatton died seized with other

[1] In roll $\frac{53}{284}$ of the same year, he is called Sir William Humfreys.

property of and in the manor of Streat, in Somerset, and of and in the manor of Bratton, with its members and appurtenances in Wilts. The manors of Streat and Bratton with their appurtenances are held of the Queen in chief by the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee, and are worth in all their issues, beyond deductions, £77 11*s.* 0¾*d.* He died 20th November, 34 Elizabeth, at Hatton House in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the ward of Farringdon without, within the suburb of the city of London. And William Hatton *alias* Newport, knight, is his cousin and nearer heir, *i.e.*, son and heir of John Newporte and Dorothy his wife, sister of Christopher, and the said William at the taking of the Inquisition was 26 years old and more.

LAY SUBSIDY. $\frac{198}{317}$ WILTS.

A.D. 1592, [*Subsidy* 35 *Elizabeth*].

HUNDRED OF WESTBURY. BRATTON.

In Lands	John Alridge senior	xx*s.*	iiij*s.*
	William Newman	xx*s.*	iiij*s.*
	John Alridge junior	xx*s.*	iiij*s.*
	Sum of the shares		xij*s.*
In Goods	Maud Smarte	iij*li.*	viij*s.*
	John Gardner	iij*li.*	viij*s.*
	William Ballard	iij*li.*	viij*s.*
	William Alridge	iiij*li.*	xs. viij*d.*
	Agnes Alridge, widow	vj*li.*	xvj*s.*
	Richard Bromewich	xiij*li.*	xxxiiij*s.* viij*d.*
	William Butcher	vj*li.*	xvj*s.*
	James Ballard	vj*li.*	xvj*s.*
	Sum of the shares	v*li.*	xviis. iiijd.

(To be continued).

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 123.)

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

First Series.

Having concluded the transcription of the Marriage Records down to 1837, I begin (by desire of the Editor) the Records of Births, taking in the First Series those registered from the earliest date, 1648, to 1699. It may be well to remind those who consult these Records of what I have previously stated (see *W. N. & Q.*, ii, 286) that, although all the names given refer to the county of Wilts, the whole of the county is not included, as part of the southern district was, and is, attached to Meetings in contiguous counties, and therefore outside "Wiltshire Monthly Meeting."

I transcribe from the copy of the original entries, which was made in London for the use of Wiltshire Friends, and it is probable that the writers of this London copy, who would not have very exact local knowledge, did not, in every case, correctly read the original. This is clearly so in several places, as, *e.g.*, under *James Baskerville.*

With regard to the spelling of surnames I have followed the Register which I am transcribing, which gives these surnames in the case of the child only, so that the re-appearance of the name in connexion with the parents must not be taken as any original confirmation of the spelling.

Prior to the year 1737, the children of members were permitted to attend Church meetings when old enough and otherwise suitable, but from that year children of Quaker parents have received membership in the Society as a birthright.—Of later years this method of admission has met with considerable disapproval, and some change is probable.

A.

1664-3-14.—John Auson, son of John Auson, of Ogborne.

1666/7-12-26.—Mary Auson, dau. of John Auson, of Ogborne.

1668-3-21.—Ambrose Auson, son of John Auson, of Ogborne.

1668-8-20.—William Amor, son of William Amor, of Bromham.

1670-3-12.—Isaac Auson, son of John Auson, of Ogborne.

1671/2-1-2.—Sarah Auson, dau. of John Auson, of Ogborne.

1674-10-2.—Robert Arch, son of William Arch, of Chippenham Meeting.

1676-4-21.—Susanna Amyatt, dau. of James Amyatt, of Langley.

1678-3-14.—William Arch, son of William Arch, of Chippenham Meeting.

1678-9-3.—John Amyatt, son of James Amyatt, of Langly.

1680-12-12.—Ann Arch, dau. of William Arch, of Chippenham Meeting.

1681-10-28.—James Amyatt, son of James Amyatt, of Langley.

1687-3-1.—William Amyatt, son of James Amyatt, of Langley.

1695-11-25.—Ruth Angell, dau. of John Angell, of Calne.

B.

1659-5-20.—Charles Barratt, son of Charles and Abigail Barratt, of Kinton St. Michaell [Gritlington].

1660-10-13[23].—Rachell Barrett, dau. of Charles Barrett, of Grittleton.

1660-11-19.—Jane Bushell, dau. of Joseph and Mary Bushell, of Cullerne ph.

1663-11-26.—Elizabeth Bullock, dau. of Adam Bullock, of Hullavington.

1664-2-26.—Israell Barrett, son of Charles Barrett, of Kinton.

1664-5-30.—Abigail Bushell, dau. of Joseph and Mary Bushell, of Slaughterford.

1665-5-18.—William Butler, son of William and Jane Butler, of Corsham.

1665-9-22.—Jacob Button, son of Robert Button, of Calne.

1665-11-30.—Sarah Butler, dau. of John and Ellinor Butler, of Slaughterford.

1666-4-21.—Elizabeth Bezer, dau. of Edward Bezer, of Bishop's Cannings

1666-10-29.—Joseph Browne, son of John and Mary Browne, of Slaughterford.

1666-11-16.—Jane Butler, dau. of William and Jane Butler, of Corsham.

1666/7-1-1.—Edward Bezer, son of Edward Bezer, of Bishop's Cannings.

1667-1-23.—Robert Blanchett, son of Robert Blanchett, of Chippenham Meeting.

1667-9-24.—Nathaniell Burdge, son of William Burdge, of Cricklade.

1668-4-6.—David Button, son of Robert Button, of Calne.

1669-2-27.—Mary Butler, dau. of William and Jane Butler, of Corsham.

1670-5-23.—Hester Baily, dau. of Nathaniell Baily, of Chippenham.

1671-2-23.—Joseph Blanchett, son of Robert Blanchett, of Chippenham Meeting.

1671-3-30.—Hannah Butler, dau. of William and Jane Butler, of Corsham.

1671-7-17.—Jane Butler, dau. of John and Ellinor Butler, of Bidstone.

1671-7-24.—John Baily, son of Edward Baily, of Compton.

1672-6-29 [30].—Elizabeth Beverstock, dau. of John and Elizabeth Beverstock, of Bitstone [Slaughterford].

1673-9-10.—Martha Baily, dau. of William and Susan Baily, of Catcombe.

1673-11-14.—Mary Bayly, dau. of Edward and Mary Bayly, of Compton.

1673-11-16.—Sarah Butler, dau. of William and Jane Butler, of Corsham.

1674-5-17.—Sarah Bezer, dau. of Edward and Ann Bezer, of Rowde.

1674-7-11.—John Beverstock, son of John and Elizabeth Beverstock, of Bidstone.

Norman Penney.

Tottenham, Middx.

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 126.)

225. Henry VIII. Anno 34.—Richard Bruges, armiger, *and* William Walton; messuage, garden, and lands in Stratton St. Margaret. £40.

226. Anno 34.—John Mody *and* Henry Long, knt.; messuages and lands in Malmysbury and Brokynborowe. £40.

227. Anno 34.—Antonio Long, gen., son of Henry Long, knt., *and* John Turney, gen.; lands in Assheley and Dyeharygge called the Rock Benecrofts and Helbrocks. £200.

228. Anno 34.—Robert Byngham, armiger, *and* Robert Coker, armiger, and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Alderbury and Grymstede. 100 marks.

229. Anno 34.—Henry Lawrence, gen., *and* Leonard West, arm., manor of Sutton Maundefelds, *als.* Maundfeld; messuages and lands in Sutton Maundefeld, *alias* Maundfeld, Haselden and Tysbury, except the advowson of the church of Sutton Maundefeld, *als.* Maundfeld.

230. Anno 34.—William Button *and* Jocosa Lambe; messuages and lands in Devises and Nustede. 100 marks.

231. Anno 34.—Roger Bodenham, arm., son and heir of Johanna, wife of Stephen Apharry, armiger, *and* Stephen Apharry, armiger, and Johanna his wife; manor of Elthrope, *als.* Elthorpe, messuages and lands in Elthrope, *als.* Elthorpe, and Rammesbury, *als.* Remesbury. £400.

232. Anno 34.—John Mervyn, arm., *and* Thomas Weste, knt., lord Caware and Elizabeth his wife, Anna Clynton, widow, lady Clinton and Saye, Owinn Weste, knt., and Mary his wife, and Leonard Weste, arm.; manors of Swaleclyffe and Esthatche, messuages and land in Swaleclyffe, Esthatche, Donnehede and Tysbury. £400.

233. Anno 34.—John Berkeley, arm., *and* Richard Jerveys, of London, mercer, and Winifred his wife; manors of Melston, *als.* Mildesdon, and Brightmarston, *als.* Brigmarston; messuages and lands in Melston and Brightmarston, *alias* Brigmarston, and advowson of the church of Mildeston. £600.

234. Anno 34.—Thomas Cryppes *and* John Warneford and Susannah his wife; messuages and lands in Malmesbury, Thornehyll, Mylburne, Fylyngs and Brokynborough. 200 marks.

235. Anno 34.—Thomas Walton, gen., *and* Henry Long, knt.; lands in Crowdwell. 80 marks.

236. Anno 34.—William Green, armiger, *and* Thomas Gaynysford, armiger, and Julian his wife, and William Fry, armiger; half the manor of Standlynche, messuages and lands in Standlynche and Downton.

237. Anno 35.—George Prater *and* Roger Yonge, armiger; messuages and lands in Cryklade, Chelworth magna, Chelworth parva, and Coldcott. 190 marks.

238. Anno 35.—William Baylye and Walter Baylye *and* Thomas Bampfyld, John Bampfyld and Mary his wife; messuages and lands in Rowde, Brougham, and Devyses. £300.

239. Anno 35. William Planner *and* William Kyrkeham; messuages and lands in Wokyngham. £80.

240. Anno 35.—Thomas Chaffyn, senior, *and* John Feltham, *alias* Lambe, and Johanna his wife, daughter and heiress of Christopher Edmundys; messuage in the city of New Sarum. £40.

241. Anno 35.—Richard Snell *and* Richard Blake and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Crettylton, *alias* Crettelyngton. 130 marks.

242. Anno 35.—Robert May, *alias* Robert Hayton, *and* Richard Brigges, armiger; fourth part of the manor of Broughton Gyfford, messuages and lands in Broughton Gifford. £166.

243. Anno 35.—John Goddard *and* Geoffrey Danyell and

Margaret his wife; messuages and lands in Alborne, Vpham, Snape, and Wandeburogh. £145.

244. Anno 35.—Thomas Cryppys and John Cryppes *and* Edmund Tame, knt.; manor of Syrescourte, messuages and lands in Castell Eaton, *alias* Eton Maysey and Lyshyll, also third part of the advowson of the church of Castell Eton. 220 marks.

245. Anno 35.—William Sharyngton, armiger, and Grace his wife *and* Edward Darell, armiger; manor of Bewley, messuages and lands in Bewley, Laykoc, Notton Nasshe Hill, Lackham, and Bowdon.

E. A. Fry.

(*To be continued.*)

OLD LACKHAM HOUSE AND ITS OWNERS.

(*Continued from p. 62.*)

Two years after Edward Baynard had succeeded to the Lackham estate came the dissolution of monasteries, but from this source he does not appear, like some of his near neighbours, to have profited by any direct grant of Abbey lands from the Crown. His forty years' ownership saw the close of Henry VIIIth's reign, with those of Edward VIth, Mary, and the first two decades of that of Queen Elizabeth, and the successive changes in our national religion which took place during this unsettled period. He seems to have maintained his own private chaplain at Lackham, for in the parish register of Lacock we find the following entry of burial:—

"1565, Sir Michael Brickett, Chaplain to Edward Baynard, Esq., May 7."

Of his family, the eldest son, Edmund, baptized at Lacock, 3 January 1561, died an infant, and the second son, Robert,

afterwards Sir Robert Baynard, who was about twelve years old at the time of his father's death, became heir to the Lackham estate. He was M.P. for Chippenham 1584-5, and for Westbury 1586-7. In January, 1618, he was knighted at Theobalds by James I[1]; the monarch who, whilst hunting on one occasion in Pewsham Forest, is said to have been challenged by Sir Robert for a deer which he happened to kill within a certain distance from the river Avon, the latter alleging a royal grant from Edward III to his ancestor, as already mentioned at p. 52.

Sir Robert married a lady, who, although descended paternally from an old Yorkshire family, must have been tolerably well acquainted with the neighbourhood of Lacock. She was a daughter of Sir Robert Stapilton, of Wighill [or Wighall], co. York, by his second wife Olive, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Sharington of Lacock Abbey,[2] and widow of John Talbot, Esq., of Salwarpe, co. Worcester.

By the Lady Ursula [*née* Stapleton], who was baptized at Chelsea 10 July, 1587, Sir Robert Baynard had two children, Edward, baptized at Lacock, 19 August, 1616, who died an infant; and Mary, baptized 26 March, 1621, who subsequently became heiress of Lackham. Two years after the birth of the latter, their mother, the Lady Ursula, died at the early age of 36, and was buried at Lacock, 9 November, 1623.

It was on the occasion of his wife's death that Sir Robert caused to be set up on the east wall of the "Baynard's Aisle" in Lacock Church, two quaint wooden tablets emblazoned

[1] James I appears to have been in this neighbourhood in 1616, 1618, 1621, and 1624. Pewsham was soon afterwards disafforested.

[2] Sir Robert Stapilton was M.P. for Yorkshire, and High Sheriff in 1580. He died 1606, and Lady Olive appears to have resided, during her second widowhood, at Lacock Abbey, and, dying at an advanced age in 1646, she was buried at Lacock. Besides Lady Ursula Baynard, she had four sons and three daughters. Her second son, Robert Stapilton, who matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 19 June 1607, aged 17 [*see Foster*], was, in 1616, presented by her to the rectory of Lacock.

with heraldry, one of which, to the memory of his father, has been already described (p. 61).[1] The second tablet, the memorial of the Lady Ursula, is precisely similar in outline. The eight shields, around the central inscription, bear single impalements showing the successive marriages of the Stapilton family, the whole being surmounted by the quartered shield of STAPILTON and FITZALAN DE BEDALE, enclosed within a Garter, with the crest of the former—*Out of a ducal coronet or, a Saracen's head affronty, round the temples a wreath knotted behind, all proper.*

1. STAPILTON—*Argent, a lion rampant sable;* impaling, *Sable, fretty or*—BELLA AQUA.
2. STAPILTON; impaling, *Checky or and azure, a canton ermine within a bordure gules*—BRITTANY.
3. STAPILTON; impaling, *Barry of six or and gules*—FITZALAN DE BEDALE.
4. STAPILTON; impaling, *Bendy of six argent and azure*—ST. PHILIBERT.
5. STAPILTON; impaling, *Argent, on a fess azure three fleurs-de-lis or*—USFLETE.

[1] The writer has already remarked that the armorial display on these tablets must have been the work of a skilful hand. The Baynards were, it appears, in possession of a vellum pedigree, drawn up by John Philipott, Somerset Herald *temp.* James I, showing their Norman descent (see *Gents. Mag.*, May 1826, p. 418); but he would here suggest that the arrangement and execution of the heraldry on the Lacock tablets was probably the work of *John Withie*, "Citizen and paynterstayner of London", the transcriber of the fine manuscript volume now in the British Museum (*Harleian MS.* No. 1443) containing a copy of the Wilts Visitation of 1623, engrafted on the earlier one of 1565, with the arms beautifully tricked—a manuscript well known to Wiltshire genealogists. Withie's father, through a first marriage into the family of Nicholas, of Calne, resided in that town, as did also his own half-brother, by the same marriage. His grandmother was a sister of Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury [1560-1571], the friend of Sir Henry Sharington, of Lacock Abbey, the grandfather of Lady Ursula Baynard; a link which, at least, seems to connect him pretty closely with the neighbourhood. He made some Church notes at Calne in 1616, and was 30 years of age in 1623, when the heraldic tablets in Lacock Church were set up. He obtained from Richard St. George, *Clarenceux*, a confirmation of arms—*Per pale ermine and or, a lion rampant gules*—previously granted to his family, in 1615, by the antiquary Camden.

6. STAPILTON; impaling, *Ermine, a lion rampant azure*—PICKERING [*Dingley*].
7. STAPILTON; impaling, *Or, three bars azure*—ASKE [*Dingley*].
8. STAPILTON; impaling, *Gules, between two flanches checky argent and azure, as many crosses patty in pale of the second fimbriated or*—SHARINGTON.[1]

The inscription is as follows:—

> "Heare lyeth the Body of the Lady Vrsula Baynard, Daughter of Sir Robert Stapilton of Wyghall in the County of Yorke, Knight, and wife to Sir Robert Baynard, Knight, by whome shee had Issue Edward her Sonne heare buryed, and Mary hir Daughter. She lyved to the age of 36 yeares, and departed to God in most firme fayth in Christ in the yeare of our Lorde God 1623.
>
> Gods goodness made her wise and well beseeming,
> Discreet and Prudent, Constant, True and Chaste,
> Hir virtues rare won her much esteeming,
> In Courte and Coantry, still with favour graste,
> Earth could not yelde more pleasing earthly blisse,
> Blest wth two babes, though Death brought hir to this."

Sir Robert was Sheriff of Wilts in 1629 [5 Charles I]. His will is dated 16 March, 1635-6, and dying soon after, he was buried at Lacock, on 7 June[2] in the latter year, without either monument or inscription.

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[1] In a paper on the *Baynard Monuments in Lacock Church* by the present writer (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, iv. p. 6) the coats No. 2 and 7, here impaled, are ascribed to DE RICHMOND and CONSTABLE. The subsequent publication of Dingley's *History from Marble*, and the pedigree of Stapilton, in the *Genealogist*, makes it more probable that they are BRITTANY and DE ASKE, as here given.

[2] See Lacock Register; but the Inq. p. m. gives 14 April as the date of his death.

From an Inquisition taken at Marlborough, 6 October, 1636, it appears that besides his manor of Lackham, Sir Robert died seised of "divers messuages, lands, tenements, pastures, woods, etc., in the fields, parishes, and hamlets, of Laycocke, Lackham, Notton, Bewley, Reybridge, Chippenham, and Bowdon, parcels of the said manor; divers closes or parcels of pasture situated within the parish of Laycocke, called Dene Hill, Pennesdowne,[1] the Pyke and the Lukehorne, containing 217 acres," given to his father by [Sir William or Sir Henry] Sharington,[2] of Lacock Abbey, in exchange for other lands within the parish, then parcel of Lacock manor; also the tithes of grain and hay of all the demesne lands of Lackham manor, likewise given by Sharington to Edward Baynard, deceased [father of Sir Robert], and his heirs. The whole of this property is stated by the jurors to have been, at that time, of the value of £41 6*s.* 8*d.*, and held of the king in chief by the service of one twentieth part of a knight's fee.

By deed 16 February, 1628, eight years before his death, Sir Robert gave to Anne Fisher, spinster, daughter of Joan Fisher, of Lacock, apparently his housekeeper, who survived him, an annuity of £10 out of a messuage and land in Lacock, called Arnoldes, to have the same immediately after his decease, full possession thereof being given her on payment of sixpence.

The writer of these notes was for a long while in possession of a vellum roll, sixteen feet in length; the original Inventory of all goods, chattels, cattles, heirlooms, etc., in Lackham House, taken in 1637, after the decease of Sir Robert Baynard. This document has now found a more appropriate place among the many valuable records preserved in the muniment room at Lacock Abbey. It enumerates in detail the

[1] Spelt "Pensedone" in a deed of 1308. See p. 5.

[2] Both names appear in the inquisition. Edward Baynard, of Lackham, and Sir William Sharington, of Lacock Abbey, had both married into the family of Walsingham.

contents of the old mansion with its private chapel and many apartments, the massive old oak furniture, and rich hangings, the arms in the great hall, the old fashioned vessels, wooden trenchers, etc., in the kitchen, buttery, and minor offices, together with the goodly array of pewter, which alone constitutes a very considerable item.

Mary Baynard, the surviving daughter and sole heiress of Sir Robert, shortly before her father's death, and when only fourteen years old, married Captain the Hon. James Montagu, third son of Henry, first Earl of Manchester. The marriage took place at Lacock, 11 November, 1635. Her father, by his will, bequeathed the manor of Lackham, with its appurtenances, and all other his lands in Wiltshire, to them both for their lives, with remainder to their eldest son and his heirs male, for default successively in tail male to their second and younger sons, for default to the use of all the sons successively of the said Mary by any other husband, for default to her daughters by any other husband, and their heirs, for default to his nephew Robert, only son of his brother, Giles Baynard, and his heirs male, for default to another nephew, Edward, only son of his younger brother Edward, lately deceased, and his heirs male, and lastly for default to his own right heirs for ever.

But Lackham was not without a male heir, and that in the direct line, for Captain James Montagu had issue by his wife Mary, eleven sons and two daughters, the names of the eldest ten of which, viz., (1) Walter, (2) James, (3) George, (4) Robert, (5) Henry, (6) Sidney, (7) Edward, (8) Charles, (9) William, and Mary,[1] appear among the additions to the printed Wilts Visitation of 1623, which continue the pedigree to the year 1650. Two younger sons, Thomas and John,[2] with another daughter,

[1] She afterwards married Thomas Ewer, of the Lee, co. Herts.

[2] He became Rector of Upton Scudamore, near Warminster, where he was buried in 1691.

Katherine, are mentioned on a monumental tablet in Lacock Church.

The Hon. James Montagu died in 1665, at the age of 57, his widow surviving him nearly twenty years. The funeral penon, here reproduced, was at the time of Dingley's visit to Lacock Church, in 1684, hanging in the Baynard Aisle. It bore at the staff end, the arms of MONTAGU—*Argent, three lozenges conjoined in fess gules, within a bordure sable* (differenced by a *mullet* for a *third* son) impaling BAYNARD, as already blazoned. Dingley has also preserved sketches of other shields which he saw on the funeral achievements and streamers of Montagu, in the Baynard Aisle—

1. MONTAGU, with *bordure* and *mullet*, as on the penon, quartering *Or, an eagle displayed vert, beaked and membered gules*—MONTHERMER.
2. MONTAGU singly, and crest, with *mullet*, but without the *bordure sable*.[1]

Of Captain Montagu's eleven sons, Walter, the eldest, died young, and James, the second son, aged 12 in 1650, and consequently about 27 at his father's death, became the heir. He

[1] These arms, *either with or without the bordure sable*, were borne by the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury. John de Montacute, Lord Montacute, second son of the first Earl of Salisbury of that name, married the heiress of Monthermer, and they appear *with the bordure* on his tomb in Salisbury Cathedral. He died in 1389-90; since which time all succeeding Montacutes, and, on questionable authority the Montagus, have quartered the arms of Monthermer.

Dingley notes that the coat of Montagu in the heraldry at Lacock is given both *with* and *without the bordure sable*. He also remarks that the griffin's head in the Montagu crest is here, in one instance, *beaked sable and langued gules*, and in the other is *all or*—a kind of fanciful variation by no means unknown in other instances of undertaker's heraldry.

married in 1671, Diana, daughter of Anthony Hungerford, of Black Bourton, afterwards of Farley Castle.[1]

"James Montagu, of Lackham, co. Wilts, Esq., bachelor, about 32, and Mrs. Diana Hungerford, of Black Bourton, co. Oxon., spinster, 21, consent of mother, Mrs. Rachel Hungerford, widow, at Black Bourton aforesaid, 30 May, 1671."—Chester's *Marriage Licences.*

EDWARD KITE.

(To be continued.)

DEED RELATING TO THE MANORS OF BREMHILL, STANLEY, BROMHAM BATTLE, AND CLENCH, A.D. 1566.

We are indebted to Mr. Coleman, of Tottenham, for permission to print another document relating to the above property of the Baynton family in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The several manors included in the present deed, had, on the dissolution of Monasteries, come successively by grant from the Crown into the hands of Sir Edward Baynton, as previously mentioned p. 131-133. *Stanley*, with the site and principal part of the Abbey estate, in 1536—*Bromham Battle*, and *Clench*, part of the possessions of Battle Abbey, co.

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[1] Son of Sir Anthony (of the Down Ampney Branch of Hungerford), who settled at Black Bourton, by a second marriage, and half-brother of Sir Edward, of Corsham, the Parliamentary Commander. He sat for Malmesbury in the Long Parliament until disabled in 1644, when he was heavily fined for delinquency, though he had not borne arms for the king, and thrown into the Tower. In 1648 his estates were seized. Cromwell wrote him a sympathetic letter dated 30 July 1652, which was formerly in the chapel at Farley Castle (see Carlisle's *Cromwell*, p. 216). The next year he succeeded to Farley, and dying in 1657, was buried in Black Bourton Church. His widow, Rachel, was a Jones, and his spendthrift son, Edward, who sacrificed a noble fortune to the follies and vices of the reign of the second Charles, sold Farley Castle, which had been for three centuries the residence of the Hungerfords, in 1686.

Sussex, in 1538—and *Bremhill*, which had belonged to Malmesbury Abbey, in 1540.[1]

Part of this property, as we learn from a previous deed (p. 134-137), was given by Sir Edward, the grantee, to Andrew Baynton, his eldest son and heir apparent, several years before his death, which happened in 1544-5.

Andrew, the heir, who was twice married, had an only daughter, and by deed 3 Elizabeth (1560) entailed his land[2] on his next brother, Edward, to whom, on Andrew's death in 1564-5, administration of his goods, etc., was also committed.

The present deed apparently refers to this transaction. It is a general release from Gabriel Pleydell, of Monkton (in Chippenham), gent.,[3] Oliver Pleydell, his son and heir apparent, and William Bayliffe, of the Middle Temple, gent. (probably as trustees) to Edward Baynton, esq. (afterwards Sir Edward, of Rowden), his wife, Agnes,[4] and their heirs; of the manors

[1] Bremhill afterwards became one of the residences of the Bayntons, some of whom were baptized there. In a deed of 1677, Sir Edward Baynton (the builder of Spy Park, about 1661) mentions his two capital messuages, or mansion houses, of Spy Park and Bremhill.

[2] Andrew Baynton, during his early ownership of Bremhill, in 1555, endowed the chapel at Foxham, in that parish, with two houses, Church house and Priest house, and two parcels of land called Chapel Hay and Butt Hay.

[3] The printed Visitation of 1565 gives Gabriel as fourth son of William Pleydell, of Coleshill, gent., by Agnes, daughter and co-heir of . . . . Reason, of Corfe Castle, co. Dorset. In the later one of 1623 is a pedigree of Bayliffe, including the marriage of William, of Monkton, in Chippenham, with Agnes, daughter of Gabriel Pleydell, of Midghall, in Lydiard Tregoze. Aubrey gives the arms of BAYLIFFE, impaling PLEYDELL and REASON quarterly, from Chippenham Church. *Aubrey and Jackson*, Pl. vii, No. 108. In 1623 the arms of Bayliffe were respited for better proof.

[4] This lady was the daughter of Sir Griffith ap Rhys, K.B., of Carew Castle, co. Pembroke, by Katherine, daughter of Sir John St. John, and aunt to the first Lord St. John of Bletshoe. Before her marriage with Sir Edward Baynton, she claimed to have been previously married at Stourton Chapel, 6 Jan. 1545-6, to William, sixth Baron Stourton, by whom she had a daughter Mary, who married, 1st, Richard Gore, esq., of Alderton, and 2nd, George Wroughton, esq. She died in 1620, and was buried at Alderton. The

of Bremhill, Stanley, Bromham Battle, and Clench,[1] "late the possessions or inheritance of one Andrew Baynton, esq., deceased, brother of the said Edward." It is dated 13 June 1566, but was not executed until the 19 July following.[2]

"To ALL x'pen people to whome this p'sente wrytinge shall come Gabryell Pledall of Mouncketon in the countye of Wiltes gent., Olyver Pledall of the same towne and countie gent. sonne and heir apparante of the saide Gabryell, and Will'm Baylyff of the Myddle Temple in London gent. sendeth greetinge in or Lorde God eu'lastinge. KNOWE YOU vs the aforesaide Gabryell Olyu' and Will'm for diu's and sundrye good causes and considerac'ons vs specyallie movinge to haue remysed released and allwayes for vs and eu'y of vs and for o'r heires and for the heires of eu'y of vs to have quyte clamyd and by theis p'sents we and eu'y of vs doe remise release and quyte clayme for vs and for o'r heires and for the heires of eu'y of vs vnto Edwarde Baynton esquyer and Agnes his wiffe in theire full and peaseable possession beynge and to th'eires and assignes of the saide Edwarde for ever all o'r righte, tytle, clayme interest and demaunde, and the righte, tytle, clayme, interest and demaunde that we eu'y or any of vs or o'r heires or th'eires of eu'y or of any of vs at any tyme haue had, haue, or by an meanes maye haue of in and to the Manno'rs of Bremell al's Bremelhill, Staneley, Bromeh'am al's Bromeham Battell, and Clench in the saide countye of Wiltes and of in and to all messuages lands tenements rents reu'cons s'vices medowes fedings pastures woods and all other heredytaments whatsoeu' with all and singler theire app'ten'nc's to the same Manno'rs of Bremell al's Bremelhill, Staneley, Bromeham als Bromeham Battell, and Clenche, and to eu'y or any of theym belonginge or app'teyninge And also of in and to all other messuages lands tenements rents reu'cons s'vic's medows fedings pastures woods and all other heredytaments whatsoeu' with all and singler theire app'ten'nc's Scytuat lyinge or beinge in Bremell al's Bremelhill, Staneley, Bromeham al's Bromeham Battell, and Clenche, or in any of theym, or ells where within the saide countye of Wiltes which late were the possessions or inherytaunce of one Andrewe

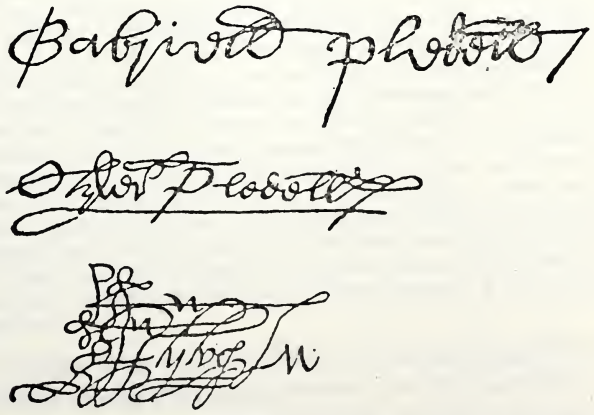
brass effigies of Sir Edward Baynton and Agnes [Ryce] his first wife (by whom he had no less than thirteen children) still remain in Bromham Church.

[1] It will be noticed that the advowson of the Church of Bromham, part of the Battle Abbey property, and included with the manors of Bromham Battle and Clench in the former deed (p. 134-137), does not appear here.

[2] Of the witnesses, the names of John Somner, and William Wilkins appear soon afterwards as clothiers in Seend. Richard Mompesson was party to a later deed of 1579 relating to Bromham Battle and Clench (see p. 136). Ryce ffloyde and Walter Jenkins were, like Sir Edward Baynton's wife, Agnes [Ryce], apparently of Welsh origin.

Bayneton esquier decessid brother of the said Edwarde, Soe that neyther we the saide Gabryell, Olyu', and Will'm, nor any of vs, nor o'r heires, nor th'eires of any of vs, nor any other p'sonne or p'sonnes by or for vs, or in o'r names, or by for or in the name of any of vs, any righte, tytle, clayme, intereste or demaunde, of in or to the foresaide manno'rs, or any of theym, or of in or to the said p'misses with th'app'ten'nc's, or of in or to any p'te or p'cele of the same p'misses with th'app'ten'nc's, at any time hereaffter doe or maye clayme or challenge, but that we and eu'y of vs and o'r heires and the heires of eu'y of vs be from hencefourth of the saide Mannors and of all other the p'misses with th'app'ten'nc's and of eu'y p'te and p'cell thereof, and of all ac'cons righte tytle clayme interest and demaunde thereof and of eu'y p'te and p'cell thereof vtterlye excluded for ever by theise p'sents *ffurthermore* knowe yo'u vs the aforesaide Gabryell Olyu' and Will'm and eu'y of vs to have remised released quyte claymed vnto the said Edwarde Baynton and Agnes his wiffe and to either of theym and to theire heires and executo'rs, and to the heires and executo'rs of either of theym, all and all maun' of ac'cons sut's quarrells debts trespaces execuc'ons and demaunds whatsoeu' that we or any of vs haue had, haue, or by any meanes whatsoeu' may haue, againsste them the saide Edwarde and Agnes, or any of theym, eyther as executo'rs or administrato'rs to any other p'sonne or p'sonnes, or otherwise from the begyn'inge of the worlde vntill the makinge, sealinge and delyu'y hereof. In Witness whereof we the saide Gabryell Olyver and Willm to this p'sente dede haue sett o'r hands and seales. Yeven the xiijth daye of June in the nynthe yere of the raigne of o'r Sou'aigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of Englande ffraunce and Irelande defendo'r of the faith &c."

Signed,



The seal of William Bayliffe bears a *Chevron between three hearts, differenced by a label of three points.*

Endorsed—"A gen'all release from Gab' Pledell, Olliver Pledell, and Wm Bailiff."

"Memorand' that this Dede of Release was sealed and signed and Delyu'ed the xixth Day of July in the yeare w'th in written. In the p'sence of John Gyldon, John Somner, Richard Mompesson, Thomas Wyld, Wyll'm Wylkins, Ryce ffloydde, Walter Jeinkeins, and John Sessyons w'th other.

"p'me Thoma' Wyld Cl'icum."

MOZLEY'S REMINISCENCES.

When I first read the two delightful volumes of Mozley's *Reminiscences of Towns and Villages*, I was particularly struck with the following paragraph in chapter 109 of that work:—

"Four years ago there came out *Clerical Reminiscences* by "Senex", with a chapter headed "Wiltshire". It is a lively and amusing work, and it was appreciated by the public, at least by the newspapers and their readers. The chapter and name seemed to have a particular attraction for them. It is short; and it pictures, as in a most amazing state of neglect, "a pleasant town on the Wiltshire downs, with its Mayor and Corporation, its market-place, its town-hall, its four thousand inhabitants, and its rectory and vicarage". It then relates how the writer gathered a congregation, restored harmony, built a vicarage, and paid for it, all in two years, only leaving when called to a much more important charge, as well as one he could live on, in the north. After long trying everybody's patience to the uttermost, the author's predecessor had chiselled out from a new gravestone the words "Prepare to meet thy God"; for he would have no Methodism in his Churchyard. The Bishop had ordered him to replace the words, and rather than do this he had thrown up the living. The description reads very like Devizes, where in my time were some great lights of the Unitarian community, and, on the other hand, two very remarkable churches in very different styles of architecture. It is altogether a mixed and border place, and it seemed to me scarcely fair to present it as a sample of Wiltshire."

Devizes being my native town, I was well acquainted with its history during the present century, and felt quite sure that Mr. Mozley's conjecture had no basis in fact; but it was not until I applied for the *Reminiscences* of "Senex" at the Reading

Room of the British Museum the other day that I was able to correct the error. I found in the Catalogue that "Senex" was a pseudonym adopted by the Rev. Josiah Bateman, his volume being published in 1880. The book itself added little of any local interest to the particulars mentioned by Mr. Mozley, but on my return home I consulted Foster's *Index Ecclesiasticus* (1800-40) and found that the Rev. Josiah Bateman, M.A., was on 11th September 1838 instituted to the living and vicarage of S. Mary's, Marlborough. What was the name of his predecessor I do not know, as I am not aware of any published list of Marlborough incumbents during the present century, but I am pleased to be able to shift the onus of Mr. Mozley's condemnation from Devizes to Marlborough. *Litera scripta manet*, and it is well that an erroneous suggestion in a popular book should be publicly and permanently corrected.

CECIL SIMPSON.

DUGDALE OF SEEND.

(Continued from p. 129.)

WILL OF CHRISTOPHER DUGDALE, 1606.

(Register f. 120, Dorset).

In the name of God Amen. The fyrst day of Marche Anno Domini one thousand six hundred and six, I Christopher Dugdale parsonne of Pollesholte in the Dioces of Sarum beinge of good and perfect memorie, praised be God, doe make and ordaine this my last will and Testament in manner and fourme followinge. Firste and before all thinges I most hartelie commend my soule into the handes of allmightie god hopinge to be saved by his free grace and mercie through the merrittes of his sonne my Saviour Christe Jhesus. As concerninge my bodie my will is that it be buried in semely sorte in the Chauncell of the Churche of the parrishe of Pollesholte aforesaide. And my worldlie goods I give and bequeathe as followethe. First I give and bequeathe to the poore

people of the parrishe of Pollesholte to be distributed according to the discreation of my Executor twentie shillinges of current Englishe money. Item, I give and bequeathe to my sonne Christopher Dugdale my goulde ringe wayinge one ounce. All my bookes savinge such bookes as I shall dispose of in this my last will. Item, I give and bequeathe to my said sonne Christopher my best cloak faced with vellett, my grograine cassocke, my square table in my studie, one round chaire stoole of oake, my cubborde of boxes, my best deske, my box for bands and my standing bedsteede wherein I lie. Item, I give and bequeathe to my sonne Thomas Dugdale all the implementes of howsholde stuff and bedsteedes tables, formes, cubbordes, stooles, cubbordes, timber or whatsoever in or about my house at Senerowe. And my will is that my wife Bridgett Dugdale shall have the use of the same howshold stuffe and goodes duringe the tyme that she shall continewe and dwell in the said house. Item, I give and bequeathe to him all Byshopp Jewelles his workes in one volume, the poore mans librarie, one booke of statutes collected by Pulton, one muskett furnished, my best gunne and all my armor that belongeth to a Petronell. Item, I give and bequeathe to my sonne Robert Dugdaile fower kine to be delivered unto him at his age of one and twentie yeares to stocke his coppie houlde at Cheverell. And my will is that the yearlie Rente of the said Coppie houlde shall discharge the fyftie poundes due to the Almeshouse for theire Fyne. Item, I give and bequeath to him Calvine his institutions in Englishe, his commentaries vppon the psalmes, heminge postle in Englishe, one booke of Statutes by Rastell, my Rapier, my bowes and arrowes, my second deske and my chaire of Apletree. Item, I give and bequeath to my sonne William Dugdaile twentie poundes of lawful Englishe monie, one bed furnished with bedsteed as it standeth in the Chamber over the butterie, one bible in Englishe, Peter Martir his comon places in Englishe, and Doctor Reynoldes his conference with Harte. I give and bequeath to my daughter Thomasine Dugdale twentie poundes of currannt monie of Englande, one silver salte gilte, six silver spoones, my second basonne and Ewer, my second great chardger, one featherbed furnished with boulster pillowes, pillowe beers, sheetes, coverlett and blanckettes, one standinge bedsteede, Luther vppon the Galathe, and Becons postell, and Heminge his postell in Englishe. Item I give and bequeathe to Bridgett Geerish one heifer of three yeares olde. And my will intente and meaninge is that the said leagacies before bequeathed shalbe delivered and paide to my said children when they shall come to the age of twentie and one yeares or daie of theire marriage which shall firste happen. And my will is that my wife Bridgett Dugdale shall have the vse of the legacies before bequeathed in the meane time Provided allwaies and my will is that yt anie of my said children shall happen to decease before they or anie of them shall accomplishe the age of twentie and one yeares or daie of theire marriage, that then the leagacies of them soe deceased shall remaine wholly to my children then livinge and to the survivors of them equallie to be divided. All the rest of my goods and chatell moveable and vnmoveable whatsoever not bequeathed, my debts paide and

funerall expenses discharged, I give and bequeathe to my lovinge wife Bridgett Dugdaile whome I do make and ordaine my sole executrix of this my laste wille and testament. Lastly I desier my well beloved frendes Mr. William Goodier and my sonne William Geerishe to assiste and helpe my said executrix in the execution of the premises. To everie of them as a token of my love I give tenne shillinges a peece. In witnes whereof I have subscribed my name and sette my seale By me Christopher Dugdaile.

Proved at London 8th September, A.D. 1609, and the administration granted to Bridgett, relict of the deceased.

THE MONUMENT ON ETCHILHAMPTON HILL, NEAR DEVIZES.

The following is a copy of a circular issued in 1771, inviting subscriptions towards the cost of the erection.

Devizes, May 9th, 1771,

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"Last year a Subscription was opened for raising a Sum of Money to erect an Obelisc or other Edifice, in memory of JAMES LONG, late of *Wedhampton*, Esq., for his unwearied assiduity in planning, promoting, and completing the NEW ROAD between *Nursteed* and *Lydeway*, whereby the former disagreeable, tedious, and dangerous way over Itchelhampton Hill, is not only avoided, but the length much contracted, which renders it advantageous as well as agreeable to every Traveller.

"The great Benefit accruing to those whose Waggons, or other Carriages pass this Road, is so obvious, that all who remember the former, must acknowledge it; therefore as the Subscriptions fall greatly short of a Sufficiency to erect as handsome a Structure as was first agreed to, and concluded upon, 'tis hoped many more will be speedily added without further Solicitations, as it is for public as well as private Emolument; and that those who have already subscribed will condescend to weigh properly the great Advantage they continually receive from the said Road, and be pleased to advance their Subscriptions in Proportion to the Building, which is in great Forwardness, and will be entirely completed by Midsummer next.

"The Expence at a modern Calculation (exclusive of Iron Pallisadoes for Defence) will be about forty Guineas, and there are not twenty Pounds subscribed.

"Subscriptions continue to be taken in by T. BURROUGH, Goldsmith in Devizes; to whom those who have not paid their Donations are requested to pay them, on, or before the 1st of next June.

"N.B.—The above Monument is to be erected near the Direction-Post leading to *Itchelhampton*, which is about the Middle of the said New Road, and on the greatest Eminence."

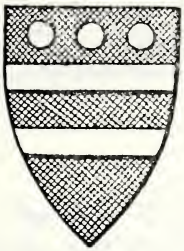
The "Iron Pallisadoes" do not seem to have been erected, probably for lack of funds. From the Crest which crowns the Monument Mr. James Long appears to have been a member of the ancient Wiltshire family of that name. To which branch did he belong?

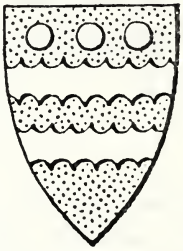
HUNGERFORD YORK BREVIARY.

The following interesting Manuscript has appeared in the late Mr. Quaritch's most recent Catalogue; his representative says that he does not know to whom it formerly belonged, and gives there particulars as to the Arms mentioned below:—Shield No. 1, on the verso of leaf 42, is *Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates*, HUNGERFORD; Shield No. 2, on the verso of leaf 119, is *Or, two bars engrailed gules, in chief three torteaux*, MOELS, [the *bars* are generally blasoned *plain*], and are the work of the original calligrapher, about 1390. On the margin of one of the leaves elsewhere, an 18th century hand (about 1740) has redrawn the shield with two trees for supporters and added the words, "The arms of Sir George Hungerford, Bart., of Farley Castle . . . . . sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates." The size of the original shields is somewhat smaller than that of these accompanying illustrations. Perhaps some of our readers can tell us something of the history and pedigree of this valuable book, which is priced

at £40. Who was James Hungerford? Who was William de Areton?

BREVIARIUM MONASTICUM AD USUM EBORACENSEM. MS. on vellum, 152 *leaves in double columns with painted capitals, illuminated initials, and grotesque in the figures ornamental pen and ink borders; old red morocco.* *About* 1390.





The service from Advent to the 24th Sunday of Quadragesima occupies the first 61 leaves. Leaves 62, 63, 64 contain the Calendar. Next begins the Psalter, which ends with the Litany on leaf 98. Next follows the Sanctorale and Supplement, leaves 99-152. Although this is a York book, with all the special indications of that use (the Offices of Wilfrid and William, and their names in the Calendar and the Litany), there are two coats of arms in the marginal borders which show that the volume belonged about 1390-1400 to a member of the great Wiltshire house of Hungerford. At the end of the Psalter there is an inscription which says: "Do Jacobo Hungerforde meum amictum si contingat eum presbyterari, aliter erit liber domini Willelmi de Areton. Sic quod non vendatur sed transeat inter cognatos meos. Si fuerint aliqui inventi, sin autem ab uno presbytero ad alium." This is quite clear, in spite of its rusty Latin and its confusion between "amictus" and "liber". This was written about 1480.

Queries.

Ballard of Bratton.—The Frowd pedigree states that Anne Frowd (born at Rolston in 1703) married John Aldridge Ballard of Bratton, son of John Ballard. Ten shillings reward is offered to the first person who will give the date and parish of John Aldridge Ballard's birth and marriage respectively. Before her marriage, Anne Frowd is stated to have lived at Erlestoke and Devizes successively.

A Student.

Jouillin.—Mr. F. Harrison asks in London *Notes and Queries* whether this name occurs elsewhere than in the register of marriages at South Wraxall, where, 26 Feb. 1749, Joseph Brokenbrow is married to Hannah Jouillin.

Editor.

French in Westbury, A.D. 1246 (vol. ii, pp. 278-9).—In the Charter of Geoffrey de Mandeville to John, son of Roscelin de Bratton, the following language occurs:—"To all the men of Westbury, as well French as English." Is it to be inferred that the Hundred of Westbury at that date (1246) contained a colony of natives of France, or Normandy? Or was the designation "French" applied in that day to people who were not natives of France, but merely *descended from* those Normans who followed William the Conqueror to England, or formed part of that Norman migration which must have continued in a large volume for a considerable period after the conquest?

2. Is it definitely known, or can antiquaries plausibly conjecture, *when* the French or Norman colony was estab-

lished at Westbury, or in the places adjacent to, or within the Hundred, Dulton, Bratton, &c.?

3. Does Domesday Book, A.D. 1086, give the *names* of inhabitants or landholders at Westbury at the date of its compilation?

A. W. SAVARY,
Author of Savory Genealogy.

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

Books by Wiltshire Authors.—In 1752 was published a work entitled *The Wiltshire New Phenomenon, or the Free-thinking Christian Philosopher*, being the philosophical essays of Mr. Charles White, hostler at the King's Arms, Sarum, on the following subjects:—1. *The Being and Attributes of God.* 2. *Accidents and Comets.* 3. *The Resurrection of the Body.*

Is anything further known either of this book or its author. There is no copy in the British Museum.

SCRIBA.

Hock-tide.—In a recent account of these festivities at Hungerford, mention is made of "John of Gaunt's horn," What is this? C. V. G.

[Hock-tide and Tuttimen are explained in our 1st Vol.—ED.]

Nicholas of Roundway & Manningford.—There is, in the British Museum, a parchment copy of a post-nuptial settlement made by Edward Nicholas of Manningford Bruce, on 6th May 1687, in anticipation of his then intended marriage with Susannah, the widow of William Salter. This settlement appears to have come into the hands of Robert Nicholas, of Ashton Keynes, Chairman of the Board of Excise, who wrote on the back of it:—"Extremely curious and worth "preserving as a family paper—and the more so as the "estate went away from the Nicholas's by marriage of the

"daughter Mr. Nicholas had so long forborne to acknow-
"ledge, and whose descendant married Sir William Desse,
"knight, who was first a Dancing Master and then a Banker,
"afterwards a Bankrupt, and is now a Pauper in London.
"Mr. P. Sutton, clothier of the Devizes, purchased the
"estate. "Rt. Nicholas,

"3 January, 1785."

This information is so curious and interesting that I should be glad to know more as to this daughter and her husband. I see in Price's *Directory of London Bankers* that Desse was a Banker in 1774, but nothing more is added. The documents, of which the above forms part, were given to the British Museum by Admiral Collier, who, I believe, married the only daughter of Robert Nicholas.

C. Simpson.

[According to a pedigree of "Collier" in *Miscell. Gen. et Her.*, New Series, iii, p. 129, the late Admiral married Harriet, 4th dau. of Robert Nicholas, of Ashton Keynes; she died in 1850, and was buried at Hove, near Brighton; her husband died in 1870.—Ed.]

Replies.

The Missing Register of Addison's Baptism, Where is it?—(vol. iii, pp. 42, 43, 140.) "Joseph Addison, born on the first day of May, 1672, at Milston, of which his father, Lancelot Addison, was then Rector, near Ambrosbury in Wiltshire, and appearing weak and not likely to live he was christened the same day."—Dr. Johnson, *Lives of the Poets*, p. 73, vol. xxx, 1799.

I should like to place on record in your pages my recollection of a statement made by the Rev. Richard Webb, M.A., Rector of Milston and Incumbent of Durrington, respecting

the loss of the entry of Addison's birth and baptism, 1 May, 1762, from the Milston Registers, on Tuesday, 11 Nov., 1852, to Prebendary Tufnell (afterwards Bishop of Brisbane), the Rev. Dr. Caswell and myself. We had assisted at the annual meeting of the S.P.G. at Durrington. After the meeting we returned to the Parsonage, where, no one else being present, Mr. Webb stated that "on becoming Rector of Milston he had removed the Milston Registers for greater security to his house at Durrington. Not long before he had received a visit from a person whom he had never seen, but whose card showed him to be of rank and position, and worthy of all respect and honour. He explained that the object of his visit was to see the Addison entry in the Milston Register. Mr. Webb immediately fetched the register book and showed it to him. He was pleased and grateful, and he then requested the Rector's permission to make a copy of it, and, as he was particular about it, he wished to be left alone while he made it. Mr. Webb gave him writing materials and left the room. On his return he found the visitor sitting at the table with his hands resting on the closed register book before him. He immediately rose, returned the book, closed, to Mr. Webb, with many thanks for his kindness and courtesy, and took his leave. Mr. Webb, without looking into it, put the book back into its place. Not long afterwards he had occasion to refer to the same Register, and he found to his horror that the leaf containing the Addison entry had been cut out and stolen, and the only person who could have done it was his late visitor. No other person had access to the book which was kept by the Rector under lock and key." Mr. Webb made his statement with much emotion. We expressed our very hearty sympathy with him, and the incident terminated. My diary shows that I slept at Durrington that night, and probably Bishop Tufnell did so also. I have no recollection of ever discussing the subject with him, but some years afterwards Dr. Caswell mentioned the circumstance to me, and expressed his admiration of the tact with which Mr. Webb had made his

statement, without giving the slightest hint by which we might identify the abstractor. They are at rest. The Rev. Henry Fowler (St. Albans, Herts) had lately been ordained Deacon, as curate of Milston. He was not at the Durrington S.P.G. meeting, and Mr. Webb never mentioned the Addison entry to him, nor had he seen the old Registers. In fact, the incident was suppressed as much as possible.

The Rev. F. A. Radcliffe, Rector of Milston, in a letter to me of 5 July, 1899, writes:—

"As regards the entry of Addison's Baptism, the late Mr. Rendall assured me that he had seen it, and gave me very much the same version of its loss as that of Mr. Webb. The extraordinary thing, besides stealing the entry, is that the person who did so tried to conceal his theft by forging a declaration as follows:

> The several leaves of this Register were cut before I saw the book; also the other Registers.
>
> J. J. Toogood."

"The signature claiming to be that of Dr. Toogood appears to me to be a very poor imitation of Dr. Toogood's writing. Ruddle is inclined to think that there were two copies of the Register, but I think the declaration was forged to hide the theft."

Exmouth. FREDERICK BENNETT.

[On p. 40 the dates 1770 and 1778 should, of course, be 1670 and 1678.—ED.]

Crundel and Tan-hill (vol. ii, pp. 535-7).—This place-name has been supposed to be derived from that of an ancient owner of adjoining land, named Anne, by the late Prebendary Jones, in his history of the Parish of All Cannings (quoted in *W. N. & Q.*, ii, 536).

I have lately received valuable information on this supposed name from Mr. W. H. Stevenson (of Exeter Coll., Oxon), pointing out that the word Anne, as it stands, is an error of the scribe of the document (*Cod. Dipl.*, 483, referred to by Mr. Jones).

He says "The scribe of the Wilton Chartulary copies "'Anne' for the accusative singular of the indefinite article, "and 'Anan' looks like some comfusion, and may therefore merely mean an 'A.'"

Thus the "Anne-Stan", "Anne Torn", "Anne Crundel" of the document in question, would only mean "a stone", "a thorn", "a crundel", instead of, as supposed, an owner's name.

The question as to whether St. Ann or Tan was the older name, remains unanswered.

The present dedication of the Church of All Cannings to St. Anne must be disregarded in considering the old history of the locality, for the idea that the Church was so dedicated in the past is, as Mr. Jones says, "an opinion based on tradition "and by no means proves that this was the case originally." In Sir Thos. Phillipps' *Wilts Institutions*, under the year 1492 (the institution of Richard Warwyn), we meet with the entry "Ecclesia Cannyngs Omnium Sanctorum", *i.e.*, Cannyngs All Saints.

The neighbouring parish Church of Stanton St. Bernard is also dedicated to All Saints, and there the name of an owner, Berners or Barnes, has been added to the name of the parish in the form of St. Bernard, a fact known to Miss Arnold Forster, who classes this parish under *Spurious Dedications* in her admirable *Studies in Church Dedications*, just published by Skeffington, 1899.

T. S. M.

Parish of Shrewton (vol. iii, p. 137).—The yardland was a virgate, usually 30 acres, and the fourth part of a hide.—"On the stem" was by day-work.

C. R. S.

The ancient division of arable into Yard-lands, in this part of Wilts, of about 20 acres, still existed after 1800. For example, in 1809, Maddington Farm (which is close to Shrewton) was in the auctioneer's proposals for sale described as composed of these Yard-lands.

a. r. p.	*a. r. p.*	*a. r. p.*	*a. r. p.*
$1\frac{1}{2}$ = 31 2 33:	2 = 40 0 24:	2 = 40 1 36:	2 = 39 0 30:
$1\frac{3}{4}$ = 43 3 0:	$1\frac{1}{4}$ = 31 1 0:	1 = 20 2 22:	1 = 19 3 20

No doubt there were here and there pieces of land which still for some local cause retained the name where the parish had, under some enclosure Act, abolished its old division. In a Terrier of North Tedworth, 1783, occurs "a short head land called a Yard. But in that parish enclosure does not seem to have been then made.

"*On the Stem.*"

At a meeting of "The Select Vestry for the care and management of the concerns of the Poor" of the parish of Durrington, under the old Poor-law, held April 4th 1835, appear the names of 11 "Stem or Roundsmen set to work on Farms". Nine of them are allotted to six masters. The remaining two were, no doubt, to go round where required. It is added, "These men are to be paid by the parish". The stem men were the able-bodied labourers, who, being unable to find employment, were maintained on the stem of the parish to which they belonged.

C. S. Ruddle.

Notes on Books.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. Edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, LL.D., F.S.A., Maltravers Herald Extraordinary. Third Series, Vols. I, II, III. 1894-99. London: Mitchell and Hughes, 140, Wardour Street, W.

The above quarterly publication having frequently been quoted from in our pages, we think it only right that a more detailed notice of this handsome and valuable work should be laid before our readers.

It has had an almost continuous existence since 1874, during the whole of which period Dr. Howard has edited it with his well known ability. It is a work which no genealogist can do without, being certain that by consulting its pages, he will be able to fill up some of the *lacunæ* in his collections.

Unlike the *Genealogist*, it has no learned articles, but confines itself to printing Registers, Wills, Charters, Deeds, Grants of Arms, Funeral Certificates, Pedigrees from various Visitations and elsewhere, Monumental Inscriptions, entries from Family Bibles, in many cases accompanied by valuable notes; a few Notes and Queries occur in each number, with short Reviews of Books that treat on such or cognate subjects. It is profusely illustrated with arms, bookplates, (the editor has perhaps the largest collection in the world), monuments, autographs, and, above all, with many beautiful facsimile reproductions in colour of grants of arms, charters, etc. Public bodies and private individuals could do worse than spend a few pounds in reproducing some of their valuable documents in the same way, which could then be displayed to the public, without risk of loss by fire, or otherwise, of the priceless originals. The exhaustive indexes are a pattern to all index-makers.

Amongst Wiltshire matter are the monumental inscriptions of *Beechingstoke*, *Marden*, *Ditcheridge*, *Great Chaldfield* and *Hewish*; in the pedigree of the once well known family of *Dunch*, of Berks, occurs the descent of *Dunch*, of Avebury, with its relations to our county families of Mervyn, Modye, Button, and Lambert; in one of *Priaulx*, of Hants, we find a branch settled at Salisbury connected with Mompesson and Bouverie, one of whom, *Peter*, was vicar of Melksham in 1668, "who left his estate of Greenhurst in Surrey to William Priaulx, of London, and Peter Priaulx, of Sarum, who sold it to John Priaulx before 1692"; *John*, the uncle of the Vicar of Melksham, was successively Rector of Fovant, Long Newnton, and Berwick St. John, D.D. 1660, Canon and Archdeacon of Sarum, where he was buried with his wife (*ob.* 1695) in 1674, M.I.; in that of *Barker*, of Bucks and Berks, kin through Danvers to William of Wykeham, by Mr. Cokayne, *Clarenceux*, we think the *estoile* on the stone in Salisbury Cathedral of Mary (Barker) *ob.* 1665, wife of Dr. William Hearst, of Sarum, should be a *sun in splendour*, and that *Jane Goddard*, wife of *Hugh Barker*, should be described as of *East Woodhay*,

instead of *Woodbury*. The same writer contributes *Skinners' Company Apprenticeships*, in which, amongst other Wiltshiremen, may be found the following:

1625, *William Awbrey, s. of William, of Chadenwick, gent.*

1675, *John Cary, s. of Henry, of Marlbro', haberdasher of hats.*

1669, *Edward Curle, s. of John, late of Buttermere, gent., deceased.*

1684, *Rowland Davenant, s. of John, late of New Sarum, gent., deceased.*

1669, *William Estcourt, s. of Giles, late of Newton, knt. and bart., deceased.*

1654, *Joseph Forman, s. of Henry, of Calne, yeoman.*

1635, *Richard Goddard, s. of Edward, late of Barwick, Esq., deceased.*

1659, *William Hyde, s. of Edward, late of Sarum, clerk, deceased.*

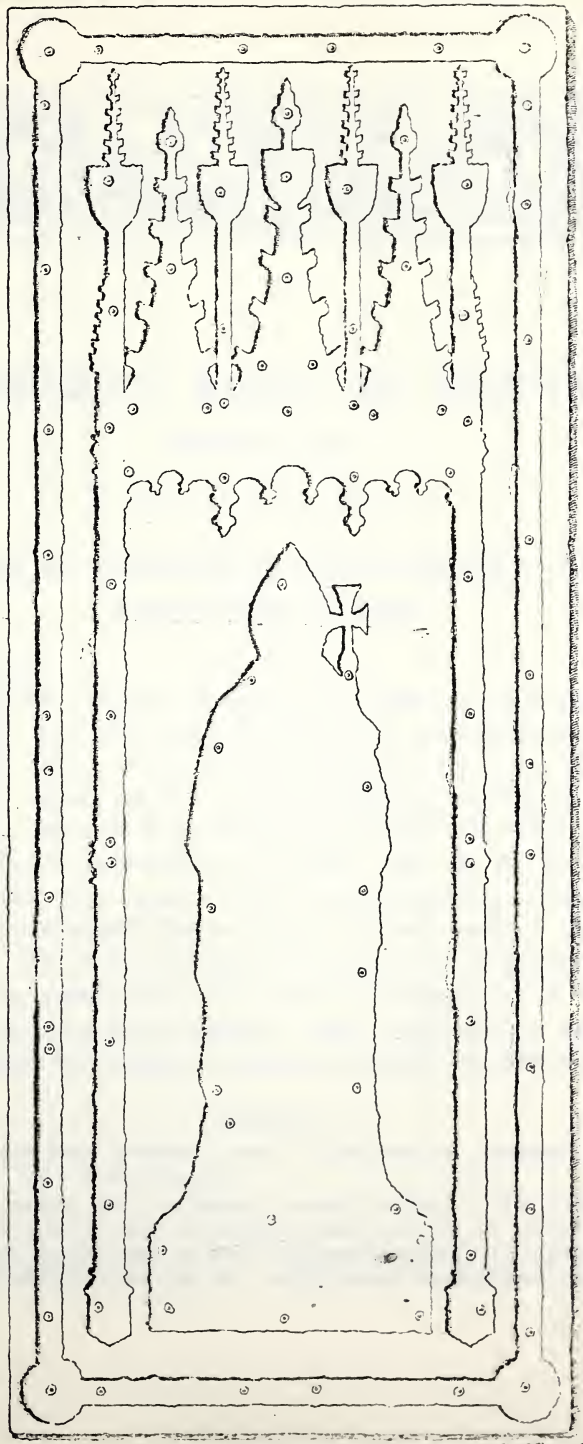
1645, *Charles Pleydell, s. of Sir Charles, late of Mudge Hall, knt.*

1621, *Edward Smyth,*[1] *s. of Henry, late of Corsham, Esq., deceased.*

We find also the Latin will of *John Stokes*, of Seend, 1498, who has a brass at that place, as also that of another *John Stokes* of the same village, clothier, 1664, with one of *Gilbert Garrard*,[2] of Shinfield, 1654 (Visitation of Berks, 1664-6), who married the former's daughter Sybil at Seend in 1616; he and his brother Richard seem to have resided there for a time, as the births of some of their children are recorded in the Registers. The above are fair samples of what may be found in this invaluable work of reference. There are two items in the *Queries*, on which some of our readers may be able to give information:—on the family of *James Ivie*, Rector of Tollard Royal, *ob.* 1710, and as to the connexion, if any, between *Maton*, of Milston, and *Sir Isaac Newton*.

[1] Is this a grandson or nephew of the "Customer."

[2] He was Exor. to the will of William Tipper, the Seend benefactor.



NDENT OF THE BRASS OF ARCHBISHOP STAFFORD IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

MARCH, 1900.

STAFFORD OF SUTHWYKE IN NORTH BRADLEY, WILTS, AND OF HOKE, DORSET.

THE following Pedigree of Stafford of Suthwyke, and Hoke (*hodie* Hook) and their immediate descendants, was given the transcriber about ten years since, when he was investigating the subject, by his late kind, much-valued friend, and unequalled authority on west-country genealogy, Mr. B. W. Greenfield, who had himself written comprehensively thereon, clearing up several obscure points that had remained unexplained. It has been arranged for convenience in paragraph form, the details and dates (with the exception of a few additions) being given verbatim. Some supplementary notes have been added where such seemed desirable, and were available.

PEDIGREE.

I.—**Sir John Stafford, Knt.**, of Amelcote and Bromshull, co. Stafford. He was living in 1361.

He married first, **Elizabeth**, second daughter of SIR PHILIP SOMERVILLE, of Whichnor, co. Stafford, about 1340. By her he had an only child *Matilda*, born 29 Dec. 1340, married before 1355, *Edmund Vernon*, and died before 1379, s.p. Lady Elizabeth Stafford died before 1355.

Secondly, he married **Lady Margaret**, daughter of RALPH, first EARL OF STAFFORD, who was of Amelcote in 1374. By her he had two sons, *Humphry* and *Ralph*, of Grafton, co. Worcester, from whom the Staffords of Blatherwick, Tottenho, Bradfield, and Malwood.

II.—**Sir Humphry Stafford, Knt.**, senior, of Suthwyke in right of his first wife, and of Hoke, Dorset, in right of his second wife, which she held in jointure from her first husband.

He married first, **Alice**, daughter and heir of JOHN GREINVIL, or GREYVYLE, of Suthwyke, in North Bradley, co. Wilts. She was aged nine years in 1353, married in or before 1365, and was living in 1377. *John Greinvil* held the manor of Suthwyke, and patronage of the Chapel of St. John Baptist in North Bradley, manors and advowsons of Farmburgh and Clutton, co. Somerset, and Burmington, co. Warwick. His arms, *Argent, six lions rampant gules.* By her Sir Humphry had one son, *Humphry*, his heir.

Secondly, he married **Elizabeth**, second daughter of SIR WILLIAM D'AUMARLE, of Wodebury, Devon (ob. 1361), and was co-heir of her brother William in 1362, when she was aged seventeen years. Sir William D'Aumarle held the manors of Wodebury, Devon, Middle-Chynnock, Somerset, and Alvredeston, Isle of Wight; and in 1395, this *Elizabeth*, as cousin and co-heir of Sir John de Meriet, knt. of Meriet (with her cousin Margaret, wife of Sir William Bonville, through their mother Agnes or Ellen de Meriet, aunt of Sir John de Meriet) inherited a moiety of the manors of Meriet, Great Lopen, and Stratton, co. Somerset. His arms, *Per fesse, gules and azure, three crescents argent.*

She was then the widow of SIR JOHN MAUTRAVERS, knt., of Hoke, Dorset, and Crowel, co. Oxon. He was born at Hoke, 11 Nov. 1337, his will, dated 16 May 1386, proved at Sarum 19 July 1386. He died 15 June 1386, and was buried in the Chapel of St. Andrew, in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury. He also held the manors of Stapelford and Over Kentcombe, &c., in Dorset. His arms, *Sable, a fret or.* By him she had two daughters, *Maud* and *Elizabeth.*

Maud, eldest daughter and coheir, aged eighteen in 1386, and then the wife of Peter de la Mare, of Offlegh, Herts, who died about 1395, s.p. She married secondly, as his first wife, *Sir John Dinham, knt.*, of Bokeland Dinham, Somerset, who died about 7 Henry VI, 1428-9, when his son John was of full age, and he married secondly a daughter of Lord Lovel. She (*Maud*) died 2 Nov. 1402, s.p.

Elizabeth, younger daughter and co-heir, married her mother's second husband's son *Humphry Stafford.*

Elizabeth D'Aumarle was married to her first husband *Sir John Mautravers*, about 1365, and to her second husband *Sir Humphry Stafford*, before Hilary (January) 1387-8, her will dated 18 Sept. 1405, and codicil 13 Oct. 1413, was proved 29 Nov. 1413.

She died 15 Oct. 1413, leaving no issue by her second husband *Sir Humphry*, and was buried beside both her husbands in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury.

Sir Humphry's will dated 5 April, and proved 29 Nov. 1413. He died 31 Oct. 1413 (surviving his wife a fortnight only), and was buried beside her in Abbotsbury Abbey Church. His arms, *Or, a chevron gules, within a bordure engrailed sable.*

Sir Humphry had another son named *John*, (destined to be the most celebrated of the race that bore the name of this branch of Stafford) by a mother named Emma, of parentage unknown, but who were probably located in the neighbourhood of North Bradley. She was admitted to the sisterhood of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Canterbury, of which her son, the Archbishop, was a Brother. She died 5 Sept. 1446, and was buried in a mortuary chapel in the church of North Bradley.

[*Note.*—Her effigy is incised on the cover-stone of the tomb, she is clad in long robes with wimple and cover-chief; there is a dog at her feet, over her head a rich canopy, whose side supports rest on a pedestal. On a ledger line is this inscription:—

Hic jacet d'na Emma mater Venerabilisimi patris et domini D'ni Joh'is Stafford dei gra' Cantuariensis Archiepi' que obiit quinto die Mensis Septembris anno d'ni Millesimo CCCC^mo quadra'simo vjo cuj' anime p'piciet' de' am'.

Her son, although born under what are termed such adverse circumstances, rose rapidly in the Church, as also the State, even to the highest position in both, being successively Dean and subsequently Bishop of Bath and Wells, Archbishop of Canterbury—a Privy Councillor and Lord Chancellor; a very remarkable career. He died on the 6 July 1452. He was buried in the "Transept of the martyrdom," in Canterbury Cathedral, under a very large marble stone, on which was inlet a splendid brass, where, under a fine canopy, his effigy in complete episcopal costume, with mitre and crozier was shown. Nothing but the indent now remains. (See frontispiece). The inscription was on a ledger line, and is thus given by Weever:—

Quis fuit enuclees quem celas saxea moles?
Stafford Antistes fuerat dictusque Johannes.
Qua sedit sede marmor queso simul ede?
Pridem Bathonie, Regni totius et inde
Primas egregius. Pro presule funde precatus
Aureolam gratus huic det de Virgine natus.

Dr. Grose, in a note on Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, page 387, in Vol. ii, of these *Notes & Queries*, says:—

When John Stafford left Bath and Wells for Canterbury, he was succeeded in that Bishopric by one who had been born not far from his own (probable) birthplace, by Thomas Beckington. For if the Archbishop were born at Bradley, the new Bishop first saw the light at Beckington. I have introduced him in order that I may refer to a deed which perhaps may throw a glimmer of light on the question of the Archbishop's birth.

Bishop Beckington granted certain lands to a Dawbridgecourt, who married Beatrice, a relative of the Prelate; and the deed states that these lands had formerly been held by Emma, who was mother, and Agnes *Bradley*, sister of Bishop John Stafford."

From this additional information, we learn the Archbishop had a *sister*, her name *Agnes*, also that with her mother *Emma*, they had been possessors of lands, and so, presumably, persons of some position, and that Bishop Beckington acquired them. The appearance of Bishop Beckington here, merits examination. He was born in the adjoining parish of Beckington, and it is quite probable that the Archbishop and himself, being such near neighbours, and both in the Church, were great friends, and as Beckington succeeded Stafford in the See of Wells, it may be fairly inferred that the Primate used his influence for the promotion. Was Beckington the family name of the Bishop, or did he adopt it? The latter the more probable, as he is described as Thomas *de* Beckington, LL.D., consecrated to Wells, 13 Oct. 1443, and died 14 Jan. 1464-5. So in the grant of lands by him to Dawbridgecourt, the name of the parish in which the previous possessors presumably lived, Bradley, was adopted, and it is quite surmisable to prevent further identification. The Primate, his mother and sister, had probably no heirs or representatives to bequeath them to, and their transfer to Beckington would be a friendly arrangement.

The Primate placed no surname to his mother on her tomb—himself boldly assumed his presumed father's name and arms, apparently without protest from the family, with whom he was on terms of friendship; and his distinguished position—the first in the land—disarmed any captious exception from others.

One more interesting fact has been added to his history, but here the clue to further identification ends for the present. An examination of the diocesan muniments at Wells may further help to clear up this curious bit of mediæval romance.

The illustration is from a drawing by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs.

Sir Humphry Stafford, senior, was sheriff of Dorset, 10 Richard II, 1387, and 7 Henry IV, 1406. He was one of the Knights of the Shire for that County 12 Richard II, 1389, at Cambridge, and 13, 16, 20, of the same King, 1390-7, also 1, 5, 8, Henry IV, 1399-1407, at Westminster.]

III.—**Sir Humphry Stafford, Knt.**, junior, of Suthwyke by inheritance, and Hoke *jure uxoris*,—"WITH THE SILVER HAND,"—was aged 34 years and more at his father's death in 1413.

He married **Elizabeth Mautravers**, second daughter and co-heir of SIR JOHN MAUTRAVERS, KNT., by his wife *Elizabeth D'Aumarle*, who

subsequently became the second wife of his, *Sir Humphry's*, father. She was aged eight years in 1386, heir of her mother and aged thirty-three years and more in 1413. She was married in, or before 1399, died about 1420, and was buried in St. Anne's Chapel in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury.

By her he had four children—*Richard*, *John*, and *William*, and one daughter, *Alice*.

His will was dated 14 Dec. 1441; and he died 27 May 1442. He founded the Chapel of St. Anne in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury, wherein he desired to be buried with his wife.

[*Note.*—He was a Sheriff of Dorset, 11 and 12 Henry IV, 1410-11, and Knight of the Shire, 2 and 5 Henry V, 1415-8, at Leicester, and 1 Henry VI, 1422, at Westminster.]

IV.—**Sir Richard Stafford, Knt.**, eldest son.

He married about 1415 (as her first husband) **Maud**, daughter and heir of ROBERT LOVELL, ESQ., and his wife, *Elizabeth*, daughter and co-heir of *Sir Guy de Briene*, *Knt.*, junior.

By her he had one daughter, *Avice*, sole child and heir. She was born 4 Dec. 1423, was aged eighteen and married before September 1442, on the death of her grandfather *Sir Humphry*.

She married about 1438, *Sir James Butler*, *Knt.*, fifth *Earl of Ormond*, created *Earl of Wilts* 1449, and K.G. He was taken prisoner after the battle of Towton, and beheaded at Newcastle, 1 May 1461, s.p. His wife *Avice Stafford* having predeceased him, he had married secondly, Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and she married, secondly, Sir Robert Spencer, of Spencer-Combe, Devon. She had issue by him two daughters, and died 16 Aug. 1501.

Avice Stafford died 3 June 1457, s.p., when *Humphry*, son of her uncle, *Sir John Stafford*, was found her next heir

Secondly, MAUD LOVELL-STAFFORD (her mother) married JOHN FITZALAN, K.G., EARL OF ARUNDEL, who proved his age in 1429; his will is dated 8 April 1430, proved 15 Feb. 1435. By him she had one son *Humphry*, *Earl of Arundel*, aged six 1435, and who died a minor, 24 April 1438.

Her will was dated 11 May, and proved 25 Oct. 1436. She died 19 May 1436, and was buried with her first husband in St. Anne's Chapel, in the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury. *Sir Richard* had died about 1427, and was there interred.

[*Note.*—He was Knight of the Shire for Dorset, 2 and 3 Henry VI, 1424-5.]

V.—**Sir John Stafford, Knt.**, second son.

He married about June 1426,—the marriage contract dated 16 March 1425-6, when he was abroad,—**Anne**, daughter of WILLIAM, third LORD BOTREAUX (of North Cadbury), by his first wife *Elizabeth Beaumont*, and she died about Oct. 1427.

By her he had one son *Humphry*, died 5 Nov. 1427, and was buried at Abbotsbury Abbey Church.

VI.—**Humphry Stafford, Esq.**, only child and heir, heir also to his cousin *Avice, Countess of Wilts*, in 1457.

He was born at Michaelmas 1427, and died in Scotland 6 Aug. 1461, s.p.

VII.—**William Stafford, Esq.**, of Suthwyke, third son.

He married **Katherine**, daughter and coheir of SIR JOHN CHIDIOCK, about 1437, the marriage articles dated 11 March 1436-7. By her he had one son *Humphry*.

She married secondly (as his second wife) SIR JOHN ARUNDELL, KNT., of Lanhern, Cornwall, the marriage settlement dated 5 March 1457. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lord Morley, married April 1446, died about 1447. *Sir John Arundell* died 12 Nov. 1473.

She married, thirdly, SIR ROGER LEWKNOR, KNT., who died 4 August 1478. She died 14 April 1479.

William Stafford was killed fighting against the rebels under Jack Cade at Sevenoaks, Kent, 18 June 1450.

[*Note.*—He was Sheriff of Dorset, 20 Henry VI, 1442. Sir John Chidiock died 28 Henry VI, 1450, his wife was Katherine, daughter of Ralph Lumley, died 1 Edward IV, 1461.]

VIII.—**Sir Humphry Stafford, Knt.**, of Suthwyke, only son and heir.

He was born about 1440, and next heir to his cousin *Humphry* in 1461. He was created by Edward IV Baron Stafford, of Suthwyke, 1464, and EARL OF DEVON, 7 May 1469.

He married **Isabel**, daughter and heir of SIR JOHN BARRE, KNT., and she married secondly SIR THOMAS BOURCHIER, KNT.

For acting treasonably at Banbury against Edward IV, the Earl was apprehended and beheaded at Bridgewater, 17 Aug. 1469: s.p. He was buried under an arch of the central tower in Glastonbury Abbey. She died 1 March 1487-8, s.p.

[*Note.*—His wife was buried with her second husband at Ware, Herts, and Weever has preserved the following inscription:—

"*Hic iacet Thomas Bourchier miles, filius Henrici Comitis Essex; ac Isabella vxor eius nuper Comitissa Deuon, filia et heres Johannis Barre militis; qui obiit . . .* 1491 *. . . et Isabella ob*: 1 *die Marcii* 1488*; quorum animabus . . . .*"

He was Sheriff of Dorset, 1 Edward IV, 1461.]

IX.—**Alice Stafford**, only daughter of *Sir Humphry Stafford*, of Suthwyke, junior, ob. 1442, and sister to the three preceding brothers, *Richard, John*, and *William*.

She married first SIR EDMUND CHENEY, KNT., of Broke, Wilts, about 1424. He was born 4 Dec. 1401; and died 30 May 1430. By him she had two daughters *Elizabeth* and *Anne*.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir, was born Nov. 1424. She married before 1438, *Sir John Coleshill, Knt.*, of Duloe, Cornwall, who was of age before 1437, and died 30 March 1484, s.p. She died about 1492, s.p.

[*Note.*—He is buried at Duloe, where is his tomb with effigy in a Chantry of the Church.]

Anne, second daughter and co-heir, born 26 July 1428, and married before 1445, *Sir John Willoughby, Knt.*, who was aged fifteen in 1437. He was killed at Tewkesbury 3 May 1471. By him she had four sons and two daughters, *Robert*, *William*, *Richard*, *Edward*, *Cecily* and *Elizabeth*.

Sir Robert Willoughby, eldest son, created *Lord Willoughby de Broke*, and K.G. 12 Aug. 1492. He married *Blanche*, eldest daughter and co-heir of *John Champernowne*, of Beer-Ferrers, who died in 1475; and she was living in 1480. His will was dated 19 Aug. 1502, proved 21 Dec. 1502.

[*Note.*—He was buried in the chancel of Callington Church, Cornwall, under a fine tomb whereon is his effigy in alabaster, clad in full armour, and insignia of the Garter.]

William, second son, was of Turners-Piddle, Dorset. *Richard*, third son, was of Silton, Dorset. *Edward*, fourth son, was Dean of Exeter Cathedral, and Canon of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. He died in 1508. *Cecily*, was Abbess of Wilton, and died in 1528. *Elizabeth*, married *William Carrant* of Toomer in Henstridge, Somerset, and was living in 1501.

Secondly, ALICE STAFFORD, married (as his second wife) WALTER TAILBOYS, ESQ., of Newton Kyme, Yorkshire, and Golthawe, co. Lincoln. He died 13 April 1444.

By him she had one daughter *Alianore*, sister of the half blood of *Elizabeth* and *Anne Cheney*, and co-heir with them of her cousin *Humphry Stafford, Earl of Devon*, in 1469, when she was aged twenty seven years and more, and wife of Thomas Strangewayes.

She married first *Thomas Strangeways, Esq.*; his will dated 18 Dec. 1484, and proved 24 March 1484-5. By him she had two sons, *Henry*, eldest and heir, and *Thomas*, and one daughter, *Joan*.

Thomas, second son, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Reginald Walwyn*.

[*Note.*—He appears to have been the *Thomas Strangeways*, who as executor to his mother *Alianore*, in Feb. 1505, confirmed the foundation of the Strangewayes Chantry or Mass, which she had endowed previous to her death in Abbotsbury Abbey

Church, "in consideration of which the Abbot, &c., obliged themselves to find for ever a monk, being a priest of the convent, to celebrate a daily mass in the Chapel of St. Mary in the Monastery, for the souls of Alianore, Foundress of the Mass, her late husbands, and all her ancestors and descendants (therein named), they were bound to pray for; the monk that celebrates it, to receive, at the end of every week, fourteen pence for his salary."—(*Hutchins*).

Joan, only daughter, married *Henry Champneys*.

Secondly, she married *John Twynyho*, who died about November, 1485, s.p.

[*Note.*—The Twynyho's were of Turnworth, Dorset, and there was a branch in co. Gloucester. A John Twynyho of Cirencester, 12 Edward IV, 1473, founded a perpetual Chantry for one Chaplain at the altar of St. Blase in the church of Lechlade. Their arms—*Argent, a chevron between three lapwings sable.*]

Thomas Strangeways died in 1484—his wife *Alianore*, her will dated 11 Feb. 1500-1, proved 15 Apl. 1502, died 2 April 1502, and both were buried in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey Church of Abbotsbury.

[*Note.*—*Thomas Strangeways*, senior, born 1430, is described as of Stinsford, "and was the first that settled in this county, being brought into these parts by Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who married Cicely Bonville, the great heiress of Shute, in Devon. He married 1 Edward IV, 1460, and by his wife had a great part of the estate of the Staffords. His relict lived to be a very great age, and parted not the lands (between the issue of Sir Edmund Cheney, her mother's first husband, and her own), till 1492—7, Henry VII,—her household goods being parted after her death in 1502."—(*Hutchins.*)

He appears to have had two other sons, *John* and *James*.

James Strangeways—"he married *Lady Catherine Gordon*, then widow of Matthew Cradoc, of Cardiff. His will, dated 30 Nov. 1516, proved 9 Jan. 1516-17, orders his body to be buried in the Abbey Church of St. Mary Overie, Southwark, but he seems to have been buried in Abbotsbury Abbey Church. His wife remarried Christopher Asheton, of Fyfield, Berks—her will, dated 12 Oct., and proved 5 Nov. 1537, ordered her body to be interred in the church there. Dugdale has preserved his epitaph formerly in the Abbey:—

Hic jacet corpus Jacobi Strangways, armigeri, qui obiit octavo idus Dec. A.D. M.CCCCC . . II, *pro cujus anima celebrabitur ad praesens altare, in perpetuam missa cotidiana, ex ordinatione, et fundatione dominae Katerinae Gordon, consortis suae: quorum animae perpetua pace quiescant. Amen.* (Hutchins).]

Henry Strangeways, Esq., eldest son, was of Melbury Sampford, Dorset, and married *Dorothy*, daughter of *Sir John Arundell*, of Lauherne, Cornwall, by his wife *Katherine*, daughter and heir of *Sir John Chidiock*; his will was proved 10 May 1504.

[*Note.*—He was the first that possessed Melbury Sampford. He appears to have married first, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *John Wadham*, by whom he had a daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *Sir Thomas Trenchard*, of Wolveton, as his first wife, and three children by *Katherine Chidiock*—*Giles*, his heir, ob. 1547, *John* and *Mary*.]

The Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter at Abbotsbury, appears to have been founded by Orcus, a native of Rouen, about A.D. 1026, in succession to a religious establishment that had existed on the same spot "from the very infancy of Christianity among the Britons." It was well endowed, and presided over by a succession of about twenty Abbots, terminating with Roger Roddon *alias* Corton, who, with the Prior and ten Monks, surrendered the Monastery to Henry VIII, 12 March 1539. Almost immediately after, the site of the Monastery, Manor, and lands around, were granted to Sir Giles Strangeways, Knt. (the son of Henry Strangeways, ob. 1504), with whose descendants its possession still remains. The dismantling of the Abbey and Church appears to have at once taken place, but "the Chapel of St. Mary at the east end, of most excellent workmanship, Sir Giles Strangeways preserved this curious Chapel for his place of sepulture, but it was afterwards demolished." Included in this—the Lady Chapel—was the Clopton Chantry, founded by a family of that name of whom there is little record, but who appear to have been identified both with Dorset and Somerset, a Baldwin Clopton, of Clopton, being mentioned as early as *temp.* Henry III, 1216-72, (their arms—*Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed azure*), the Chapel of St. Andrew, and the Chapel of St. Anne, founded by Sir Humphry Stafford, wherein so many of their race had been interred, as also several of the Strangeways, but Sir Giles was buried at Melbury, where is his tomb with effigy. The arms of the Abbey were—*Azure, six keys addorsed in three pairs, or.*

Only a few comparatively insignificant portions of these edifices now remain; and, speaking of the Conventual Church, Hutchins says (edition 1774):—

"It seems to have stood a little north of the Abbey, and parallel to the parish church, between both (as at Muchelney) as may be judged by an ancient low gate—probably one of the porches—on the north side opposite the Abbey house. A little west of the said gate is a large heap of ruins, under some large elms, where perhaps the tower stood; so that, it being entirely destroyed, we are left to judge of its beauty and grandeur, by the fondness of the nobility and gentry of these parts being buried there, and for erecting chantries and chapels in it."

Thus from this life the name and succession of the knightly family of Stafford, erstwhile of Suthwyke and Hook, lapsed to extinction; and the stately edifice, within which at death they found their last resting-place, also disappeared, both becoming a memory of the Past only.

"Where stood the tower, there grows the weed,
Where stood the weed, the tower,—
The present hour no likeness leaves,
To any future hour."

W. H. H. Rogers.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(*Continued from p.* 161).

Court of Augmentations. Proceedings [Bundle 15, No. 18.] [*temp.* Henry VIII?]

To the Ryght honorable Sir Richard Rytche Kynght (sic) Chauncelour of Kynges Courte of the Augmentation of the revenues of his graces Crowne.

Compleyning sheweth vnto your good mastership your dayly oratores and pore bedemen, Richard Ballard and Jamys Welche, as well for them sylves as the other pore inhabi-

tanttes of the township of Bratton, lately belonging to the rector of Eddyngton, in the county of Wyltshere, and nowe within the surveye of thys honorable courte that Wheras tyme out of mynd the inhabitanttes and fermoures of certeyn places and stedys, named Rodlandes Stortones, the thykkettes Rowbrechis lyddes hedynghill, with other landes and tenementtes and serteyn smale close and pasturages to the premissez appertinent the Which fermoures of Rodlondes and other places above rehersyd lyen and byn scituat wythin the precynkt of the parisshe of Bretton Foresayd have byn chargyd and byn contributorie vnto the charges of the XVth and subcides and other imposicions at suche tyme as the sayd XVth subsidie or other imposicions were to be lymytted evenly with your pore oratores accordynge to the proporcion rate and value of ther sayd Fermys and landes, and other the premissez, and have byn rated, valued and taxid, at the tyme and tymyes before sayd for the sayd XVth subsidies and other imposicions within the sayd parisshe of Bretton, and not ellys where as parisshioners of barton (*sic*), and as occupiores and Fermoures of the premissez lying and being within the parisshe of breton beforesayd. Vntyll now of late, that is to say at the Feast of Saynt Michell tharchaungell last past and the Feast of Ester Allso nowe last past that one Thomas Pryver, Henry Long, Robert Wattes and Nicholas Clerke with diverse other Inhabitanttes of the towne of Westbury vnder the playne within the county before sayd comfortyd and supportyd by the lord Mountjoy have Forsably, riotously, and wrongfully entryd into the comon pasture belongyng vnto the sayd towne and Parisshe of Bretton and to the Inhabitanttes of the same, and then and there toke lede dryve oute of the sayd Comon, the catell going and departyng vpon the sayd Comon, perteyning and belongyng to your pore oratores and them impowndyd in Westerbury foresayd, and wold in no wyse suffer your

sayd pore oratores to have agayn there sayd catell, allthough they were therunto requiryd vntyll suche tyme as they, your sayd pore oratores, dyd toward the charge of the XVth of the sayd towne of Westerbury become contributories and chargable, that is to saye, to the summe of xxxs. ageynst all ryght equite and good consience, and agaynst the auncient vsage and custome of the levying and gatherynge of the XVth, and vnto the great disquietinge losse and hindrance of your sayd pore oratores, the Inhabitanttes of the sayd parisshe and towne of bratton before sayd. In consideracion whereof it maye please your good mastership to graunt Forthe the kynges most gracious letters of privye seale vnto the sayd Thomas Priver, Henry Longe, Robert Wattes and Nicholas Clerke to be directed willinge and enjoyninge them by vertue of the same at a certeyne daye and vnder a certeyne payne by your good mastership to be prefixed and appoynted not only personally to appere before your good mastership to make answere vnto thys byll, but further to stand to and abyde by suche order direccion and finall determynacion in the premyssez as shall seme and appere vnto your Mastership to stand with equite and consience, and your pore oratores shall dayly [pray] to God for thencrese of your honor to goddes pleesure long to endure.

Answer of Thomas Pryver, Henry Long, Robert Wattes and Nicholas Clark to the bill of complaint.[1]

The defendants say that the said bill hath been contrived only of malice, &c. And further answer that the said certain lands called Storton's mentioned in the said bill is the inheritance of the Lord Sturton, and that Richard Ballard, one of the plaintiffs, holdeth the same in farm of the said Lord Sturton, and the lands and farm called the "thykketts Rowbreches and lydes," is the inheritance of

[1] Abstract of the original.

Sir John Arundell, knight, and that James Welche, the other plaintiff, is farmer thereof; also that a farm called Semers, not mentioned in the said bill, is the inheritance of [1] Stowell, and [1] Barnfelde, the king's wards being in their minority; and that the foresaid farms be between Bretton and Westbery under the pleyne. And the defendants say that Bretton is but a hamlet belonging to Westbery, and that the lands and farms before mentioned belong to the Town of Westbery and not to the hamlet of Bretton. Which Westbery and the hamlets of the same is one hundred in itself, belonging to Lord Mountjoy, Lord Storton, and Sir John Arundell and others. And they say that Lord Storton, Sir John Arundell and the said Stowell and Barnfelde be lords of Westbury and the hamlet of Bretton, without that the township or hamlet of Bretton did lately belong to the Rector of Edyngton, or is within the survey of this Court as in the said bill is untruly alleged. Further, they say that time out of mind the said farms have been always charged and been contributory for the XVth when levied on the Inhabitants and Township of Westbery; the said farmers being certainly rated what they shall pay at every XVth, that is to say, each farmer *xs.*: and so the said farmers, time out of mind of man, at every XVth granted by parliament, have vsed to pay to the said town of Westbery, the said fermes between them, *xxxs.* without any denial thereof made. The Defendants say also that because the complainants and the farmer of Semer's farm denied at the said feasts mentioned in the bill to be contributory to and with the said Defendants and the other parishioners of Westbury and to pay the said *xxxs.*, the said Defendants to the intent to levy the said *xxxs.* according to old usage, in the name of all the other inhabitants

[1] Blank in the original.

distrained the cattle of the complainants and of the farmer of Semer's farm, going upon the said Common which belongeth as well to the inhabitants of Westbery as to the inhabitants of Bretton, and impounded the cattle in the pound at Westbery as was lawful for them to do; without that the said places, land and farms called Stortons, &c., be within the precinct of the parish of Bretton; or that there is any such parish called Bretton or Bracton, but only a chapel, which belongeth to Westbury, because Bratton is within the parish of Westbyre, or that the said farmers are contributory to the XVth according to the value of their farms and lands within the supposed parish of Bretton. Or that the Defendants distrained for any XVth for the places called Rodlands and Heddinghill or for any parcell of the same. Or that, &c., &c., as the complainants most falsely and slanderously have alledged. And they say that the bill is determinable at the Common law and not within the survey of this Court, wherefore they pray to be dismissed with their reasonable costs in this behalf sustained.

The Will of Ralph Aldridge. [*P. C. C. Wills*, 55 *Noodes*.]

A.D. 1558. In the name of God, Amen. In the xviii^th^ daye of September in the yere of oure lorde God, a thousaunde five hundred fiftie and eight, I, Raaf Alridge, and of the parrishe of Brattone, in the countie of Wilshire, husbandman, seeke in bodie but parfite in mynde and remembraunce, laude and praise be geven vnto God, doe make and ordeyne this, my wille and testamente, vnder the fourme hereafter followinge, that is to say. First and principally, I give and bequeath my soule vnto allmighti God, my Redemer and Saviour, vnto our blessed Ladie and vnto all tholly company of heaven, And my bodie to be buried in the church yarde of my parrishe churche of litell

Stoke in Bratton aforesaid. Item, I bequeath to my mother churche of Sarum, vj*d.* Item, I bequeathe to the mayntenance of my parishe Churche, vj*s.* viij*d.* Item, I bequeathe to the reparacionnes of the hiegh wayes in Bratton, twoo loades of Stone in the hie waye at Thomas Adames doore, At Pittrowe one loade, At the places going towards Berye one load. Item, I bequeath to my daughter, Agnes Axford, my yeeres of my parte in the ferme of Bratton, and so after the deathe of the saide Agnes, in case the yeres be not expired and ended, the Residewe of them to Richard, her eldest sonne during his life. And if the said Richard depart afore the yeres be fully expired, that then the Residewe of the yeres to the next sonne of the said Agnes, and so from one sonne and daughter to another during the yeres in the lease expressed. Provided alwaies that the saide Agnes or her assignees or any of the said children shall not geve it nor selle itt during the yeres. Further, I will, that in case the said Agnes Axford or her assignees cannot fulfille and stoore her grounde herself that thenne she shall permitte and suffer their brother Richard for his monney to stuff it before any other man. Furthermore, I wille that my sonne in lawe, Robert Kingston, to have going vppon the said ground of the said ferme xl sheepe for the space of tenne yeres, paying no pay for them so going. Item, I bequeathe to the said Agnes Axforth, iij*li.* vj*s.* viii*d.* in money or mony worthe, and xl sheepe to ronne at the Leete. Item, I bequeath to my daughter, Margarett Kyngton, lii*li.* vj*s.* viii*d.*, and xl sheepe to ronne at the Leete. Item, I bequethe to every one of my daughters childers [children] twoo sheepe apece at discracion and the deliveraunce of my sonne Richard Allridge. Item, I bequeath to Master Vicar off Westburye iij*s.* iiij*d.* Item, to Sir Robert Hill, Curate, iij*s.* iiij*d.* Item, I bequeathe to Alice Myntie, my servaunte, an heckforth. Item, to Joane Vstys a Cowe. Item, to Agnes Myntye an hecforth.

Item, to Alice Tocre and Joane White iiij busshelles wheate a pece. Item, I bequeath to Nicholas Parker, my servaunt, xls. in money. The Residewe of my goodes moveable and vnmoveable, my legacies contented and paid I geve and bequeathe to my sonne Richard Alridge, whome I make and ordayn my full and hole executor to see this my will and testament truly perfourmed, and my bodie honnestlie brought in erthe. Witnesses herunto I make my Welbeloved neighbours, Walter Markes, thelder, John Sheppard *alias* Bouchar, John Rawlins, John Bouchar the youngar. Sir Robert Holl, curate.

[The above written will was proved at London, 14 October, A.D. 1558.]

EXCHEQUER BILLS AND ANSWERS. [*Elizabeth. Wilts. No.* 5.]

To the right honorable the Lord Treasurer of England, and to the Chancellor and Barons of the Court of the Exchequer.

Showeth, as Gilbert Gerrarde, attorney-general to the Queen. That where the late King Edward VI was seized by the right of his crown of England of and in the manors of Steple Asheton and Bratton, in the county of Wilts, and also of the manor of Northstoke, in the county of Somerset; and also of and in divers messuages, lands, and hereditaments in Steple Ashton and Bratton and Northstoke, of the clear yearly value of cxl. *li*, and the said late king died so seized. After whose death the said manors and other the premisses came to the late Queen Mary as his sister and heiress. By force whereof the said late Queen Mary all the profits thereof did receive and take to her own use until the day of her death. After whose death the said manors and other the premisses descended to our sovereign lady the Queen's majesty that now is, as her sister and heir. By force whereof our said sovereign lady the Queen is now thereof seized accordingly, and ever since the death of the said late Queen Mary hath been yearly

answered of all the rents and profits of the said manors, lands, and tenements, with the wood sales and casualties thereof, amounting to the clear yearly value of cxl*li.* or thereabouts, over and above all charges and reprises. And yet nevertheless so it is that diverse evidences, letters patents, deeds, and writings touching the said manors, lands, and tenements are casually come to the hands or possession of the right honourable John, Marquis of Winchester, by colour whereof the said Marquis at sundry times hath not only by open speech published that he hath some right and interest of inheritance in the said manors, lands, and tenements by force of some letters patents and writings in his custody, or by some enrolments thereof, but also hath caused divers other persons at several times openly to affirm the same to be true against all equity and conscience, and thereupon the Marquis hath practised by some means not only to make privy and secret entries in and upon the said manors, lands, and tenements, but also to take some part of the profits thereof to the disinheritance of our said sovereign lady if speedy remedy therein should not be provided. In consideration whereof and for the better preservation of the inheritance of our said sovereign lady the Queen in the said manors and other the premisses, and also forasmuch as the true dates of a certain number of the said letters patents, deeds and writings now remaining in the custody of the said Marquis be not certainly known nor wherein the same be contained, And therefore by order of the common law cannot specially be demanded against him. The said attorney-general prayeth for and in behalf of our said sovereign lady the Queen that the Marquis of Winchester, by process of *subpœna* to be directed out of their Court, may be called not only to make answer to all the premisses, but also by the same process may be commanded to bring with him into the Court all such letters patents, deeds, and writings as he or any other to his use hath in his or their possession or custody touching the said manors, lands, and tenements or any part thereof. And that thereupon such further order may be

taken in all the premisses as to equity and conscience shall appertain.

[Signed] G. GERRARD.

The Answer of John, Marquis of Winchester, to the Information of Gilbert Gerrard, Esquire, Attorney-General to the Queen.

The said Marquis until the time of the said bill of information exhibited against him did not understand certainly what title he had unto the manors, etc., but since upon search thereof made hath found that the said several manors were granted by the late King Edward VI unto William, Marquis of Winchester, deceased, father unto the now Marquis, and his heirs, for his services and for other considerations as in the enrolment of the letters patents is mentioned, but what rents and profits of the said manors were received by the said William, late Marquis, or for how long, or for what causes he at any time did forbear the receipt thereof, the defendant for want of sufficient time to inquire knoweth not as yet. And as touching the letters patents concerning the said several manors of Steple Ashton, Bratton, and Northstoke, supposed to be come to the possession of the said Marquis, the said now Marquis saith that he hath not to his remembrance at any time seen the said letters patents, nor doth know where the same remain. And as unto other the premisses in the towns, parishes, and fields of Steple Ashton and Bratton, mentioned in the said Bill, the said defendant saith that the late King Edward VI by letters patents under the great seal of England, now in the defendant's hands, dated 1st May, 4 Edward VI, did grant the said grange and farms of Steple Ashton and Bratton, and other the premisses unto the said William, the late lord Marquis of Winchester, and to his heirs for ever. After which the said late Marquis was lawfully seized of the premisses in his demesne as of fee, and the issues and profits thereof received until his death about three years ago. After whose death the said Court remembered premisses descended, and of right ought to descend unto the said now Marquis, as

son and heir of the said William, and by force thereof is now lawfully seized of the said last remembered premisses in his demesne as of fee, without that King Edward VI, died lawfully seized of the said site, capital, messuage, or manor house of Steple Asheton, and other the said premisses, &c., or that the said late Queen died seized thereof, &c., or that the same by and after her death descended to the Queen's Majesty that now is, or that she hath been or ought to be yearly answered of the rents. For true it is that the said defendant and the late Marquis, his father, have taken the profits of divers parcels, sometime parcels of the said manors of Stepleashton and Bratton (and as he taketh it) by virtue of the other letters patents, other than the said first mentioned letters patents, the certainty whereof for lack of sufficient search before this answer made he certainly cannot vouchsafe, howebeit if it shall otherwise fall out, viz., that such profits as they have taken of any part of the said manors cannot be satisfied by any other letters patents than are mentioned in the said bill, the said defendant trusteth that he ought not to be impeached therefore. . . . . All which matters the said defendant is ready to answer, &c., and prayeth to be dismissed, &c.

The replication of Gilbert Gerrarde, Esquire, &c., to the answer of the Marquis of Winchester.

The said attorney-general in behalf of the Queen saith in all things as before, and further for replication saith that true it is that by the enrolment of letters patents yet in record that the said late King Edward VI by letters patents, dated 26 June [? January] in the 3rd year of his reign, granted to William, late Lord Marquis of Winchester, and his heirs, by the name of William, Lord St. John, and Earl of Wiltshire, among other things the said manors of Stepleashton, Bratton, and Northstoke, as by the said enrolments not cancelled nor made void more plainly doth appear. But immediately after that grant so made the said late Marquis, in consideration of another grant of some part of the said manors and divers other manors,

lands, and tenements to him to be made by King Edward VI by other letters patents, did fully agree to surrender to the said late king not only the former letters patents, but also all his interest of and in the said manors, lands, and tenements therein contained. And thereupon King Edward VI by his other letters patents, dated 1 May in the fourth year of his reign, did grant unto the late Marquis, by name of William, Lord St. John, &c., all that the grange of Bratton and the capital, messuage, and demesne lands of Steeple Asheton, in the county of Wilts, and also the manors of Imber, Tynehede, and Edington Romseyes, in the county of Wilts, and divers other lands mentioned in the said letters patents to hold to him and his heirs. By force whereof the said late lord Marquis entered into all the said manors, &c., so given by the said last letters patents. And after his death the same descended to the said now Marquis, who at present doth enjoy the same. Further the attorney saith that it is evident by many records of accounts that the said late Marquis, according to the said surrender of the letters patents of the 3rd year, did content himself with the manors, &c., to him given by the second letters patents, and did always during his life suffer as well to the said late King Edward, as also the late Queen Mary and the Queen's Majesty that now is, all the manors, lands, and tenements expressed in the former letters patents, except such parcels thereof as were given in the second letters patents. By force whereof the said late King and Queen and the Queen's Majesty that now is have yearly been answered of all the yearly profits of the said manors, &c., except before excepted, without any let or claim by any person until now of late that the said now lord Marquis, by himself or some of his servants or officers, by colour of the said enrolment of the former letters patents yet uncancelled, hath secretly published some right in and to the said manors of Steeple Ashton, &c., mentioned in the former patents. Wherefore the premisses considered and forasmuch as the now Marquis in his answer maketh no claim to the said manors, &c., mentioned in the

bill of information, the said attorney-general, in behalf of the Queen, prayeth for the better assurance of her Majesty's title that the said Marquis be enjoined not only to confess in the High Court of Chancery that the said former inrollments may be made void, but to deliver to this Court the said former letters patents if they be in his custody, according to the intent of the late lord Marquis, his father.

[Signed] G. GERRARD.

The Rejoinder of the Marquis of Winchester.

The Defendant not acknowledging the truth of the replication, saith that the late Marquis did receive the profits of divers parcels of the said lands and tenements to him conveyed in the former letters patents, and not expressly mentioned in the second letters patents, as namely, from certain woods, &c., in Steeple Ashton, and of another wood in the parish of Bradley, co. Wilts, whereof the late Marquis was seized by virtue of the first letters patents from the time of the date of the same until his death, but whether by virtue of the former or later letters patents the Defendant knoweth not. And this Defendant also took the profits thereof until now of late he was injoined to the contrary. And forasmuch as agreement to surrender his right cannot be proved otherwise than that the late Marquis did, as is surmised, forbear to take the profits thereof, and forasmuch as it is evident he did not forbear the taking of the profits in the woods mentioned, the said Defendant prayeth to be allowed to continue his possession in the same according to his right, and for all such manors, lands, and tenements mentioned in the former letters patents now remaining in her Majesty's hands, the Defendant upon the true understanding of the certificate of the said John Myllesent upon his oath and of the accounts of the said Lord Chidiock Pawlett,[1] supposed to be made of the manor of Imber

[1] These are not mentioned by name in the foregoing replication.

mentioned in the replication, and also of the said records of accounts whereby the said late Marquis should charge himself to the late King Edward by . . . . in his own name of the rents of assize of the free and customary tenants for the same year due for the manor of Imber granted to him in and by the first letters patents, and of all other things not (?) fully alleged in the said Replication, this Defendant is ready to stand to such order as this honourable Court will award.

(To be continued.)

WILLIAM OF EDINGTON,

FOUNDER OF EDINGTON PRIORY, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, AND FIRST PRELATE OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

A.D. 1300-1366.

This great Englishman—we have read somewhere that it was mainly through his influence that English was first substituted for Latin or Norman-French in Parliament and the Law Courts—has been somewhat lost sight of, eclipsed by his disciple and successor, William of Wykeham, to whom, as Milner remarks, he was alone inferior in virtues and talents; the same writer goes on to say that "justice has never been done to the memory of so great a benefactor to Winchester Cathedral; of this, his Chantry is a convincing proof, which has been mutilated in former times, and is consigned to dust and oblivion in this."

He was born about 1300 in or near Edington, from which place his family seems to have taken its name; we learn from the Cartulary of that Priory that Sir John of Edington was his brother, whose son John was Rector in 1351, and that Roger and Avise were the names of his parents. In Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy* three coats of arms are assigned to him, viz.,—

1. *Or, on a cross engrailed gules five cinquefoils (? pierced) of*

the field;[1] 2, *Three bars wavy*; 3, *Azure, two lions passant or, a bordure argent.* By tracing these coats it might be possible to discover to what family he belonged; is there extant an example of the Arms of his parents or brother? In 1344 he obtained the prebend of Netheravon, 1345-56 he was the King's Treasurer, and then Chancellor, an office which he held for six years; in 1346 he was appointed to the See of Winchester by Pope Clement VI at the King's request.[2] In 1366 he was elected to Canterbury, but declined from humility and advancing years, although his detractors, quoting his alleged words, "Canterbury is the higher rack, but Winchester is the richer manger," have credited him with avarice, contradicted by his life and works. His *obit* was kept at Salisbury on Oct. 11.

Both Bedford and the writer of a somewhat unappreciative memoir in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, repeat the frequent error of his having been interred at Edington, whereas it is well known that he was buried in his Cathedral, south of the choir steps, in a chantry where his effigy *in pontificalibus* can be seen lying on an altar tomb of alabaster or white marble, as Dingley says, who also adds, that he was a favourite of Edward III, and "the first caused Groats and Twopences to be coin'd in England 1350"; around the edge in blue enamel is the following inscription:—

Edyndon natus Wilhelmus hic est tumulatus
Praesul praegratus in Wintonia cathedratus
Qui pertransitis ejus memorare velitis
Providus et mitis ausit cum mille peritis
Pervigil Anglorum fuit adjutor populorum
Dulcis egenorum pater et protector eorum
MC tribus junctum post LXV sit I punctum
Octava Sanctum notat hunc Octobris innnctum.

[1] Canon Jackson mentions another, *Or, on a cross engrailed five mullets pierced* (probably meant for the above) as occurring on a private deed of the Bishop's in the Archives of Winchester College; the Bursar, Mr. T. F. Kirby, writes that there are three or four examples of the Bishop's *secretum* bearing the first of the three coats assigned to him by Bedford, and a power of attorney (26 Edw. III) from Edington to *dilectum clericum suum Willelmum de Wykham* to receive seisin of lands at Meon Stoke in Hants, attached to which, however, is the well known seal of Henry Esturmy, and not that of the bishop.

[2] For his other benefices, see *Aubrey and Jackson*, p. 349.

His statue has recently been placed in the Cathedral reredos; he is in full episcopal habit, and in his right and left hands respectively are his two great architectural works, Edington Priory and Winchester Cathedral.

We append his Will (never before, we believe, published), which Canon Jackson, writing in 1862, says has not been found.

Will of Bishop Edington, 1366 (110ª Langhorne).

In nomine et honore sancte et individue Trinitatis patris et filii et spiritus sancti Amen. Ego Willelmus de Edyndon miseratione divina Wyntoniensis Episcopus anno domini millesimo CCC^mo^ lxvj^to^ mensis Septembris die vndecimo compos mentis existens laudetur deus, considerans tamen conditionem fragilitatis humane et qualiter omni creature tam sublimi quam humili pretereuntibus suo cursu diebus presentis vite finis apparebit prevenire cupio quantum mihi ex alto permittitur diem mortis mee, et de me et bonis meis disponere ac etiam ordinare. Vnde de me ipso et rebus mihi a deo collatis ante condendi testamentum sic ordino et dispono et testamentum meum condo et facio in hunc modum. In primis lego et commendo animam meam omnipotenti deo creatori meo et corpus meum terre ad sepeliendum me in ecclesia mea Cathedrali Wyntoniensis in naui dicte ecclesie vbi monachi ejusdem diebus dominicis et festinis stare solent in processione aut alibi in dicta ecclesia vbi prior ejusdem et executores mei duxerint ordinandum et me fore tumulandum. De bonis autem que mihi contulit clementia salvatoris sic dispono et ordino. Videlicet quod post expensas ad honorem dei ratione funeris mei serui sui factas quas committo disposicioni et discrecioni executorum meorum omnia debita mea primo soluantur deinde legata prout inferius scribuntur legatariis persoluantur. Item lego venerabili patri domino Simoni Ecclesie Cantuariensis electo confirmato Cancellario Anglie vnum annulum aureum cum vno rubie et vnum iocale ad valorem xx*li.* Item lego venerabili patri domino Johanni Bathoniensi et Wellensi Episcopo Thesaurario Anglie vnum anulum aureum cum vno rubie et vnum iocale ad valorem xx*li.* Item lego domino Willelmo de Wykham clerico priuati sigilli domini Regis vnum annulum aureum cum vno rubie et vnum iocale ad valorem xx*li.* Item lego domino David Wollore vnum iocale valoris xx*li.* Item lego venerabili patri domino Roberto Episcopo Sarum vnum anulum aureum cum vno rubie et xl*li.* de pecunia quam michi debet. Item lego C marcas in subsidium et augmentacionem Cantarie apud Wappenham in Archidiaconatu Northampton pro anima magistri Gilberti de Middleton fundate et ordinate conuertendas juxta discrecionem executorum meorum. Item lego centum marcas ad distribuendas inter pauperes de parentela domini Ade Wyntoniensis predecessoris mei immediati et inter alios pauperes per consilium domini Thome Roffensis Episcopi et iuxta discretionem executorum meorum. Item lego fratri Hugoni Priori

ecclesie mee Sancti Swithini Wyntoniensis xx*li.* ad orandum pro anima mea. Item lego cuilibet monacho ejusdem ecclesia in ordine sacerdotali constituto ad celebrandum missas et orandum pro anima mea centum solidas. Item lego cuilibet altero monacho de dicta ecclesia in ordine presbiteratus non constituto quinque marcas ad orandum pro anima mea. Item lego domino Thome Abbati de Hida juxta Wynton, ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea xx marcas. Item lego cuilibet monacho presbitero in dicta domo de Hida ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea lx*s.* Item lego cuilibet altero monacho in dicta domo non presbitero ad orandum pro anima mea xl*s.* Item lego domine Isabelle Abbatisse de Romeseye vnum anulum cum vno rubie ad orandum pro anima mea et xx*li.* Item lego conuentui de Romeseye xx*li.* inter eas distribuendas ad orandum pro anima mea. Item lego Abbatisse et Conventui Sancte Marie Wyntoniensis ad orandum pro anima mea xx marcas inter eas distribuendas. Item lego Abbatisse et Conventui de WhereWell ad orandum pro anima mea xx marcas inter eas distribuendas. Item lego fratri Johanni Rectori Domus mee de Edyndon ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea xx*li.* et vnam cuppam argenteam cum cooperculo. Item lego cuilibet fratri Religioso in dicta domo ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea C*s.* Item lego Ricardo de Lauynton et Edithe vxori sue et liberis eorundem xl*li.* Item lego eidem Edithe vnam robam meam integram furratam. Item lego Johanni Butesthorn et Gonde vxori sue quinquaginta *li.* quas michi debent. Item lego eidem Gonde vnam robam meam bonam integram furratam. Item lego Abbati et Conuentui de Certesia ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea et ad faciendum inter eos exequias die sepulture mee in die tricesimo a die mortis mee et anniversaria mea xx marcas inter eos distribuendas. Item lego Priori et Conuentui domus sancte Marie de Suthwerk sub forma consimili x*li.* inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Prori et conuentui de Merton sub eadem forma xx*li.* inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Priori et Conuentui de Nouo Loco sub forma consimili x*li.* inter eos diuidendos. Item lego Abbati et Conuentui de Wauerle sub forma consimili x*li.* inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Priorisse et conuentui de Wynteneye sub forma predicta x marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Priori et conuentui de Selebourne sub forma consimili C*s.* inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Abbati et conuentui de Quarrera in Insula vecta sub forma consimili x marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Abbati et conuentui de Lettele sub forma consimili x marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Priori et conuentui de South Wyk sub forma consimili x*li.* inter eos diuidendas. Item lego Abbati et Conuentui de Ticchefeld sub forma consimili x*li.* inter eos diuidendas. Item Priori et conventui domus sancti Dionisii iuxta Southampton sub forma consimili x marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item Priori et conuentui Christi ecclesie de Twynham sub forma consimili x*li.* inter eos diuidendas. Item Priori et conuentui de Brommore sub eadem forma C solidos inter eos diuidendos. Item Priori et conuentui de Motefonte sub forma consimili x marcas inter eos diuidendos. Item Priori et conuentui de Shirebourne sub forma consimili C*s.* inter eos diuidendos. Item lego Priori et conuentui

fratrum predicatorum Wyntoniensium ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea sub eadem forma x*li.* inter eos diuidendas. Item Gardiano et fratribus minoribus Wyntoniensibus sub forma consimili x libras inter eos diuidendas. Item Priori et fratribus de ordine sancti Augustini Wyntoniensis sub forma consimili x marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item Priori et fratribus Carmelitis Wyntoniensibus sub eadem forma x marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item Gardiano et fratribus minoribus Suthamptoniensis sub forma consimili x marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item lego fratribus minoribus Londoniensibus sub forma predicta xx*li.* Item fratribus predicatoribus Londoniensibus sub forma consimili xx*li.* inter eos distribuendas ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea. Item fratribus Augustinis Londoniensibus sub forma consimili x*li.* Item fratribus Carmelitis Londoniensibus sub eadem forma x*li.* inter eos consimiliter distribuendas. Item fratribus predicatoribus Oxoniensibus sub forma consimili x*li.* Item fratribus minoribus Oxoniensibus, sub eadem forma x*li.* Item fratribus Augustinis ibidem sub forma consimili x marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item fratribus Carmelitis Oxoniensibus x marcas sub forma prelibata. Item lego fratribus predicatoribus Sarum sub forma consimili x marcas. Item fratribus minoribus ibidem sub eadem forma x marcas. Item lego Canonicis vicariis et ministris in ecclesia Cathedrali Sarum ibidem existentibus ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea et ad faciendum exequias meas die sepulture mee et in die tricesimo a tempore mortis mee xx*li.* inter presentes in eisdem exequiis meis diuidendas iuxta disposicionem executorum meorum. Item lego Priori et monachis domus Cartusiensis in Selewode sub forma consimili x marcas. Item Priori et monachis Domus Dei de henton eiusdem ordinis x marcas sub forma consimili. Item lego Abbati et conuentui de Belloloco sub forma consimili xx marcas inter eos diuidendas. Item lego xx marcas pro vno vestimento emendo ad ecclesiam de Cheriton ibidem perpetuo mansuro pro anima mea. Item lego x*li.* ad distribuendas inter pauperes parochialos dicte ecclesie iuxta ordinacionem executorum meorum. Item lego pro vno vestimento emendo ad ecclesiam de Middelton iuxta Banneburi[1] ibidem perpetuo mansuro x marcas. Item lego C*s.* ad distribuendos inter pauperes parochialos ibidem. Item lego pro vno vestimento emendo ad ecclesiam de Dalyngton iuxta Northampton ibidem perpetuo mansuro x marcas. Item lego C*s.* ad distribuendos inter pauperes parochialos ibidem. Item lego pauperibus monialibus sancti Egidii in Hamstede ad orandum pro anima mea x*li.* Item lego domui Sancte Margarete de Iuyngho pro reparacione domus vestimentorum ornamentorum et aliorum vtensilium dicte domus xx*li.* Item lego magistro Johanni Wormenhale Officiali meo xl*li.* et vnum ciphum Argenteum cum co-operculo ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea. Item lego domino Nicholao Kaerwent xl*li.* et vnum ciphum argenteum cum cooperculo. Item domino Johanni Blebi xl*li.* et vnum ciphum argenteum cum cooperculo. Item lego Magistro Waltero, Seuenhampton xl*li.* et vnum ciphum

[1] Bannebury, now Bambrough, in Northumberland, probably.

argenteum cum cooperculo. Item magistro Johanni Benbie xl. marcas et vnum ciphum argenteum cum cooperculo. Item lego Magistro Johanni Corf. xl*li.* et vnum ciphum argenteum cum cooperculo. Item lego domino Thome Derle Custodi Capelle mee xx*li.* Item lego Rogero atte More xx marcas. Item lego domino Ricardo Hampton xx marcas. Item lego domino Ricardo Chauntour x*li.* Item domino Johanni Payn x*li.* Item lego domino Willelmo Falewell x*li.* Item lego domino Johanni Crabbe xx marcas. Item lego domino Johanni de Sancto Neoto xx marcas. Item lego domino Ricardo Lyntefford xx*li.* et vnum ciphum argenteum cum cooperculo. Item domino Nicholas Waleys xx*li.* et vnum ciphum argenteum cum cooperculo. Item domino Johanni Fairford x marcas. Item magistro Johanni Essex x*li.* Item domino Willelmo de Lenerynglon x*li.* Item Johanni Twyford C*s.* Item Roberto Dounton clerico capelle C*s.* Item Waltero de Guldeford clerico x marcas. Item Roberto Chaumberleyn clerico Capelle C*s.* Item Ricardo Waltham clerico Capelle C*s.* Item lego Thome Hungerford senescallo meo l marcas et vnam cuppam cum cooperculo. Item Johanni Roches Constabulario meo de Taunton xx marcas. Item Rogero Manyford balliuo meo de Dounton x*li.* Item lego Rogero hay Wode xx*li.* et vnum ciphum argenti. Item Rogero Gernays xx*li.* Item Thome Warenner xx*li.* Item domino Willelmo Rectori de Splene balliuo meo de Clere xx marcas. Item Thome Austyn xx*li.* Item Johanni de Eveshem xx*li.* Item Willelmo de Neudigate Constabulario meo de Farnham xx marcas. Item Waltero Hay Wode xx*li.* et vnum ciphum argenti. Item Michaeli Skillyng xx*li.* et vnum ciphum argenti. Item Willelmo Houghton xx marcas. Item lego domino Radulpho de Norton militi xx*li.* quas michi debet. Item lego domine Margarete uxori sue xx*li.* Item lego Nicholas Wodelok et uxori sue xx*li.* Item lego domine del Isle matri domini Johanni del Isle vnum anulum cum vno rubie et vnum ciphum argenti cum cooperculo. Item lego domini Johanni del Isle militi predicto et vxori sue xl*li.* Item lego Ricardo Sutton Janitori meo de Woluesia et vxori sue xx*li.* Item vxori sue vnam robam meam integram furratam Item lego Johanni Bray de scaccario domini Regis robas meas gerenti xxx*li.* Item lego domino Roberto de Lyncoln xx*li.* et vnum ciphum argenti. Item lego domino Rogero de Chesterfield vnam cuppam bonam argenti. Item lego domino Ricardo Rauensere vnam cuppam bonam argenti. Item lego domino Ricardo Chestrefeld vnam cuppam bonam argenti. Item lego proposito et Capellanis et aliis ministris in Capella domus sancte Elizabethe ad faciendum exequiis pro me vt prefertur et ad celebrandum et orandum pro anima mea x marcas inter eos dinidendas. Item lego domino Roberto Rectori de Pateneye clerico meo de Taunton xx marcas. Item Johanni Harewell seruienti meo de West Wycombe x*li.* Item lego Ricardo seruienti meo de Iuyngho x marcas. Item lego Roberto Erheth marescallo domus mee x*li.* Item Thome Muchelduuere xx*li.* Item Stephano Carre xx*li.* Item Johanni Motesfonte xx marcas. Item Andree Gerucis xl marcas. Item Nicholao coco meo x*li.* Item Petro Falewell x*li.* Item Thome Farendon x*li.* Item Willelmo

Gueldeford x*li.* Item filio Nicholao Wodelok x*li.* Item Radulpho Whithors x*li.* Item lego Roberto Gerkyn camerario meo x*li.* Item Johanni Barbour aliter vocato Mounpalers C*s.* Item Willelmo Forde x marcas. Item Henrico Weston x*li.* Item Rogero Lachebroc x*li.* Item Waltero Grene x marcas. Item Johanni Forneax x marcas. Item Johanni Man x marcas. Item Johanni Neel x*li.* Item Thome Squiller x*li.* Item Rogero Pulliter x marcas. Item Rogero Spark x*li.* Item Willelmo Pistori meo x marcas. Item lego Gilberto de Olrefford x marcas. Item Willelmo Ferrour x marcas. Item Roberto Papelwykes x marcas. Item Johanni Blount x marcas. Item Thome Chariotter seniori x*li.* Item Thome Ropele Char[iotter ?] x marcas. Item lego Johanni Hunte x*li.* Item Johanni Romes' Barbour C*s.* Item Laurentio Piscotori v marcas. Item lego Luce Mainfeld C*s.* Item lego Rogero Dene janitori de Taunton x marcas. Item lego Roberto de camera mea juniori x*li.* Item lego Stephano de Camera mea x*li.* Item lego Roberto Botiller x marcas. Item lego Ricardo de Panetria C*s.* Item Johanni Colbrouk C*s.* Item Thome Bergeueneye C*s.* Item Johanni atte Halle C*s.* Item Johanni Pichelse x marcas. Item Ricardo Clerico x marcas. Item Johanni de Pulletr' C*s.* Item Willelmo garconi pistrine C*s.* Item Philippo et Thome duobus garconibus bracini cuilibet eorum C*s.* Item Waltero Dodde x marcas. Item Johanni Coumbe x marcas. Item lego Ricardo Somersete x marcas. Item Willelmo Wylot x marcas. Item Edwardo garconi x marcas. Item Michaeli garconi C*s.* Item Willelmo Harold C*s.* Item Willelmo Pinfold C*s.* Item Stephano Yatele C*s.* Item Johanni de Esshe C*s.* Item Roberto Rykeby C*s.* Item Ricardo atte Churche iiij*li.* Item Willelmo Garconi prime Chariotter C*s.* Item Johanni Garconi secunde Chariotter C*s.* Item Willelmo Boor C*s.* Item Johanni Lauender xl*s.* Item Johanni Custodi animalium quinque marcas. Item lego garconi venatoris v marcas. Item socio suo xl*s.* Item garconi janitoris v marcas. Item Simoni garconi de Esshe xl*s.* Item lego pagetto pistrine xl*s.* Item pagetto bracini l*s.* Item pagetto de la Squilerie xl*s.* Item Willelmo Wergraver l*s.* Item payetto de Pulletr' xl*s.* Item ij pagettis Char' iiij*li.* inter eos equaliter diuidendas. Item lego Johanni Moul pagetto palefridorum meorum lx*s.* Item pagetto saliuar' xl*s.* Item pagetto venatoris xl*s.* Item lego Johanni Marche ballivo meo de South Werk si bene et fideliter se habuit habeat et habuerit in officio suo et fidele compotum reddiderit de toto tempore suo et satisfecerit fideliter de arreragiis per testimonium executorum meorum x*li.* alioquin adhenio sibi legatum predictum. Et si quid residuum fuerit de bonis meis non legatis, illud lego executoribus meis vt de eo ad perfeccionem operis navis ecclesie sancti Swithini Wyntoniensis per me inchoati ei indigeat, et ad subsidium domus siue Cantarie mee de Edyndon si indigeat, et in distribucione pauperum et celebracione missarum et aliis piis operibus et vsibus pro anima mea ordinant et disponant secundum quod anime mee saluti possit proficere et executoribus meis videbitur expedire. Hujus autem testamenti mei ordino facio et constituto executores meos videlicet Dominum Nicholaum Kaerwent Rectorem ecclesie de Crumdale dominum Johannem de Bleoburi Rectorem

ecclesie de Wytteneye Thomam Hungerford senescallum meum Magistros Walterum de Seuenhampton Rectorem ecclesie de Alreford et Johannem Corf Rectorem ecclesie de Colyngbourne Abbatis. Datum apud Southwaltham in manerio nostro ibidem situato die et anno domini supradictis.

[In a more modern hand :—"Summa legata in clara pecunia attingit ad summam 3000*li.*]

Proved at Lambeth, 20 October, A.D. 1366.

AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE IN 1860.

(Continued from p. 154.)

In 1327, the Prioress and Convent of Amesbury having represented to the Bishop of the Diocese (Roger de Mortival) that "certain Nuns of the said Priory, being virgins, and having made profession, being of suitable age, and otherwise qualified according to canonical rules," were seeking consecration, that prelate issued a commission, dated 5 May, to John de Drokenford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to consecrate them accordingly, on the next ensuing feast of the Ascension.[1] They numbered thirty-six, including the Lady Isabella Plantagenet, already mentioned at page 153, as afterwards Prioress of Aconbury, co. Hereford; Margery de Pyrebroke, who, in 1349, had become Prioress of Amesbury; and other names—as Le Rous, of Imber, De la Foley, Aucher, De la Mere, and Mautravers, which may be identified with Wiltshire; whilst De Horncastel, De Oxenford, De Donestaple, and De Wyncester, seem to point to families of more distant

[1] Register of Bishop Drokenford, at Wells. *Wilts Arch. Magazine*, vol. xviii, p. 286.

origin. In 1344-5 (19 Edw. III) Margaret Cobham, of the well known Kentish family of that name, was a Nun here.

To the Plantagenet Kings, the Prioress and Nuns of Amesbury were indebted for many important privileges. In addition to the earlier charters of Henry II, John, and Henry III, we find, in 1285, a grant from Edward I to the Prioress, of free warren, &c., in many of her Wiltshire manors, and others in the adjoining counties of Berks and Hants; and, later in the same reign, a grant also of common of pasture and pannage, in the Royal forest of Melksham.

Edward II, in 1316, besides confirming other liberties, granted a market and fair at Amesbury. From Edward III the prioress also obtained charters; whilst to the last of the Plantagenets (Richard II) the Convent was also indebted, in 1391, for a grant of firewood from the neighbouring forests of Chute and Groveley.[1]

During the Wars of the Roses, in the succeeding century, we meet with comparatively little Amesbury history. From one of the Lancastrian kings (Henry VI), on his accession to the throne, in 1422, the Prioress obtained a full confirmation of all her manors, lands and liberties;[2] which were again confirmed to her by Edward IV, soon after the tide had turned in favour of the House of York. It was probably about this time that the Prioress and Convent succeeded in finally severing the connexion which had existed for more than two centuries between their Wiltshire monastery, and the parent abbey of Font Evrault—which must at all times have been more or less distasteful to them, and after the death of the Princess Mary (who, during her long residence here, had freely used her interest with the Crown on

[1] Quod Priorissa de Ambresbury habeat duos carectas ducentes qualibet die focale unam, viz., in foresta de Chute et alter' in foresta de Groveley, et in qualibet carecta tres equos, &c. *Patent Rolls*, 15 Richard II, p. 2, m. 3.

[2] Peramplissima confirmatio manoriorum terr' ac libertatum pro Priorissa de Ambresbury; in qua de 56 Chart. H. III. *Vide* 17 Chart. Edw. III. *Ibid.*, 1 Hen. VI, p. 5, m. 11.

behalf of the Monastery and its inmates) may have become still more intolerable.

Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, without mentioning any date, merely says that at length the house was "made *denizen* and became again an Abbey"; the word *denison* or *denizon* being explained in Martin's Dictionary (1748) as "an alien enfranchised in England by the King's charter." Now, in 1462-3 (3 Edward IV) it happens that the Prioress and Nuns of Amesbury paid a fine for the confirmation of certain charters, Jones' *Index to Memoranda*; the actual confirmation of manors, lands and liberties being itself preserved among the Patent Rolls of the same date.[1] Bishop Tanner also mentions another Patent Roll, two years later, relating to the liberties of the Abbess *late of Font Evrault*, in her manor of Leighton Buzzard. (*Patent* 5 *Edward* IV, *p.* 1, *m.* 4.)

In addition to their ordinary use as a retreat for Nuns, the Abbeys of the middle ages were extensively used for the purpose of education. Aubrey, writing in the year 1670, and contrasting the education of his own day with that of earlier times, says: "The young mayds were brought up (not at Hakney, Sarum Schools, &c., to learn pride and wantonnesse, but) at the Nunneries, where they had examples of piety and humility, and modestie and obedience, to imitate and to practise. Here they learned needlework, the art of confectionary, surgery (anciently no apothecaries or surgeons—the gentlewoemen did cure their poore neighbours; their hands are now too fine), physick, writing, drawing, &c." They also often afforded a temporary asylum for females who were advanced in age, or whose natural

[1] The writer has not yet had an opportunity of consulting the original document, which is thus described in the Calendar—"Perampla confirmatio maneriorum terrarum ac libertatum pro Priorissa de Ambresbury; in qua Maria filia Edwardi primi fuit Priorissa ejusdem Domus, 56 Chart, H. III. *Vide* 17 Chart, Ed. III." *Ibid.*, 3 Edw. IV, p. 3, m. 3. Why the name of the Princess Mary should be introduced here, some 130 years after her death, does not appear. (See previous note at p. 151.)

protectors were either removed by death or necessarily absent in their country's service.[1]

It was probably in the early part of Edward IVth's reign that Amesbury Monastery became in this way a place of temporary safety for a lady whose connexion by marriage with this county has a more than usual interest. This was Lady Margaret, widow of Robert, second Lord Hungerford, of Farley Castle and Heytesbury; herself daughter of William, third and last Lord Botreaux, of the ancient Cornish family of that name, and eventually sole heiress to the large property and titles of Botreaux and Moels.[2]

Lady Margaret appears to have married Lord Hungerford about the year 1430. He died in 1459, and in accordance with his will she afterwards founded the Hungerford Chapel which stood on the north side of the Lady Chapel of Salisbury Cathedral, and was destroyed by Wyatt in his mischievous alterations to that building in 1789.

Robert, third Lord Hungerford, eldest son of Lady Margaret, who had married the heiress of Molines, took an active part (as did also many Wilts gentry of the time) on

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[1] In 1314 the Prioress and Nuns of Cannington, co. Somerset, obtained permission from the Bishop of Bath and Wells to receive the wife and two sisters of John Ffychet, of whose good and honest conversation he was informed, for sojourn in their house during the absence of the said John in foreign parts, or as much of that interval as should be agreeable to them. The ladies were to live at their own proper cost, and their presence was not to attract other strangers to the burden of the house or suspicion of scandal.

[2] By his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Beaumont. The supposed tomb of Lady Margaret Hungerford's father and mother, bearing their recumbent effigies, is in North Cadbury Church, co. Somerset. William, Lord Botreaux, died in 1462, possessed of no less than fifty manors in the western counties—inherited through the heiress of Moels—amongst them North Cadbury—and in that church (which they probably re-built) he desired in his will to be buried. His supposed tomb, formerly on the north side of the chancel, is now removed to the west end. The male effigy is in complete plate armour, with the Lancastrian collar of SS, his head resting on a helmet, with crest, and at his feet a lion. The lady in a richly ornamented horned head dress, and mantle fastened with cordon and tassels, head resting on a cushion, and feet on two lions.

the Lancastrian side, in the Wars of the Roses, and on the defeat of his party, in the battle of Hexham, in 1463-4, he was beheaded at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and attainted. His son, Sir Thomas Hungerford, of Rowden, near Chippenham, also perished in the same cause. He was tried at Salisbury for High Treason, on a charge of attempting to restore Henry VI to the throne, for which he was condemned and beheaded at Bemerton gallows in 1469.

Lady Margaret having thus, within ten years, lost her husband, son and grandson, the two latter in their efforts to deprive Edward IV of the throne, it is not improbable that she also fell under suspicion as an abettor, and incurred what she herself describes as the king's "high displeasure." In a document which she calls "a writing annexed to her will," she quaintly details the expenses she had incurred, as well as the various personal hardships she had undergone during the troublous times in which she lived. For a while she became an inmate of Amesbury Monastery, and her misfortunes here will be best described in her own words—

"*Item*, at such tyme as I was by the Chanceler of Inglond put in the Abbay of Amesbury, and ther kept by the Kyng's commandement, by fortune of fyre all my moveable goods, that is to say, beddis of cloth of goolde, beddis of aras and of silke, hangyngis of aras for hallis and chambris, plate, money, and other stuffe to the value of a Thousand pounds and more, and the chief loggyng of the same place where I was in, cover'd with lede by the said infortune was brent [burnt] and pulled downe, of which the new bildyng and amendyng cost me £200—sum £1200."

On one occasion it appears that Lady Margaret was actually under arrest, and in this matter "one William Baker",[1] a Devizes man, figures rather prominently.

[1] The name of William Baker occurs in a deed of about the year 1460 as one of the feoffees of lands, &c., belonging to St. Mary's Church, Devizes.

"*Item*, I was arrested by the Sherve of Wilteshire at the King's commandement by a suggestyon made to his highnes by a servaunte of the Lord Montague is, havyng but oone ye [one eye], and by oone Will'm Baker, of the Vise [Devizes], at which time all my lands and moveable goods were taken into the King's hands, and I lived only upon the costs of my friends; and or I could be declared in that behalf, and restored to my said lands and goods, it cost me £400."

Lady Hungerford was foundress of the Hospital at Heytesbury, in which place she resided during the latter part of her life, and on her death in 1478-9, her remains were interred in Salisbury Cathedral beneath a tomb in the centre of the Chapel already mentioned, which she had built and endowed to the memory of her husband.

Her seal, of which there is a very fine impression at Longleat, is a beautiful example of this particular branch of mediæval art. It is circular, and nearly three inches in diameter. In the centre is the seated figure of a female holding on her knees an open book. Above her head on a label, the motto "**myne trouthj assured**"; and on

either side a lion and griffin each support a banner bearing (1) HUNGERFORD *impaling* BOTREAUX; (2) BEAUMONT *impaling* BOTREAUX.

Legend—' SIGILLUM: MARGARETE: D'NE: DE: HUNGERFORD: ET. DE: BOTREAUX."

The remarkably bold autograph of Lady Margaret also may not be without interest.

EDWARD KITE.

(*To be continued.*)

Johanne de Gennes, Prioress of Amesbury (vol. iii, p. 118).—I notice that Mr. Kite, in his "Notes on Amesbury Monastery", repeats a statement, made by the late Canon Jackson in *The Wiltshire Archæological Magazine* (vol. x, p. 61), to the effect that the first head of the Amesbury convent, sent from Fontevraud in 1177, was Johanna de Gennes. When recently writing a paper on the same subject, I found Canon Jackson's statements, on this point, quite unintelligible, and on consulting Sir Richard Hoare's account of Amesbury in *Modern Wilts*, I noted that Canon Jackson had made a confusion between the first Prioress of Amesbury and a much later Prioress, Johanne de Gennes, also sent from Fontevraud, in 1294. If Mr. Kite will refer to Sir Richard Hoare's work, he will, I think, find that that is so.

C. H. TALBOT.

Lacock Abbey.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 164.)

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

FIRST SERIES.

B.

1675-8-14.—Thomas BAYLY, son of Edward and Mary Bayly, of Compton Basset.

1675-9-26.—William BAILY, son of William Baily, of Catscomb.

1676-4-4.—John BASKERVILE, son of John Baskervile, of Burton Hill.

1676-7-5.—Ruth BEZER, dau. of Edward and Ann Bezer, of Rowde.

1676-12-15.—William BAYLY, son of Edward and Mary Bayly, of Compton Basset.

1677-2-12.—Rebecca BASKERVILE, dau. of John Baskervile, of Burton Hill.

1677-2-25.—Sarah BEZER, dau. of William and Sara Bezer.

1677-3-7.—Martha BUTLER, dau. of William and Jane Butler, of Corsham.

1677-4-25.—Mary BLANCHETT, dau. of Robert Blanchett, of Chippenham Meeting.

1678-5-7.—John BASKERVILE, son of John Baskervile, of Burton Hill.

1678-10-22.—Mary BEVERSTOCK, dau. of John and Elizabeth Beverstock, of Bidstone.

1679-6-12.—William BEAZEN [? BEZER], son of William and Sarah Beazen.

1680-1-17.—Ezekiel BASKERVILE,[1] son of John Baskervile, of Burton Hill.

1680-7-15.—Elizabeth BEARE, dau. of Edward and Elizabeth Beare, of Devizes Meeting.

1681-1-17.—Ezekiell BASKERVILE,[1] son of John Baskervile, of Leacnd Brintoworth [Lea and Brinkworth] Meeting.

1682-7-10.—Mary BEZER, dau. of William and Sara Bezer.

1683-2-2.—James BASKERVILE, son of John Baskervile, of Leacnd Brintoworth [Lea and Brinkworth] Meeting.

1683-8-29.—Charles BROOM, son of Francis and Mary Broom, of Cullern.

168..-..-...[2]—John BROOM, son of Francis and Mary Broom, of Cullern.

1684-1-24.—Joseph BISHOPP, son of Thomas and Mary Bishopp, of Christian Malford.

1685-2-25.—Mary BROOME, dau. of Francis and Mary Broome, of Slaughterford Meeting.

1685-3-19.—Elizabeth BASKERVILE, dau. of John Baskervile, of Burton Hill.

1685-5-24.—John BARTLET, son of Robart Bartlet, of Calne.

1686-11-31.—Thomas BASKERVILE, son of John and Elizabeth Baskervile, of Burton Hill.

1687-8-27.—John BISHOPP, son of Thomas and Mary Bishopp, of Christian Malford.

1689-3-14.—Joseph BARTLET, son of Robart Bartlet, of Calne.

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[1] There would appear to be some error in these records, as no death of EZEKIEL BASKERVILE is given between the dates, and the original sources are different. The death of EZEKIEL BASKERVILE is given as 1756, but age is not added.

[2] I insert this name here in absence of exact date because the reference to the original record of the birth is to the next page to the one on which CHARLES BROOM occurs. The name JOHN BROOM does not occur in the list of Wiltshire Deaths.

1689-11-23.—Hannah Bishopp, dau. of Thomas and Mary Bishopp, of Ch. Malford.

1690-3-20.—Jacob and Ruth Balmer, twin son and dau. of William Balmer, of Calne.

1691-7-1.—Robart Bartlet, son of Robart Bartlet, of Calne.

1692-4-12.—Mary Bristow, dau. of Isaac Bristow, of Troscut.

1692-4-27.—Roger Beaven, son of Thomas and Mary Beaven, of Melksham.

1692-12-8.—Jeames Bond, son of Benjamin and Ann Bond, of Slaughterford Meeting.

1693-6-28.—Eddy Bartlet, son of Robart Bartlet, of Calne.

1693-9-9.—Thomas Beaven, son of Thomas and Mary Beaven, of Melksham.

1694-5-10.—Rebekah Bond, dau. of Benjn. and Ann Bond, of Chippenham Meeting.

1694-12-8.—Mary Beaven, dau. of Thomas and Mary Beaven, of Melksham.

1695-1-27.—James Bristow, son of Isaac Bristow, of Troscut.

1695/6-12-4.—Thomas Bartlet, son of Robart Bartlet, of Calne.

1697-3-29.—Edward Bond, son of Benjamin and Ann Bond, of Bidstone.

1697-8-29.—Thomas Beaven,[1] son of Thomas and Mary Beaven, of Melksham.

1698-5-20.—Ratchiel Baret, dau. of Charles and Katern Baret, of Titherton.

1698-12-20.—Mary Bond, dau. of Benjamin and Ann Bond, of Bidstone.

[1] There are five Thomas Beavens, of Melksham, in direct descent, mentioned in records of Births and Marriages, but curiously not one of these is recorded among the Deaths. Smith's *Catalogue of Friends Books* gives titles of a number of books by Thomas Beaven and Thomas Beaven, Jr., published between the years 1696 and 1728, including "The High Priest of Melksham." see *W. N. & Q.*, ii, 172, note 1. There was a branch of the Beaven family at Devizes.

1699-3-2.—Richard BURNLEY, son of Richard and Mary Burnley, of Luckington.

C.

1648-8-28.—Mary COOLE, dau. of Henry Coole, of Devizes.
1648/9-1-1.—Thomas CRABB, son of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbro'.
1650-2-24.—Henry COOLE, son of Henry Coole, of Devizes.
1651-11-18.—Susannah COOLE, dau. of Henry Coole, of Devizes.
1652-2-7.—Sarah CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbro'.
1653-2-2.—William COOLE, son of Henry Coole, of Devizes.
1654-4-23.—Sarah COOLE, dau. of Henry Coole, of Devizes.

NORMAN PENNEY.

Tottenham, Middx.

(To be continued.)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 167).

246. Anno 36 Hen. VIII.—Agnes Sloper widow, *and* Christopher Dysmaris *alias* Dyamer and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Wynterbourne Mounton? £60.

247. Anno 36.—Richard Vffenham *and* Richard Maye and Elizabeth his wife; messuage and lands in Henton and Stepleashton. £15.

248. Anno 36.—John Goddard, gen., *and* John Warneford, gen., and Susanna his wife; messuage and lands in Chelworth Magna, Chelworth Parva, Colcote and Crykelade. £180.

249. Anno 36.—Robert Maye *and* Henry Longe, knight; messuages and lands in Benacre, Broughton Gifford, and Whytley. 160 marks.

250. Anno 36.—William Bryan *and* George Ludloo, arm., and Edith his wife; messuages and lands called "the Blewe Bore" in New Sarum and Fisherton Anger. £200.

251. Anno 36.—Ralph Emmett *and* John Warneford and Susanna his wife; messuages and lands in Chelworth in the parish of Cryklade. £30.

252. Anno 36.—Lodowick Robins *and* Roger Hopkins; messuages and lands in Marleborough. £100.

253. Anno 36.—Robert Eyer *and* Henry Longe, knight; messuages and lands in Castle Street, New Sarum. 110 marks.

254. Anno 36.—Thomas Trender *and* John Warneford, and Susanna his wife; messuages and lands in Chelworth in the parish of Crekelade. £40.

255. Anno 36.—Thomas Long *and* William Stourton, knight, Lord Stourton and Elizabeth his wife; manors of Westassheton and Hylperton, messuages and lands in Slogrobe and Albury, West Assheton, Stepleashton, Hylperton, Buckington and Whaddon, advowson of the church of Hylperton. £360.

256. Anno 36.—William Dutton, arm., *and* Robert Tyderleygh, junior, gen., and Elizabeth his wife; half the manor of Lytelton Paynell, and the half of messuages and lands, etc., in Lytelton Paynell and West Lavington. £160.

257. Anno 36.—Walter Baylyff *and* George Worthe and Elizabeth his wife, and Giles Goure, son and heir apparent of Elizabeth; messuage and lands in Trowbridge and Stoodelegh. £64.

258. Anno 36.—Alexander Longford, senior, gen., and Alexander Longford, junior, gen., *and* George Worthe, gen., and Elizabeth his wife, and Giles Goure, gen., son and heir apparent of Elizabeth, and Edith his wife; messuages and lands, water mills, fulling mills, free fishing in the water of Bysse, as well as half the messuages and lands in Trowbridge. £164.

259. Anno 36.—Richard Buckland, citizen and merchant

tailor, of London *and* John Barkeley, arm., and Isabella his wife; manors of Melston *alias* Mildeston and Briginston *alias* Bryghtinston, messuages and lands in Melston *alias* Mildeston, Bryghtinston *alias* Briginston, and advowson of the church of Mildeston and Bryghtinston. £600.

260. Anno 36.—Robert Southwell, knight, master in Chancery *and* Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, and Katherine his wife; manors of Chippyngham and Rowdon, messuages and lands in Rowdon and Chippyngham. £400.

261. Anno 36.—Thomas Hereford and Thomas Wykys *and* Roger Hereford, gen., and Margaret his wife; manor of Knoll, messuages and lands in Hynsett, Tymerygge, Rygge, Tyterygge, and Bedwyn.

262. Anno 36.—Henry Brouncker, arm., *and* Giles Goore, gen., and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Melkesham, Whytley, Shawe, Benacre, Sende, Sendrowe, Woodrowe and Wolmere. £90.

263. Anno 36.—William Holme *and* Thomas Woodshawe and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Burtford, Charleton and Downton. £80.

264. Anno 36.—William Richeman *alias* Webbe *and* Edward Baynton, knight; messuage and land in Overwroughton and Chesylden. £162.

265. Anno 36.—Thomas Chaffyn *and* George Ludlowe, son and heir of William Ludlowe and Catherine his wife; messuages and lands in Fisherton Anger and New Sarum. £120.

266. Anno 36.—William Bayllye *and* Robert Throgmerton, arm., and Lady Elizabeth Hungerford his wife; messuages and lands in Wynfeld, Farley and Slughe. £69.

267. Anno 36.—Thomas Mompesson *and* Thomas Danffeld, son and heir apparent of the said Thomas; messuages and lands in Easthache next the parish of Tysseburye. £40.

268. Anno 36.—Robert Tyderleygh, junior, gen., *and* William Fawconer, arm., manor of Vpton Knoyle; messuages and lands in Vpton Knoyle, Mylton, and Lie in parish of Estknoyle. £100.

269. Anno 36.—Thomas Marten *and* Christopher Tomson and Alice his wife, and John Urry and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Marten; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 50 marks.

270. Anno 36.—Thomas Longe, William Longe and Henry Longe *and* William Stourton, knight, Lord Stourton; manors of Powlesholte, Madington *alias* Wynterbourn Madington, Awlton and Ablington, messuages and lands in Powleshote, Worton, Merston, Potern, Chetowe, Chendelk, Hurste, Awlton, Madington *alias* Winterbourn Madington, Ablington, Chesyngbury, free fishing in the waters of Awlton and Ablington. £1,254.

E. A. Fry.

(*To be continued.*)

Queries.

A Stonehenge Curiosity.—In Cooke's *Topographical Description of Wiltshire* occurs the following:

"Among other curiosities dug up in one of the barrows, was a curious piece of sculpture in alabaster, of an oval form, about two feet in length, and one in the broadest part of the diameter. In the middle is represented a woman, habited as a queen, with her globe, sceptre, crown, and mantle of state: in a compartment over her head are three figures, supposed to represent the three persons of the Holy Trinity; and round the sides are angels intermixed with some of the apostles. The exquisite workmanship of the woman, who seems intended for the Virgin Mary, the strong as well as tender expression in her features, and the elegance of the drapery, shew it to be the work of a very skilful artist. This curiosity was seen by the person who describes it, in a public-house at a small village called Shrewton, about six miles to the north-west of Stonehenge."

What is it and where is it?

Ibex.

John Clare, S. J.—Of what family and place was he? He is described as born in Wiltshire, 1577, dying probably abroad in 1628, having taken the final vows of the Society of Jesus in 1618; a very learned man, and author of *The Converted Jew*, which was published after his death. H. D.

The Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick.—This Society, partly political and partly social, was at one time (and perhaps is) spread rather widely through England and Ireland, its head Knot (as the lodges were called) being held in Dublin; were or are there any Knots in our county, and where can I obtain a list of the members?

SAGE.

Sir William Courtenay, Bart., of Newhouse, Wilts.—In the *Court and Testamentary Business of Maryland (Lib. B. III*, 182) there is a power of attorney from him, 20 Nov. 1655, to Robert Thimbleby, gent., to dispose of two tracts of land in Maryland, which had belonged to his mother Elinor Hawley. Can you identify him, and where is Newhouse? In the pedigrees there is a William (b. 1611, when did he die?), but there is no mention of him being a baronet, son of Thomas Courtenay, a son of the Powderham Family, and Elizabeth (Brereton), she afterwards marrying James Hawley, of Brentford, in Middlesex, whose three brothers, Henry, Captain William, and Colonel Jerome, were landowners in Maryland, the last being one of its most important Founders.

C. H. BROWNING.

Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

Replies.

Nicholas of Roundway (vol. iii, p. 185).—In Burke's *General Armory*, I note arms of DESS—*Azure a chevron engrailed between three owls or;* Crest, *On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, an owl or.* Also of DESSE—the same arms but chevron plain. Similar crest except that the wings of the owl are expanded—motto, *Vigile.*

On reference to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, I see that these are the arms and crest of NICHOLAS, whose motto is *Vigilantia et Constantia.*

R. J. FYNMORE.

Sandgate.

The Missing Register of Addison's Baptism—Where is it? (vol. iii, pp. 42-3, 140, 186-8).—I am glad to find that my query (p. 42-3) has produced some further correspondence. I was quite aware that there was more than one version of the matter, and my object in introducing the subject in *W. N. & Q.* was to endeavour, if possible, to place on record the real facts as to when, and by whom, the Parish Register of Milston was robbed of the baptismal entry of its most celebrated native.

That the history of the missing register as related to me, many years, ago by the then lord of the manor and patron of the living—the late Mr. C. E. Rendall—and printed at p. 43,[1] is

[1] From a note made at the time. To the very brief description of Milston Church given by Sir R. C. Hoare, I may here add, also on the authority of Mr. Rendall, that the chancel was once four feet longer than at present—that the church was repewed and newly roofed in 1786—and that of the two bells formerly here, one is said to have been taken away to Netheravon House.

strictly correct, seems to be further confirmed by the following additional details.

In the first place I may add the list of Patrons and Rectors of Milston from the institution of Addison's father's predecessor—the Rev. Wm. Gulston—in 1663, to the death of Dr. Toogood in 1834—

	Patron.	*Rector.*
1663.	Frederick Hyde	William Gulston [Rector of Symondsbury, co. Dorset; Bishop of Bristol, 1678, died 1684.]
1670.	The same	Lancelot Addison, on the cession of Gulston [his wife was Mary, sister of William Gulston, D.D., Bishop of Bristol.]
1703.	The Bishop by lapse ...	William Mundy, on the death of Addison.
1757.	Edward Polhill, of Heale ...	William Bowles, on the death of Mundy.
1762.	William Bowles, clerk ...	Edward Polhill, on the resignation of Bowles.
1801.	William Bowles, Esq., of Heale; died 1826 ...	John James Toogood, on the death of Polhill.
1834.	Peter Templeman, Esq. (by purchase) ...	Peter Hall, on the death of Toogood.

According to Mr. Rendall, the entry of Addison's baptism was taken from the Parish Register, and given by the Rector to Mr. Charles Bowles, of Shaftesbury, whilst on a visit to Milston, about the year 1816. Some fragments of stained glass were also taken out of the church windows, and carried away by Mr. Bowles, at the same time.

It will be seen from the institutions to the Rectory of Milston, here given, that the Bowles family had, in 1816, been for some sixty years closely connected with the living, either as patrons or incumbents; and that to one of them (William Bowles, Esq., of Heale, Sheriff of Wilts 1782, and then living) the Rector of the time, Dr. Toogood, was indebted for his preferment. Mr. Charles Bowles may, perhaps, in this way, have had a certain interest which enabled him to obtain the

more easily from his friend, the Rector, the two historical relics in question.

Mr. Charles Bowles was a younger brother of the Poet, and Recorder of Shaftesbury. Sir Richard Hoare was considerably indebted to him as the historian of the Hundred of Chalk. That Mr. Bowles was, *before the year* 1826, *in possession of stained glass taken from Milston Church*, is actually recorded by Sir Richard, in his history of the Hundred of Amesbury, published in that year. He says :—

"There was formerly [in Milston Church] some painted glass in the east window, with this inscription—*Orate pro bono statu Magistri Roberti Herrys*,[1] *in decretis Bacalaurii.* Penes Charles Bowles, Shaston."—*Modern Wilts, Amesbury Hundred, p.* 39.

thus fully confirming this part of Mr. Rendall's statement.

But on the subject of Addison's baptismal register (which must also have been missing in 1826, and the history of its recent disappearance, one would imagine, not unknown to him), Sir Richard is silent. He omits to print any extracts from the Register here (a source of information from which, in the case of other parishes, he has quoted freely), and, in speaking of Milston as Addison's birthplace, merely says (p. 40) :—

"Lancelot Addison had a son Joseph, who was born at Milston, and whose character and writings are too generally known and admired to need any further illustration."

Mr. Charles Bowles had an only child, Margaret Amy, born in 1793, who afterwards became the wife of the late Judge Earle; and it was to him, Mr. Rendall told me, that he had written a courteous letter, relating the circumstance of the missing register, and asking him, if such should be found among Mr. Bowles' papers, kindly to return it to the parish. The Judge, in reply, threatened legal proceedings, and the matter dropped. It was at this point, and from Mr. Rendall's

[1] Robert Herrys was Rector of Milston; instituted 1497, died 1508. Is this glass still preserved in the late Mr. Bowles' house at Shaftesbury, which, I believe, formerly contained many similar relics collected by him?

relation, that Charles Dickens wrote an article entitled, *The Missing Register.*

If Mr. Rendall had not been thoroughly satisfied as to the real facts of the case, he would scarcely, I think, have ventured to make such an application.

But how is the later version of its loss during Mr. Webb's incumbency, as related by Canon Bennett at p. 186-8, to be explained? and still more the statement by his widow to the Rev. C. S. Ruddle (p. 140) that *he had never seen even the volume which should have contained it?* If Mr. Webb *never saw the missing entry, or the volume which should have contained it,* how could he *have shown the one to a visitor,* or *suspected that visitor of purloining the other?*

The Rev. Richard Webb became Rector of Milston in 1850, and the statement respecting the loss of the entry of Addison's baptism was made to Canon Bennett and others two years afterwards. He must certainly have been in possession of the volume dating from 1653 to 1703 (which should have contained the entry of 1672), or he could not have shown it to any other person. What I am inclined to think is, that Mr. Webb, in the early days of his incumbency, might not up to that time have had occasion to look for this particular entry, and consequently had not missed it. After the departure of his visitor, his attention having thus been drawn to the subject, his own interest became aroused—he looked himself, and not suspecting its previous absence, but finding the entry gone, put the blame, very innocently, on the wrong shoulders; taking also upon himself the responsibility of its loss, when it must at that time have been already missing for more than thirty years. The position in which he found his visitor, sitting with his hands resting on the closed volume before him, might have simply indicated his utter disappointment at not being able to find therein what had been the sole object of his visit to Milston.[1] This seems

[1] Or he may possibly have either heard of, or suspected the removal of the entry, and wished to satisfy himself of the fact by a careful perusal of the volume.

to me the only way in which the whole matter can be satisfactorily explained.

The undated memorandum and signature claiming to have been written by Dr. Toogood, and containing the vague statement that "*the several leaves of this Register were cut before I saw the book; also the other Registers*", would, if not a forgery, as suggested by the present Rector of Milston (the Rev. F. A. Radcliffe), apparently refer to some earlier mutilation of *more than one volume* of the Milston registers, which had happened before Dr. Toogood's induction to the living in 1801; and not to the removal of the Addison entry in 1816.

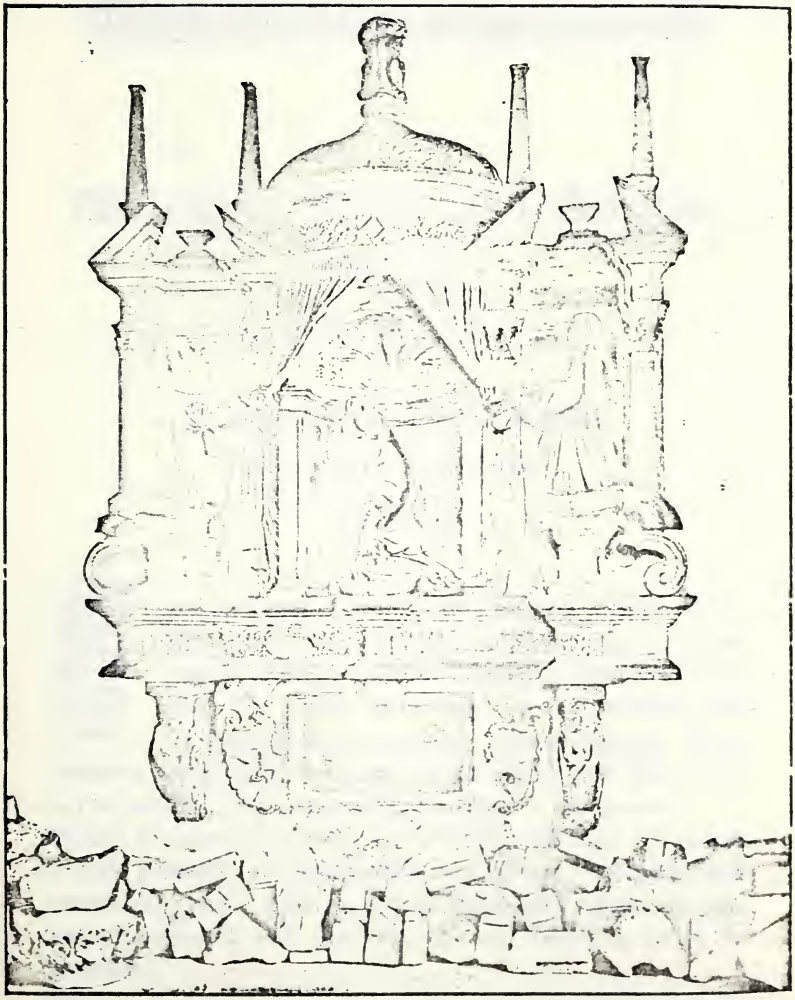
EDWARD KITE.

[The Rev. F. A. Radcliffe (29 March 1900) writes: "The Registers seem to indicate Dr. Toogood's absence from Milston from 1813 to 1817, and from May 1827 to 1830. When here he took charge of other parishes as well, and therefore the name of a Curate in the Registers here does not actually prove his absence."—ED.]

Crundel and Tan Hill (vol. ii, pp. 535-7; vol. iii, pp. 188-9).—An inquisition taken at New Sarum, after the death of Thomas Eyre, Esq., in 1629, may perhaps help to throw some light on the word "Tan," as applied to the well known hill in the parish of Allcannings.

Part of Mr. Eyre's property in Salisbury is described as a "messuage or inn called the Bell, opposite the *Tann Gate*, in the said city"; meaning apparently St. Anne's Gate, in the Close. In this case we seem to have, in the word Tann, simply a corrupt form of St. Anne, as adopted probably in Puritanical times.

WILTONIENSIS.



M. W. Dunscombe, Bristol.] [*Copyright.*

A BAYNTON MONUMENT IN THE MAYOR'S CHAPEL, BRISTOL.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

JUNE 1900.

A BAYNTON MONUMENT

IN THE MAYOR'S CHAPEL,

BRISTOL.

AT the east end of the South Chapel in St. Mark's, or Mayor's Chapel, otherwise called the Gaunt Chapel, perhaps the most ancient Church in Bristol, there is what Mr. Barker in his book on this building calls "a pretentious monument, commemorating Maria Baynton, which fills the greater part of the wall space there in the position once occupied by the altar of the chapel. . . . . Barrett describes it as being in the West Aisle next the pulpit; it was probably removed when the plaster canopies were erected in 1820." This handsome and highly coloured monument, unadorned with heraldry, has the following Latin inscription :—

Mem. sacra hic sita sunt ossa ornatissimæ Fœminæ, Dominæ Mariæ Dom. Edvardi Baynton nuper de Bromham in Comitatu Wiltoniæ Relictæ. Fœmina fuit ad antiquum morem Composita, Illibatæ Vitæ pietate, Forma et omni Laude maternali Virtute muliebri ornata Quæ postquam vitam nimis eheu brevem nec a molestiis penitus liberam, piam tamen pudicam castam generosam hospitali-

tate charitate, aliisque quam plurimis virtutibus excultam omnibus, etiam egenis, caram egisset; eam cum ingenti omnium utriusque sexûs aut fama aut facie nota fuit; luctu ac dolore reliquit, pro feliciori commutavit, et Christo placide obdormivit ætatis suæ, anno quadragessimo secundo anno Domini salvatoris M.D.CLXVII.

Sordes Terra tenet, tenet Ingens spiritus aethrâ.

Huic ejus filii dom. Robertus et dom. Nicolaus, quos utero conjugali fructifero peperit hoc mærentes posuere monumentum.

The chapel which contains this monument is so dark that an exposure of two whole days and a night was required before a satisfactory photograph could be obtained.

Mary Baynton was the daughter of . . . . . Bowell, and second wife of Sir Edward Baynton of Bromham (this second marriage is not recorded in Marshall's printed *Visitation of Wilts*, 1623), who died in 1656. Her son Robert is said to have died unmarried, Nicolas to have been married to a daughter of Sir . . . . Osbaldiston, of Chadlington, Bart., by whom he had issue, and to have been M.P. for Chippenham in 1689; she also had a daughter Ann, who died without issue. Any information about her family, and why she was buried, and this memorial erected to her, in the Mayor's Chapel would be welcome.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 214.)

THE WILL OF JOHN RAWLINGS. [*Register*, 23 *Darcy*.]

A.D. 1580.—In the name of god, amen. The yeare of oure lorde god 1580, and the seaventhe daie of Marche. I, John Rawlings, of Bratton, in the Dioces of Sarum, beinge sicke in bodye, but thanckes be vnto god of perfecte mynde and good

remembraunce doe make my laste will and testamente in manner and forme followinge. Firste I bequeathe my sowle vnto allmightie god my redemer and saviour Jesus Christ. And my bodye I commend vnto the earthe willinge it to be buried in the churche or churchyarde of Bratton. Item I geve to our mother churche of Sarum sixe pence. Item I geve unto the mayntenaunce of my parishe churche of Bratton sixe shillinges eight pence. I bequeathe vnto Martyn Croome, my sonne in lawe, and Johan his wieffe, my daughter, twentie poundes, which is a debte that I didde geve him to his marriage. I bequeathe vnto Richard Axforde, my sonne in lawe, and Edith his wieffe, my daughter, thirteene poundes sixe shillinges eighte pence. I bequeath vnto Richard Newman, my sonne in lawe, and Margerye his wieffe, my daughter, tenne poundes. I bequeathe vnto John Rawlinges, the sonne of William Rawlinges, sixe poundes thirtene shillinges foure pence. Also I bequeathe vnto the said John Rawlinges my beste brason pott. Also I bequeathe vnto the same John my best panne. I bequeathe vnto Margerye, my daughter, the beste gowne that was her mother in lawes. I bequeathe vnto every one of my daughters sixe sheepe a peece, sixe pewter vessels a peece, and to eache one of theme a brassene candlesticke. I bequeathe vnto Richarde Axeforde's twoe childrenne, John and William, twelve weather sheepe. I bequeathe vnto Margarette Aldridge, my servaunte, one flockebedde, a bolster, a paire of sheetes, a paire of blanquettes. I bequeathe vnto the same Margarette twelve sheepe. I bequeathe vnto Richard Tittforde, my servaunte, one heiffer of three yeares of age and two chilver sheepe. I bequeathe vnto Jone Hales my servaunte twoe chilver sheepe. I bequeathe vnto Richarde Carpenter my beste freese coate. I geve vnto Elizabethe Carpenter twoe busshelles of barlie. I geve vnto Agnes Aldridge, of Courte, thirteene shillinges fower pence. I geve vnto Annyes Taber one busshell of barleye. I bequeathe unto Thomas Harris the elder, one bushelle of barleye. I bequeathe vnto Walter Tucker one busshell of barleye and my oulde freese coate. All the reste

of my gooddes movable and vnmovable, nor heretofore geven nor bequeathed, I doe also geve and bequeathe vnto my sonne William Rawlyns, whome I doe make my full and whole executor, and to see my legacies trewlie paide and dischardged Be it provided and also playnelye to vnderstande that I doe institute and ordayne my welbeloved in Christe, William Yerberye and William Butcher, to be my overseers of this my will and testamente as to see the performaunce of all suche thinges as I didde by the prefermente of god dispose. Witnesses to this my laste will and testamente, Harrye Whetaker, John Aldridge, Harrye Godpathe.

[This will was proved at London the last day of May, A.D. 1581.]

Additional Lay Subsidies. Wilts $\frac{259}{21}$.

[*Subsidy*, 29 *Elizabeth.*]

Bratton.

In Lands	Henry Whetaker	xx*s.*	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
	Robarte Smarte	xx*s.*	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
	John Wheataker	xx*s.*	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
	Christofer Wheataker ..	xx*s.*	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
	William Bowcher, junior ..	xx*s.*	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
	Richard Axford	xx*s.*	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
	William Gardyner	xx*s.*	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
	Sum of the shares ..		xviij*s.*	viij*d.*
In Goods	William Rawlins	vij*li.*	xj*s.*	viij*d.*
	Agnes Alridge	v*li.*	viij*s.*	iiij*d.*
	John Alridge, senior ..	iij*li.*	v*s.*	
	William Alridge	iij*li.*	v*s.*	
	William Ballard	iij*li.*	v*s.*	
	William Bowcher, senior ..	vij*li.*	xj*s.*	viij*d.*
	Jeames Ballard	v*li.*	x*s.*	
	Sum of the shares ..		lvj*s.*	viij*d.*

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Michaelmas*, 40 *and* 41 *Elizabeth. Roll* 86.]

WILTS, A.D. 1597-8.—Charles Blount, knight, & Joseph Garth, gentleman, in their own persons sue against Walter James, gentleman, and Henry Batten, the manor of Brook, with the appurtenances and 100 messuages, 1,000 acres of land, 1,000 acres of meadow, 1,000 acres of pasture, 200 acres of wood, 200 acres of heath and broom, 200 acres of moor, and 200 acres of marsh, with the appurtenances in Brook, Hawkeridge, Heywood, Bratton, Leigh, Penley, Bremebridge, and Dilton; and view of frank-pledge, hundredes, liberties and franchises, with the appurtenances in Westbury, Brook, Hawkeridge, Heywood, Bratton, Leigh, Penley, Bremebridge and Dilton, as their right and heritage, and in which Walter and Henry do not have ingress unless after the disseisin which Hugh Hunt unjustly did to the foresaid Charles and Joseph within 30 years now last past. And whereof they say that they themselves were seized of the manor, tenements, view of frankpledge, liberties, and franchises aforesaid, with the appurtenances in their demesne as of free and rightly in time of peace of the Queen now by taking the explees to the value, &c., &c. And thereof they produce suit, &c.

And the foresaid Walter and Henry come in their own persons and defend their right, &c. And call thence to warrant Charles Blount, knight of the noble order of the Garter, Lord Mountjoye, and who is present here in the Court in his own person, and warrants to them the said manor, tenements, &c. And upon this the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph sue against the same Charles Lord Mountjoye, tenant by his warranty the manor, &c., aforesaid. And whereof they say that they themselves were seized, &c., &c. And the foresaid Charles Lord Mountjoye calls to warrant Richard Humfrey, who is present here in Court, and warrants to him, &c. And the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph sue against Richard holding by his warranty the manor, &c. And the said Richard defends his right and says that the foresaid

Hugh did not disseize the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph, of the manor, tenements, &c., aforesaid, with the appurtenances as the same Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph, by the writ and their narration deposed. And concerning this he places himself upon the country.

And the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph, seek licence to imparl thereof, and have it. And afterwards they come back here into court in their own persons this same term. And the foresaid Richard, although solemnly put in exigent does not return, but has withdrawn from the Court and makes default. Therefore it is considered that the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph recover their seizin against the foresaid Walter and Henry of the manor, tenements, &c., aforesaid, with the appurtenances. And that the same Walter and Henry shall have of the land of the foresaid Charles Lord Mountjoye to the value, &c. And that the same Charles Lord Mountjoye shall have of the land of the foresaid Richard to the value, &c. And that the same Richard shall be in mercy. And upon this the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph, ask for a writ of the Queen to make them have full seizin of the said manor, &c., to be directed to the sheriff of the county aforesaid. And it is granted to them returnable hither fifteen days after S. Martin's day. On which day they come hither in their own persons. And the sheriff, viz., Sir James Mervyn, gives the information that by virtue of the foresaid writ directed to him on the 18th November last, he caused the foresaid Charles Blount, knight, and Joseph to have full seizin of the manor, tenements, view of frank pledge, hundred, liberties, and franchises aforesaid, with the appurtenances as was commanded him by the said writ.

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Trinity*, 41 *Elizabeth*. *Roll* 97.]

WILTES. A.D 1598.—John Moore, esquire, and Giles Tooker, esquire, in their own persons, sue against James Ley, esquire, John Kent, gentleman, and Michael Titcombe, gentleman, the hundred of Westbury, with the appurtenances and

17 messuages, 4 tofts, 12 gardens, 200 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 50 acres of wood, 50 acres of heather and broom, 50 acres of moor, 100 acres of marsh, £8 rent, and common of pasture for every kind of animal, with the appurtenances in Hawkeridge, Heywood, Brooke, Penley, Bremebridge, Dilton, Bratton, Westbury, Northbradlye and Steepleashton, and view of frankpledge, and whatever belongs to view of frankpledge in Westbury, as their right and heritage. And in which James, John Kent and Michael have no ingress except after the disseisin done by Hugh Hunt to the foresaid John Moore and Giles within 30 years now past. And whereof they say that they themselves were seized of the said hundred, &c., in their demesne, as of free and rightly in time of peace in the time of the Queen now by taking thence the explees to the value, &c., &c. And thereof they produce suit.

And the foresaid James, John Kent and Michael in their own persons come and defend their right. And they call thence to warrant Charles Blount, knight of the Garter, Lord Mountjoye, who is present here in court in his own person, and warrants to them the said hundred, &c., with the appurtenances. And upon this the foresaid John Moore and Giles sue against Charles Lord Mountjoye himself tenant by his warranty the foresaid hundred, &c., in the form aforesaid. And Lord Mountjoye holding by his warranty defends his right and further calls to warrant Richard Humfrey, who is present here in court in his own person, and warrants to him the said hundred, &c. And upon this the foresaid John Moore and Giles sue against Richard himself, tenant by his warranty the said hundred, &c., with the appurtenances in the form aforesaid. And the foresaid Richard, tenant by his warranty, defends his right. And says that the foresaid Hugh did not disseise the foresaid John Moore and Giles of the hundred, &c., as deposed against him. And concerning this he places himself upon the country.

And the foresaid John Moore and Giles ask licence to imparl thereof. And they have it. And afterwards John and

Giles return into the Court this term in their own persons. And the foresaid Richard, although solemnly put in exigent does not return, but has withdrawn in contempt of the court and makes default. Therefore it is considered that the foresaid John Moore and Giles shall recover their seisin against the foresaid James, John Kent and Michael of the foresaid hundred, &c., with the appurtenances. And that James, John and Michael shall have of the land of the foresaid Lord Mountjoye to the value, &c. And that the foresaid Lord Mountjoye shall have of the land of the foresaid Richard, &c. And the same Richard shall be in mercy, &c. And upon this the said John Moore and Giles ask for the royal writ for the full seisin to them of hundred, &c., aforesaid. And afterwards on 27th June in the same term John Moore and Giles come here into Court in their persons. And the sheriff, Edward Penruddock, esquire, now announces that by virtue of the writ directed to him on 20th June last he caused the foresaid John Moore and Giles to have full seisin of the foresaid hundred, tenements, rents, common of pasture, view of frankpledge, with the appurtenances as he was commanded in that writ.

[The following have been accidentally omitted from the earlier numbers of Bratton Records.]

Curia Regis Roll, No. 25, m. 5. [*Michaelmas*, 10 *John.*]

A.D. 1208.—Geoffrey de Mandevill summoned Master Eustace de Faukenbrige to warrant his charter of the land of Bratton; he came and warranted the charter and convention between them upon the ground of Bratton according to the tenor of his charter, as did the same Eustace.

Ibid. Roll 169, m. 9*b*. [*Michaelmas*, 44-54 *Henry III.*]

A.D. 1259-60.—Robert de Plukkeneye, and Isabella his wife, by their attorney sought against Richard de Anesy ½ carucate of land with the appurtenances in Bretton, and again Nicholas de Aune and Matilda his wife ½ carucate of land in

the same township as their right. And Richard and the others came and sought to have view thereof. A day is given them from the day of S. Hillary in fifteen days.

IBID. No. 176, m. 22*b*. [*Michaelmas*, 50 *Henry III.*]

A.D. 1265.—Isabella, who was wife of Walter de Dene, by her attorney sought against Ralph de Mandevill the third part of 31 acres of land, with the appurtenances in Bratton, and against Nicholas Pentecost, the third part of 5 acres of land, with the appurtenances in Stoke, and against John le Eyr, the third part of 3 acres of land with the appurtenances in the same township, and against John Severy the third part of 2 acres of land with appurtenances in Westbyry, as her dowery. Ralph and the others come by their attorney and say that the foresaid Isabella ought not to have dower thereof, because the said Walter, formerly her husband, neither on the day he married her nor ever after held the foresaid tenements in fee so as to endow her therewith; and concerning this they put themselves on the country, and Isabella likewise. Therefore the sheriff is bidden to summon 12 recognitors in his presence to inquire thereof, and to make the inquest known here [at Westminster] in the octaves of S. Hillary. Afterwards on that day the sheriff sent the inquest, which says that the foresaid Walter, husband of Isabella, on the day he wedded her nor ever after held the foresaid tenements in fee so as to be able to endow her.

Therefore it is considered that Ralph and the others go without a day, and Isabella is in mercy.

IBID. No. 183. [*Stars of Hillary Term*, 52 *Henry III.*]

A.D. 1267. WILTS.—Benedict, son of Salmon, of Cambridge, acknowledges by his star that he sells and demises to William, son of Rocelin, of Bracton, all right, power, demand and claim which he had in a charter for eight pounds of the fee which is under his own name, and that of Richard, son of

Ralph de Stokes, whereof the wax[1] of the foresaid charter is in the archives at Wilton, and all the foresaid charter, chattel, and profit which was accruing or for the rest accrues until the day of the making. Of this star and all the foresaid charter he sold and demised for himself and his heirs to the foresaid William, his heirs and assigns, the sale being stable and permanent. So that the foresaid William and his heirs and assigns have power, as it was his power to acquire, pardon, sell, give, distrain, raise, seize, and do according to the will of William, his heirs and assigns, with all the foresaid charter, chattel, and profit, according to the use and custom of the Jews. And if the foresaid William, his heirs or assigns, need to perpetrate a writ of the king to distrain, &c., the tenements, land and rents of the said Richard, son of Ralph, which are pledged for the debt, the foresaid Jew is held for himself and his heirs to perpetrate the writ at the costs of William, his heirs and assigns. And the foresaid Jew swears that he has not made any star hitherto nor makes any for the rest, which could hurt or eloign William, his heirs and assigns, from the whole of the foresaid debt or from a part unless by the will of the foresaid William, his heirs or assigns. And the foresaid Jew granted for himself and his heirs that he would warrant to William, his heirs and assigns, the charter and the debt not paid at the day of the making of this star, and the wax is in the archives at Wilton according to the use and custom of the Jews. This star was made on the vigil of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 52 Henry III.

MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS. *Bundle* 1,145. *No.* 12. [15 *Edward II.*]

A.D. 1322.—The account of John de Ticheburne, sheriff of Wilts, of all manors, lands, and tenements, together with goods and chattels which belonged to Thomas Mauduyt and other contrariants of the lord King, seized into the king's hands from 11th Feb. to 24th of March, 15 Edward II.

[1] *Cera.*

MULEBURNE AND BRACTONE which were Nicholas FitzWarin's.

From the 11th day of February to the 24th day of March.

Rent } Of rent he [the sheriff] is not charged, because no rent is leviable there within the term abovesaid. Of pasture within enclosures or without in divers places, he is not charged for defect of buyers.

Sale of goods & chattels } The same renders account of *xs.* from hay and fog sold there, and of xij*d.* from a chest sold.

Sum of receipts — xj*s.*

Lands sown } The same returns account of 3 acres there found with corn price of the acre ij*s.* vj*d.*

And in delivery to Robert Hungerford by indenture —

And nothing remains.

COURT ROLLS. *Portfolio* 208. *No.* 29.

A.D. 1502. WESTBURY. Sheriff's tourn held there 5 April, 17 Henry VII. The tithing of Bratton came fully and gave of the cert iiij*s.*, and presented that Walter Godpath, Philip Blache, Thos. Aprice, John Browne, John Hales, Thomas Meryweder, Richard Browne, Henry Busshop, John Alrigge, William Ranger, William Whete, Stephen Badcake, Thomas Alrigge, John Taunton, Thomas Wynke, Thomas Gibbes, and all the tenants of the Rector of Edyngdon made default.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, *vol.* 514.

[The certificate [A.D. 1553] of all the Chirche goods within the counteye of Wiltes . . . . as well receavid to the Kinge his Maiestes use, as also remaininge in Churchis and Chappellis . . . . for conveniaunte and comelye ministration of the holy Communion . . . .]

THE HUNDERDE OF WESTBURYE.

Bratton.	Delivered to John Bowcher and to Raffe Alridge j cvppe or chalis by Indenture of xj ovnces di. and iiij bellis.	*Ovncis*	*bellis*
		xj ovnces (*sic*)	bellis iiij[r]
	In plate to the Kinges vse -	ij ovnces di.	

(*To be continued.*)

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p. 231.*)

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

FIRST SERIES.

C. (*continued.*)

1655-1-2.—Ann CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbro.

1655-8-18.—Jeane COOLE, dau. of Henry Coole, of Devizes.

1657-1-29.—Laurence CRABB, son of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbro.

1658/9-1-22.—Joseph COOLE, son of Henry Coole, of Devizes.

1659-2-10.—Laurence CRABB, son of Thomas Crabb.

1659-11-16.—James CLEMENT, son of William & Sarah Clement, of Ditcheridge.

1660-10-15.—Alice COOL, dau. of John Cool.

1661-2-10.—John CRABB, son of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbro.

1661-4-22.—Anne COLMAN, dau. of Nathan : Colman, of Hullavington.

1663-10-23.—Rachell CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb.

1663-6-14.—Nathaniell COLMAN, son of Nathani : Colman, of Hullavington.

1664-5-25.—Benjamin COOLE, son of Henry Coole.

1664/5-12-25.—Isaac CRABB, son of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbrough.

1666-4-18.—Keatherine COLMAN, dau. of Natha: Colman, of Sutten benger.[1]

1666-9-5.—John CHAMP, son of John Champ, of Mildenhall.

1667-9-9.—Hester CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb, of Marlbro.

1667/8-11-30.—Anne CHAMP, dau. of John Champ.

1668-9-24.—Hester CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb, Senr.

1669-4-16.—Elezebeth COLMAN, dau. of Nath: Colman, of Sutton Benger.

1669/70-1-10.—Martha CRABB, dau. of Thomas Crabb, Senr.

1671-12-14.—Mary CHAMP, dau. of John Champ, of Charlcutt Meeting.

1673-3-2.—Thomas COLMAN, son of Nathaniell Colman, of Sutton.

1673-11-18.—William COLMAN, son of William Colman, of Hullavington.

1673/4-12-12.—Elizabeth CHAMP, dau. of John Champ.

1674-7-16.—Mary CEARD, dau. of Robert & Frances Ceard, of Calne Meeting.

1674-10-12.—Samuell COLMAN, son of Nathaniell Colman, of Sutton benger.

1675-11-14.—Martha CEARD, dau. of Robert & Frances Ceard, of Calne Meeting.

[1] The name COLMAN, of Hullavington and Sutton Benger, appears not unfrequently in the Records of Wiltshire Quakerism, and not always in a favourable light. NATHANIEL COLEMAN, of Sutton Benger, was, with other Wiltshire Friends, concerned in the Wilkinson and Storey controversy and secession, which greatly disturbed the peace and work of George Fox and his co-adjutors. I copy the following thereanent from the Quarterly Meeting minute book —"At Charlcott, 4th of 8mo., 1680. Whereas ye people of the Lord in the county of Wilts, in particular ye Quarterly Meeting thereof, have been beyond expression exercisad with a sadd and lammentable sisme and divission, first fomented and stirred up by John Storey and John Wilkinson, of Westmoreland, and afterwards carried on by severall in this county,—the cheef whereof was ARTHUR EASTMEAD [woolen draper of Calne], NATHANIEL COLEMAN, JOHN JENINGS and JOHN MATRAVERS, whoe appeared for many moneths with all their endeavours to scatter, devide, and to lay weast our Quartely, Monthly, and Womens Meetings, which they wer in times past very zealous for . . . . a particular account of which divissions, and sepperations is intended to be recorded in a written booke intitulated, A perticular account of ye

1676-2-25.—Thomas Crabb, son of Thomas Crabb, Junr.

1676-5-15.—Sarah Champ, dau. of John Champ.

1676-11-18.—Samuell Colman, son of Nathaniell Colman, of Sutten.

1677-6-19.—Samuel Chivers, son of Samuel & Grace Chivers, of Slaughterford.

1677-7-3.—Robert Ceard, son of Robert & Frances Ceard, of Calne Meeting.

1677-8-10.—John Clarke, son of John, Junr., & Deborah Clarke, of Devizes.

1678-2-13.—Elizabeth Cook, dau. of Roger & Jeane Cook, of Voxham.

1678-8-16.—John Church, son of John Church, of Cleaverton, Lea ph.

1679-8-5.—Hester Clarke, dau. of Jno., Junr., & Rebecca [Deborah] Clark, of Devizes.

1679-8-24.—Sarah Crabb, dau. of Thomas Crabb, Junr.

1679-10-8.—Sarah Chiffers, dau. of Samuel & Grace Chiffers, of Slaughterford.

1680-4-22.—John Church, son of John Church, of Cleaverton.

1681-8-6.—Mary Crabb, dau. of Thos. Crabb, Junr.

1682-9-11.—Mary Church, dau. of John Church, of Cleaverton.

1682-10-31.—Frances Ceard, dau. of Robert & Frances Ceard, of Calne Meeting.

1683-6-15.—Joseph Ceale, son of John & Jone Ceale, of Calne Meeting.

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rise, beginning, carrying on and progress of ye devision and sepparation, which is the worke of Beliall and his jnstruments in the County of Wilts, etc. . . ." The minute is signed by 37 Friends. * * * * *

In a little book of Marriages and Burials, among the Friends who sign the records appeared originally the name of Nathaniel Coulman, but in more than thirty places where it occurs, beginning 9mo. 1671, it has been almost obliterated by, apparently, a contemporary hand. This somewhat spiteful and altogether unusual proceeding, has not, however, succeeded in removing the name entirely from the book, for the name has been overlooked in a few places, and thus escaped molestation. On the other hand we read that "Nathaniel Coulman, of Sutton Benger, because he could not pay Tythes, was proceeded against in the County Court, and had taken from him 2 cows, one of them worth three pounds, ten shillings, which they sold; the other, after some time, was returned back again, but never prospered, for it pined away and dyed."

1690-4-10.—Water *(sic)* COLMAN, son of William Colman, of Langley.

1692-10-27.—James CLARK, son of John & Ann Clark, of Bradford.

1694-8-19.—Jane COOK, dau. of Roger & Patience Cook, of Chippenham.

1695-9-26.—At Bradford, Elizabeth CLARK, dau. of John & Ann Clark, of Bradford, chymist.

1696-3-6.—Sarah COLEHORNE, dau. of Phillip & Sarah Colehorne, of Chippenham Meeting.

1696-5-29.—Charles COOK, son of Roger & Patience Cook, of Chippenham.

1697/8-12-20.—William CLARKE, son of John & Ann Clarke, of Bradford, chymist.

1698-7-19.—Job COOPER, son of John Cooper, of Bradford ph., scribbler.

1698-10-5.—Roger COOK, son of Roger & Patience Cook, of Chippenham.

1698-11-20.—Jane CERTAINE, dau. of William & Rebecca Certaine, late of Holt.

NORMAN PENNEY.

(To be continued.)

20, *Ruskin Road,*
Tottenham, Middsx.

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 234.)

271. Anno 36.—Thomas Horton *and* Nicholas Halswell and Margery his wife; half of certain messuages and lands in Tyleshedde, North Bradley, Gore and Chenell. £60.

272. Anno 36.—Edmund Mompesson, arm., *and* James Morys, gen., and Elizabeth his wife; messuages, lands, etc., in Staunton. ....Marks.

273. Anno 36.—Thomas Arundel, knt., & Henry Lawrence, gen., *and* Thomas West, knt., Lord Le War, Owen West, knt., Leonard West, arm., and Barbara his wife; manor of Sutton Maundefeld *als.* Maundfeld Haseldon, and Tisbury, with advowson of the church of Sutton Maundefeld.

274. Anno 36.—John Gerysshe *and* Andrew Baynton, arm.; messuages and lands in Shalke and Melkysham.

275. Anno 36.—John Holmes *and* Thomas South; messuages and lands in New Sarum. £140.

276. Anno 36.—Robert Browne *and* John South, knight, Lord Zowche, Seyntmor and Cantlow; lands in Summerlees, Godwyns and Calne. £56.

277. Anno 36.—Thomas Horton *and* Thomas Bamfyld, arm., and Anna his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of John Savery, arm.; messuages and lands in Cricklade, Chelworth and Chalfield, advowson of the free chapel of St. Blase in Chalfield. £300.

278. Anno 36.—Walter Graunt *and* Henry Long, knt.; messuages and lands in Bradford. £40.

279. Anno 36.—Robert Kellway *and* Edward Darell, knt., and John Thynne, arm.; manor of Knyghton near Broadchalke, and lands in Knygton and Broadchalke.

280. Anno 36.—Giles Mores *and* John Mascall and Ellen his wife; messuages and lands in Hyghworth. £30.

281. Anno 37.—William Paradyse *and* Thomas Erle and Christina his wife, and Thomas Hoskyns and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Bromeham. 40 marks.

282. Anno 37.—John Secolle *and* Milo Partriche and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Kingswood. £200.

283. Anno 37.—William More *and* Andrew Baynton, arm., and Robert Kaylway, arm.; manor of Estwinterslow, and lands in Estwinterslow and Alderbury.

284. Anno 37.—Michael Dormer, knt., *and* Walter Shaugulton, gen.; messuages and lands in Shalborne and River, as well as the advowson of the Rectory of the church of St. Margaret in Shalborne. £100.

285. Anno 37.—John Abyn *and* John Harwarde; messuages and lands in New Sarum in the street called Winchester Street and Broune Street. £60.

286. Anno 37.—Thomas A Vale *and* William Chaderton, gen., son and heir of Edmund Chaderton, arm.; messuages and lands in Marlebourgh. £30.

287. Anno 37.—William Dutton, arm., *and* William Smyth and Maria his wife, dau. and heiress of George Clevedon, defunct; a third part of the manor of Woodborowe; messuages and lands in Woodborowe, Manyngford and Boundes. £80.

288. Anno 37.—William Planner *and* William Kyrkeham and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in Wokingham. £80.

289. Anno 37.—Thomas Chafyn, of Mere, *and* Thomas Vawtard and Agnes his wife, and John More, arm., and Katherine his wife; manor of Sealyscleudon, messuages and lands in Over Seales, Nether Seales, Wolverton, Hache and Lynley. £320.

290. Anno 37.—John Gerysche *and* Edward White and Elizabeth his wife; manor of Shaw and lands in Melksham. £40.

291. Anno 37.—Anthony Passion *and* Giles Gore and Edith his wife; half of certain messuages and lands in Henton and Lytteltone. £48.

292. Anno 37.—Thomas Cater *and* Thomas Stanter and Katherine his wife, John Mogryge and William Mogryge; messuages and lands in the city of New Sarum in the High Street and Town ditch. 200 marks.

293. Anno 37.—Thomas Champneys, gen., *and* Richard Kyrton, arm., & Elizabeth his wife and Christofer Kyrton; manor of Cutteryge, messuages and lands in Cutteryge, Honybryge, Southwyke, Bradley, Brokers, Brockers Wood, Dycheryche, Lydvreokes and Box. £560.

294. Anno 37.—John Mychell *and* William Wroughton,

knt.; messuages and lands in Calston, Cokylboroughe and Alberdmede. £80.

295. Anno 37.—William Popley *and* Edward Twenow arm., and Edith his wife; manor of Chettern, messuages and lands in Chetterne All Saints and Chetterne St. Mary.

E. A. Fry.

(To be continued).

AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE IN 1860.

(Continued from p. 227.)

In the year 1501, Katherine of Arragon, on her arrival in England, was a visitor here. She landed at Plymouth October 2nd, and on her progress thence from Exeter to London, reached Shaftesbury Abbey on the 30th of the same month, being Saturday. Here she remained until the following Tuesday, 2nd November, when another stage of the journey brought her over part of the Wiltshire downs to Amesbury Monastery,[1] where she lodged for a night, and the next day set out again for the Angel at Andover. Her first marriage with Prince

[1] At Amesbury the Duchess of Norfolk, with certain ladies, were in attendance to receive her; and she was met on her journey, several miles out of the place, by the Lord Treasurer with several Bishops, abbots, lords and knights, the latter including two Wiltshiremen, Sir John Seymour and Sir Christopher Wroughton. After her offering, my Lady of Norfolk was to receive her in some convenient stay between the place of meeting and her lodging in the Monastery, and one William Hollybrand to welcome her in Spanish song, and in the name of the Duchess, with such words as be delivered to him.

A "chare" to be ready at Amesbury, same time, to put her in the next day, or any other time when it shall please her.

Arthur was solemnized on the 14th of the same month.[1] From the two first Tudor monarchs the Prioress and Nuns obtained further Charters confirming their lands and liberties. It appears from Jones' *Index of Memoranda* that fines were paid to the Crown for confirmation of letters patent in 1488 and 1512;[2] and in 1499 Henry VII confirmed divers charters granted to the Abbess by former Kings of England.[3] Their last Royal Charter must have been that granted by Henry VIII in 1532.[4]

In 1534 the opposition of the clergy to the King's matrimonial speculations led, as is well known, to the severance of the English Church from the spiritual supremacy of the See of Rome. The Pope having refused to sanction the divorce of his outraged queen, Henry quickly resolved to break off all connexion with him, and to declare himself Pope in his own dominions. The great body of the clergy, who were opposed to his wishes, was therefore to be coerced into seeming approval, and the statute which declared the Royal Supremacy was the instrument employed to effect this purpose. Of the declaration itself, which was a most carefully prepared document, a blank form was carried to every religious community, spaces being left for the insertion of the name and style of the House, and also for the signatures of its inmates. It concluded with an oath of obligation and faithful and perpetual observance of the whole of its contents—being sealed with their common seal, and compulsorily attested in the Chapter House of each community by the whole of its inmates.

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[1] She afterwards married his younger brother, Henry VIII, in 1509.

[2] Amesbury. Priorissa et Moniales ibid'. Finis solutus pro confirmatione quarumdam Literarum Patentium. *Original*, 4 Hen. VII, Roll 56. *Idem*, 4 Hen. VIII, Roll 117.

[3] Confirmatio diversarum Cartarum Progenitorum Regis Abbatissæ ibid' factarum. *Michael Record*, 15 Hen. VII, Roll 14. (*Ex parte Rememoratoris Thesaurarii.*)

[4] Carta Regis Priorissæ et Monialibus confecta de maneriis et libertatibus. *Michael Record*, 24 Hen. VIII, Roll 10.

The declaration of the King's supremacy was the first step towards the spoliations which followed. It was presently enacted that every possessor of any ecclesiastical dignity, office, or place, should surrender to him the first fruits, revenues, and profits for one year, and further should pay to him every year a tenth of all his revenues, emoluments, and profits; the first payment to be made at the Feast of the Nativity 1535. Commissioners were accordingly appointed by Parliament to enquire into and report upon the value of all ecclesiastical possessions throughout the country, and the returns made on this occasion constitute the well-known *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, published by the Record Commissioners in six folio volumes, A.D. 1810-34. The *Valor* of Amesbury Monastery, printed in the second volume (p. 93), furnishes a complete view of the possessions of the house during its last few years of place and power.[1]

The compilation of the *Valor* was quickly followed by the appropriation of the property which it represented. Cromwell, an old servant of Wolsey, soon after proposed a so-called Visitation of the Religious Houses, the real object of which, besides plunder, was perhaps to bring an evil report upon these places. Being himself constituted General Visitor, his plans, with the assistance of Doctors Layton, Legh, Petre, London, and others, were soon carried into effect, and during the year 1535, whilst this visitation was actually in progress, two acts

[1] In the time of William the Conqueror the Monastery possessed lands in Allington, Boscombe, Bulford, Cholesbanestone [Choulston—Sir R. C. Hoare prints *Cholderton*], Winterbourne, and Winterslow; as well as 16½ hides in co. Berks. To its possessions in Wilts the *Nomina Villarum* of A.D. 1316 adds Amesbury, Maddington, and the manor and hundred of Melksham given by Henry III (see *ante* p. 147). The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1534, and the *Minister's Accounts* of 1540, further add either property, or church patronage, in Aldbourne, Alton, West Amesbury, Benacre, Berford, Biddlesden, Durrington, Enford, Ludgershall, Milston, Orcheston St. George, Rabson (in Winterbourne Basset), Rothfenne [Radfyn?], Sarum, Seend, Seendrew, North Tidworth, Wanborough, Whitley, Woodrew, and Woolmore; with other property in the counties of Berks and Southampton.

were passed, by the first of which all the monasteries of less value than £200 per annum (in all more than 370 in number) were suppressed, and their possessions of every kind granted to the Crown; whilst by the second a court was established, "commonly to be called the Court of the Augmentations of the Revenues of the King's crown," for the purpose of managing the immense income thus acquired, and also dispensing "some convenient charity" to such of the displaced religious as might chose to return to the world, instead of entering the so-called *honourable great monasteries*, yet unsuppressed; but whose overthrow was the next object of the King's attention.

The name of the Prioress of Amesbury at the time of the compilation of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, in 1534, was Florence Bonnewe, or Bormewe. As early as 1535 or 1536, on the Visitation of the Monastery by Dr. Tregonnel[1] and other of Cromwell's emissaries, an attempt had been made to persuade the Prioress voluntarily to resign the government of her house into the King's hands; but this for awhile she steadily refused, and Tregonnel and his fellow commissioners thus wrote to Secretary Cromwell:—

"We came to Ambresbury, and there communed with the Abbess for the accomplishment of the King's highness commission in like sort; and, albeit we have used as many ways with her as our poor wits could attain, yet, in the end, we could not by any persuasions bring her to any conformity, but at all times she rested and so remaineth in these terms, 'If the King's highness command me to go from this house, I will gladly go, though I beg my bread; as for pension I care for none'. In these terms she was in all her communication, praying us many times to trouble her no farther herein, for she had declared her full mind, in the which we might plainly gather of her words she was fully fixed before our coming."—*Miscellaneous Letters* (*State Paper Office*), second series, vol. 43, fol. 227.

[1] Sir John Tregonnell, of Milton, co. Dorset, held the manor and rectory of Pottern, with glebe, lands, &c., by demise from John (Salcott or Capon) Bishop of Salisbury, 2 Edward VI [1547-8]. In 2 and 3 Philip and Mary [1554-5] Tregonnell again demised the same to Adhelm Lambe, of Coulston, and his assigns.

It appears, however, that being in ill health, and harassed, no doubt, by the continued importunity of the Royal Commissioners—foreseeing also the speedy fall of the monastery, and the ejection of its inmates—she was soon afterwards induced to resign her office of Prioress, on the promise from the Commissioners of a yearly stipend for life; but not feeling herself justified in depending wholly on such promise, she thus addressed Lord Cromwell himself, relying on him for its due performance:—[1]

"Right honourable my singular good lord,

I humbly recommend me unto your good lordship, and have received the King's most gracious letters and yours touching the resignation of my poor office in the monastery of Ambresbury; according to the purport of which letters and your good advertisement, I have resigned my said office into the hands of the King's noble grace, before the commissioners thereto appointed; trusting that such promises as the same commissioners have made unto me for assurance of my living hereafter shall be performed. And so I most humbly beseech your good lordship, in the way of charity, to be means for me unto the King's highness, that I may be put in surety for my said living during the little time that it shall please God to grant me to live. And I shall continually during my time pray to God for the preservation of the King's most excellent no[ble] grace, and your honourable estate long to endure. At the poor monastery [of] Ambresbury the 10th day of the present month, August.

By your poor O[ratrice]
FLORENCE BO[NNEWE]
late Prioress [there].

To the Right Honourable and my
singular good lord, my Lord
Cromwell and Lord Privy Seal."

Endorsed:—"Florence Bonnewe, Prioress of Ambresbury, desiring to have her stipend for life."

This letter was apparently written on the 10th August 1536, —but the writer, being removed by death almost immediately after, was spared the sight of the evil days which followed, and the dissolution and destruction of the House over which it had been her lot to preside.

[1] *Miscellaneous Letters*, second series, vol. i, No. 117, printed in *Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies*, by M. A. Everett Wood, 1846.

The resignation of this Prioress paved the way for an unconditional surrender, in due course, of the Monastery itself; and it only remained for Cromwell in the meantime to appoint, as her temporary successor, a lady who would, in exchange for a liberal pension, resign her office, and quietly surrender the House into the King's hands, when called upon to do so.

The individual thus selected was Joan Darell, probably a member of the Littlecote family. She was appointed before the 20th of January, 29 Hen. VIII (1537), for Sir Richard Hoare (*Amesbury Hundred*, p. 68) has printed a grant to one John Butler, made by her as Prioress, and dated in the Chapter House of Amesbury Monastery on that day.

Three years after the downfall of the smaller Monasteries, another Act was passed by which the greater ones were to share the same fate; and, in compliance with the Royal mandate, the Prioress and Nuns of Amesbury, thirty-four in number, met for the last time, in their Chapter House, on the 4th December 1539, and signed the instrument of surrender, by which the Monastery was on the same day "clearly dissolved and suppressed."

Three days after the surrender (December 7) the following letter was addressed by the Commissioners at Amesbury to Lord Cromwell, and sent to him by the hands of Sir Anthony Hungerford[1] :—

"Ower humble dewties observyd vnto your gudde lordshippe. It may lyk the same to be advertised that we have taken the surrendre of the late monastery of Amesbury wher we founde the late Priores and herre sisters very honest and conformable persones. Sir Anthony Hungerford oon of the kingis highnes commissioners thys berar have be present ther at all our doings and can farther declare vnto your lordeshipp the same, to whom we beseke your lordshippe therein to geve credance. And now we be in iorney towardis Bristow, where we shall apply our selfes with all deligens to accomplish and execute the residew of our commis-

[1] Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Down Ampney [1524-1558]. Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1552. Buried at Great Bedwyn 19 Nov. 1558. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Darell, of Littlecote, and most probably a near relative of the last Prioress of Amesbury.

sions ther. And thus we besek almyztie Ihesus longe to preserve your gudde lordeshippe with increse of moche honour. At Amysbery vij° decembris.

your lordshippis humbly to command,

(signed) ROBERT SOWTHWELL,
EDWARD CARNE,[1]
JOHN LONDON,
RYCHARD POULET,
WILLIAM BERNERS.

To our right honorable and synguler gudde lorde the lord privie seale."

Endorsed:—"Robt. Sowthwell, and other the commissioners the viith of December." (*In another hand*) "declaring the surrendour of the nuns of Amysbery."

State Papers, Henry VIII, vol. xiv, pt. ii, No. 646.

PRIORESSES OF AMESBURY.—The following list will be found to include all that are at present known to have presided over the Monastery :—

A.D. 1177. [At page 118 of the present volume the name of Johanna de Gennes was, by an oversight, wrongly given as that of the first Prioress sent over from Font Evrault, on the annexation of Amesbury to that Abbey, at the above date. The mistake, which did not originate with the present writer, may be corrected here. Johanna de Gennes came over from Font Evrault, as Prioress of Amesbury, but at a later date, as given below. The actual name of the French Prioress of 1177 has not yet been ascertained.]

1211. EMELINA; mentioned in Hunter's *Berkshire Fines*, p. 145.

1297. JOHANNA DE GENNES. An inspeximus, dated from the Royal palace of Clarendon, 6th March, 25 Edward I [1297]. is printed in Hoare's *Modern Wilts (Amesbury Hundred*, p. 69), by which the King confirms her appointment as Prioress, in accordance with letters patent of recommendation

[1] Edward (afterwards Sir Edward) Carne was an active agent in the matter of Henry VIII and Queen Katherine's divorce. They were of Wenny, co Glamorgan. Sir Robert Long, of the Wraxhall and Draycote line, married Barbara, daughter of Sir Edward Carne, of Wenny. Their arms—LONG, impaling—*Gules, a pelican in pietý or*—CARNE, with date 1598, are on the chimney piece in the hall of South Wraxhall Old Manor House.

Edward Carne, Doctor of Decretals, was vicar of Melksham in 1531. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. He resigned in 1536.

in Norman-French, by the Abbess of Font Evrault.[1] The date of this document has hitherto been incorrectly printed as 1294.

1308. JOHANNA; presents to the Church of Biddesden [in Ludgershall], of which, as Prioress of Amesbury, she was Rector. *Wilts Institutions.*

c. 1315-17. DAMBERT; mentioned as "late Prioress" in a letter from the Princess Mary to her brother, Edward II (see *ante*, p. 152). The nuns of Amesbury had, at this time, petitioned the Abbess of Font Evrault to appoint a certain Lady Isabella, one of their number, as Prioress; but whether their request was granted does not appear.

c. 1330. PRINCESS MARY, daughter of Edward I, a nun here [1283-1330], is mentioned in a Patent Roll of later date as having been formerly Prioress (see *ante*, p. 151 *note*). She died about 1330.

LADY ISABELLA PLANTAGENET, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. She was consecrated a nun here in 1327, and Leland says she was Prioress; but this is uncertain (see *ante*, p. 153).

1349. MARGERY DE PIREBROOKE; also consecrated a nun here in 1327. She presented to the Church of Biddesden, as Prioress, in 1349. *Wilts Institutions.*

1410. SIBILLA DE MONTACUTE, of the family of Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.[2] The tenants of Sibyll, Prioress of Amesbury, in her manor and hundred of Melksham, are mentioned in Hilary Record, 12 Henry IV (1410). She died in 1420, when the following licence issued from the Crown, dated 10 September, for the election of a successor:—

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[1] It is printed by Sir Richard Hoare, not from the original, but from Prynne's *Papal Usurpations*, p. 769. The latter writer, who was by no means favourable to the monastic orders, prefaces the Norman-French document with a paragraph of his own, in which he describes the newly elected lady (Johanna de Gennes) as a Prioress *to reform and correct the abuses and disorders of the nuns and friars in that monastery*, instead of (as in the deed itself) *a wise and vigorous person, in whose ability to govern the monastery the Abbess of Font Errault had great confidence.* Prynne's incorrect version, reprinted by Hoare, may (without consulting the entire document) have been taken as referring to the expulsion of the former nuns by Henry II, in 1177, thus connecting the name of Johanna de Gennes with that date, instead of the reign of Edward I.

[2] Was she daughter of John de Montacute, third Earl, beheaded in 1399-1400, and attainted? In Hilary Record, 3 Henry IV [1401], roll 23, is "de Priorissa de Ambresbury exoneranda de diversis bonis et catellis que fuerunt Johannis nuper Comitis Sarum".

A.D. 1420. De licencia eligendi Ambresbury } "Rex dilectis sibi in Christo Sup-priorisse et Conventui de Ambrosbury salutem. Ex parte vestra nobis est humiliter supplicatum vt cum ecclesia vestra predicta per mortem bone memorie Sibille de Monte Acuto vltime priorisse loci illius pastricis sit solacio destituta et quod ex ordinacione primaria domus siue monasterii vestri predicti obeunte ejusdem domus priorissa que pro tempore foret Abbatisse Monasterii Fontis Ebraldi in Normannia sub cuius religione et ordine divino famulamini fauore et assensu mediantibus licencia et assensu regiis irrequisitis priorissam vobis eligere consueueritis et deberetis ac per auctoritatem parliamenti nostri apud Leycestre nuper ten'ti ordinatum existat quod possessiones prioratuum alienigenorum in regno nostro Anglie existentes nobis et heredibus nostris imperpetuum debeant remanere iuxta formam ordinacionis supradicte aliam vobis eligendi in priorissam et pastricem domus vestre predicte racione temporalium ipsius Abbatisse in Anglia occasione parliamenti predicti in manu nostra existencium licenciam concedere dignaremur Nos occasionibus premissis precibus vestris in hac parte fauorabiliter inclinati licenciam illam vobis duximus concedendam mandantes quod talem vobis eligatis in Priorissam et pastricem que deo denota ecclesie vestre necessaria nobisque et regno nostro Anglie vtilis et fidelis existat. In cuius, &c. Teste x die Septembris." *Patent*, 8 *Henry V*, *m.* 9. *(Rymer, old edition*, x, 19*)*.

1438. Johanna, presented to the Church of Biddesden, as Prioress of Amesbury. *Wilts Institutions.*

1486. Alice Fisher; elected 16 May. Aubrey copied an inscription, date 1485, which remained in his time in the east window of the Chancel at Wanborough; of which church the Prioress of Amesbury was Rector. The name had disappeared, but he gives it from hearsay as *Emma* Fisher. The window may have been the gift of this Prioress.

Joan Horner; described as "sumtyme High Prioress," was pensioned, with other inmates of the monastery, on its dissolution.

1534. Florence Bonnewe, or Bormewe; mentioned in *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. ii, p. 93, as Prioress at this date. See her letter to Lord Cromwell at p. 262, supra.

1537. Johanna Darell; surrendered her Monastery 4th December, 1539.

The Monastery after the Dissolution.—With its surrender into the hands of the Crown, the history of Amesbury Monastery as a religious establishment comes naturally to a close. Nothing remained but the appropriation of the spoil—

the ejection and dispersion of its inmates—the destruction of the superfluous buildings—and the disposal of the site. All these were easy matters, and accustomed as the Royal Commissioners, and their deputies, must have been, at that time, to transactions of a similar kind, we may easily imagine that they found but little difficulty in winding-up the affairs of Amesbury Monastery; for three days after its surrender (Dec. 7) they were "in journey towards Bristol" on a similar mission; and eight days later (Dec. 15) the great mitred Abbey of Malmesbury, the last of the religious houses remaining in Wiltshire, also fell into the King's hands, and was likewise dissolved and suppressed.

EDWARD KITE.

(*To be continued.*)

DEED RELATING TO THE MANOR OF ALDBOURNE, A.D. 1615-1634.

Rainald William Knightley Goddard, esq., of Denmark Hill, London, very kindly contributes the following copy of a document in his possession. From original records of this kind, in the hands of private individuals—the contents of which may perhaps be little known, or the documents themselves, in some instances, little valued by their present owners—the future historian of North Wilts may, in compiling the yet unwritten history of this part of the County, be enabled to glean many details relating to the descent of manors or estates, not obtainable from any other source. Meanwhile the pages of *Wilts N. & Q.* offer a fitting receptacle for bringing together and preserving reliable copies of, or extracts from documents of this kind, the originals of which may at any time be mislaid, destroyed by fire, or otherwise irrecoverably lost.

In the case of the manor of Aldbourne, to which the present deed refers, no attempt seems yet to have been made to trace its history. It is not included among the parishes mentioned by Aubrey in his *Wiltshire Collections*, and the late Mr. Britton, *Beauties of Wilts*, iii, p. 255-6, merely says that the Royal Chase here was granted by Henry VIII to his brother-in-law, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, omitting altogether any details as to the descent of the manor, which at the time of the Domesday Survey[1] was in the hands of the Crown, and afterwards became parcel of the Wiltshire possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster.

From an inquisition taken in 1310, it appears that the manor of "Aldeburne", parcel of the Earldom of Salisbury, then belonged to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, whose late wife, Margaret, was great granddaughter of William Longespee, who held the Earldom of Salisbury, in right of his wife Ela,[2] granddaughter and heiress of Patrick de Evreux,[3] created Earl of Salisbury by the Empress Maud.

In the *Nomina Villarum* (A.D. 1316) we find that Aldbourne then belonged to the Earldom (afterwards Duchy) of Lancaster;[4] Thomas Plantagenet, the eldest son of Edmund Crouchback, by his second wife Blanche, Queen Dowager of Navarre, who succeeded his father as second Earl of Lancaster

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[1] A church and priest are both mentioned at this date.

[2] Foundress, in 1232, of Lacock Abbey, and Hinton Charterhouse.

[3] Son of Walter, founder of Bradenstoke Priory in 1142, and grandson of Edward of Salisbury, sheriff of Wilts.

[4] The following names appear in the *Inquisitions Post Mortem*, during the reign of Edward III, as holders of "Aldeborne" manor, under the Duchy:—

A.D. 1326-7. John de Meriet and Mary his wife.
1346-7. John Lovel, knt.
John de Warren, Earl of Surrey. The *Nomina Villarum* says it was held in chief by military service.
1354-5. Bartholomew de Burghersh.
1359-60. Philip de Upton.
1360-61. Joan, wife of John de Warren, Earl of Surrey.

in 1296, having married the heiress of Lacy, and thus become possessed of the inheritance of that richly endowed family.

Henry Plantagenet, the nephew of Thomas, who became fourth Earl on the death of his father in 1345, was created Duke of Lancaster by Edward III, in 1351, and his daughter conveyed the title to her husband, John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, fourth son of Edward III, with whom Aldbourne Chace is said to have been a favourite hunting ground, and his name is still traditionally connected with the old Elizabethan mansion of the Goddard family at Upper Upham, as well as another house which stood on the site of the Court House near Aldbourne Church.

On the accession of Henry of Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt, to the throne of England, as King Henry IV, in 1399—the year after the death of his father—the Duchy of Lancaster became merged in the Crown, but has always remained under "a separate guiding and governance" from its other inheritances.

A survey of the manor of Aldbourne, taken 10 August, 33 Elizabeth [1590], will be found in *Wilts Arch. Magazine*, vi, p. 188. It was contributed by the late Charles Edward Long, esq., from the original in the Duchy of Lancaster Office.

The revenues of the Duchy, afterwards very much augmented, constituted a considerable part of the civil establishment of the country in the early times of James I, but the subsequent wants of that monarch induced him to raise money by granting long leases of the Duchy estates, and it is to a transaction of this kind with the manor of Aldbourne, that the following deed apparently refers. The preamble recites a 99 years lease granted by King James in 1615-16 to six of his courtiers—Sir Francis Bacon, Sir John Daccombe, Thomas Murrey, Sir James Fullerton, Sir John Walter, and Sir Thomas Trevor—one of them being Chancellor of the Duchy, and the rest belonging to the establishment of his son Charles, as Prince of Wales.

By indenture dated 20 June, 4 Charles I (1628), the three surviving lessees—Fullerton, Walter, and Trevor—assigned the manor with its appurtenances (parcel of the possessions of Edward, Lord Clinton, exchanged) to William Williams, Robert Michell, Walter Marks, and Robert Marshe, citizens of London, to hold during the residue of the term of 99 years, at a yearly rent of £135 15*s.* 0½*d.* payable to the King's Receiver General, or the Receiver of the County for the time being.

Three years later, the said Williams, Michell, Marks and Marshe, by indenture 1 July, 7 Charles I (1631), again assigned their interest in the lease of the Aldbourne property to Hugh Hawkins and Anthony Martyn.

By the present indenture, made 10 May, 10 Charles I (1634), between Edward Martyn, of Upham, esq.,[1] Hugh Hawkins, of Newbury, and Anthony Martyn, of Purton, gents., of the one part, and Edward Goddard, of Upham, esq.,[2] John Doyley, of Aldbourne, esq., Richard Goddard, of Balden, co. Oxon., gent., and Henry Gearinge, of Lechlade, mercer, of the other part; the said Hugh Hawkins and Anthony Martyn, in consideration of £500 paid to the said Edward Martyn, by Edward Goddard, and by the direction and appointment of the said Edward Martyn, again assigned the lease to John Doyley, Richard Goddard, and Henry Gearinge, and thus apparently the manor of Aldbourne came into the hands

[1] Edward and Anthony Martyn were sons of Henry Martyn, who died 15 July 1626, seised of the manor of Nethercote, Eastcote, and Westcote, in the parish of Swindon; a capital messuage and 4½ virgates of land in Upham; a tenement and half a virgate in Snappe; ten acres of land and pasture in Snappe called the Breach; and five messuages and forty acres of land in Alborne—the premises in Upham and Snapp being held of Richard Digges and his wife Elizabeth, as of their manor of Upham; and those of Alborne of the King, as of his manor of Aldbourne, parcel of his Duchy of Lancaster. See Wilts *Inq. Post Mortem*, temp. Charles I.

[2] Priscilla, wife of Edward Goddard, of Upham, died 15 June 1681, and is buried at Box. Their fourth son Thomas, of Rudloe House, in Box, married Mary, daughter of Ambrose Awdry, of Melksham. She appears to have died in London, and was buried in the Church of St. Lawrence, Jewry.

of the Wiltshire family of Goddard, who had long held property there, for in 1531 John Goddard, of Aldbourne, acquired Upper Upham, and the old house, which tradition still connects with John of Gaunt, bears on its front the initials of Thomas Goddard (son of the above John), who purchased the Swindon property in 1562, and his wife Ann, sister of Sir George Gifford, as also on the porch those of Richard Goddard (son of Thomas) and his wife Elizabeth, with date 1599.

This Indenture made the Tenth day of May in the Tenth yeare of the Reigne of our Sou'eigne lord CHARLES by the grace of God of England Scotland ffraunce and Ireland Kinge defender of the faith &c. **Betweene** Edward Martyn of Upham [co. Wilts] Esquier, Hugh Hawkins of Newbury [co. Berks] gent., and Anthony Martyn of Purton [co. Wilts] gent., of th'one parte; and Edward Goddard of Upham aforesaid Esquier, John Doyley of Alborne [co. Wilts] Esquier, Richard Goddard of Balden [co. Oxon] gent., and Henry Gearinge of Leachlade [co. Glouc.] mercer, of th'other parte. **Whereas** our late Sou'eigne lorde Kinge James in and by one Indenture bearinge date the Tenth day of January in the ffowretenth yeare of his highnes Reigne of England &c. made betwene his said late Ma'tie of th'one parte, And Sir ffrancis Bacon Knight sithence deceased then his Ma'ties Attorney gen'all, And then one of his Maj'ties most hono'ble privie Councell, and late Chancellor to the King's Ma'tie that nowe is, beinge then Prince of Wales Duke of Cornewall and of Yorke and Earle of Chester, Sir John Daccombe knight sithence allso deceased, then Chauncellor of the Dutchie of lancaster, Thomas Murry Esquier since allso deceased, Secretary to the said Prince his highnes, Sir James ffullerton Knight, one of the gent' of his Ma'ties Bedchamber, then one of the gentlemen of his Bedchamber, beinge Prince, and then his highnes Surveyor gen'all, Sir John Walter Knight late cheiffe Baron of his Ma'ties Co'rt of Exchequer nowe allso deceased by the name of John Walter Esquier, Attorney gen'all to the said Prince, and Sir Thomas Trevor Knight, one of the Barons of his Ma'ties Co'rt of Exchequer, by the name of Thomas Trevor Esquier, Solicitor gen'all to the said Prince of th'other parte. His said late Ma'tie of his speciall grace certeyne knowledge and meare moc'on, And att the request and by the no'iac'on of the said then most excellent Prince, and to and for th'onely use and benefitt of the said Prince **Did** demise gr'unte and to farme lett unto the said Sir ffrancis Bacon, Sir John Daccombe, Thomas Murrey, Sir James ffullerton, Sir John Walter, and Sir Thomas Trevor (emongest other thinges), All those his said late Ma'ties Lord'ps, Manno', fforrests, Parkes, Chases, Townes, Hamletts, ffarms, graunges, Rents, Revenues, ffarmes, ffee ffarmes, lands, Tenem'ts, Warrens and heredittam'ts of Alborne al's Auborne or Awburne or called Alborne or Awberne or Awburne Chase with theire rights members and appurten'nc's in the said County of Wiltes, parcell or reputed parcell

of the lands and possessions of the Dutchie of Lancaster, (Except as in and by the said Indenture is menc'oned to be excepted) To holde the said Lord'ps, Mannors, Chases, landes and p'misses, with th'appurten'nc's (except before excepted) unto the said Sir ffrancis Bacon [and others], theire executors administrators and assignes from the ffeast of St. Michaell Th'archangell last past unto the full ende and tearme of ffowrescore and Nyneteene yeares from thenceforth next ensueinge, As by the same Indenture emongest div'se other thinges thearein conteyned more att lardge yt doth and may appear, And whereas the said Sir John Walter, Sir James ffullerton, and Sir Thomas Trevor, the survivinge lessees, by theire Indenture of Assignem't bearinge date the Twenteth day of June in the ffowrth yeare of the Reigne of our said Sou'eigne, lord Charles by vertue of his Ma'ties warrant of privye sealle to them in that behalf directed bearinge date the Thirteenth day of May last past before the date of the said Indenture of Assignem't, Have by the no'i'ac'on of the Maior and Co'i'alty and Cittizens of the Cyttie of london gr'unted bargained sold assigned and sett over unto William Williams, Robert Michell, Walter Marks, and Robert Marshe, Cittizens of london, emongest other things, All that the Mannor parcell of the possessions of Edward Lord Clinton exchanged of Alborne al's Auborne with the rights members and appurten'nc's, in the said County of Wiltes, parcell or reputed parcell of the lands and possessions of the auncient Dutchie of Lancaster, and all and singuler Messuag's, ffarmes, howses, Edifices, buildings, Orchardes, gardens, landes, Tenem't, meadowes, feedings, pastures, woodes, underwoods, Com'ons, profitts, Comodittyes and appurten'nc's whatsoever to the said Mannor of Alborne al's Awberne belonginge or apperteyninge, Except the Chase theare called Alborne Chase with the lyb'tyes and priviledges thereto belonginge, And except all other things which by the said Indenture are excepted To holde the said Mannor of Alborne al's Awborne, landes and p'misses, with the appurten'nc's, (except before excepted), unto the said Williams, Michell, Marks, and Marshe, theire executors, &c., duringe the residewe of the said tearme of ffowerscore and Nynteene yeares gr'unted by his said late Ma'tie and then unexpired, ffor and under the yearly Rent of One hundred thirty five pownds ffyfteene shillings and a halfe penny of lawfull mony of England, payeable to the handes of his Ma'ties receivor generall of that revenue, which he had when he was Prince of Wales, or to the hands of the receivor of the County, in wich the p'misses doe lye for the tyme beinge. Att the ffeasts of St. Michaell T'archangell and the Annu'ciac'on of our blessed lady St. Mary the virgin by equall porc'ons, And under such Coven'nts excepc'ons and agream'ts as are conteyned in the recited Indenture, which on the said Assignees parte ought to be performed, As by the same Indenture emongest other things thearein conteyned more playnly yt doth appeare. And whereas allso the said Williams, Michell, Marks, and Marshe, by theire Indenture bearinge date the first day of July in the Seaventh yeare of the Kings Ma'ties Reigne, that nowe is made betwene them of th'one party, and the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn of th'other parte, for the Considerac'on thearein menc'oned by the nominac'on of the said Edward Martyn Did

fully gr'unte, bargaine, sell, assigne, and sett over, unto the said Hawkins and Martyn, All those parcells of land, meadowe, and pasture, lyeinge in Snapp and Upham, [co. Wilts] conteyninge Twoe Carucates or plough landes of lande, called Heydon, And all those Six acres and a halfe of meadowe, called Milne Meade lyeinge att Wanborough, in the said County, with th'appurten'nc's And also all those Twoe yard lands of Custumary landes lyeinge in Upham, called Pratts and Rounts, which p'misses then or late weare parcell of the said Mannor of Alborne, And all and singuler theire howses, edific's, buildings, landes, Tenem'ts, woods, underwoode, grownde and soile, Com'ons, wayes, waters, proffytts, Com'odities, heredittam'ts, and appurten'nc's, whatsoever to the said landes and p'misses belonginge or apperteyninge, or as parte parcell or member of the same p'misses att any tyme hearetofore taken, reputed, knowen, used, letten, or e'ioyed, soe fully freely and clearely, and in as lardge and ample maner and forme, to all intents and purposes, as the said Williams, Michell, Marks, and Marshe, or any of them, by force of th'above recyted Indenture or Assignem't to them made of the said Mannor of Alborne with th'appurten'nc's emongest other things as aforesaid can or may graunte and assigne over the same lands and p'misses, And all th'estates, rights, tytles, interests, tearme of yeares then to come, Rev'c'on and Rev'c'ons, claymes and demaundes whatsoever of them the said Williams [and others] and ev'y of them of in and to the said landes and p'misses, with th'appurten'nc's and ev'y parte and parcell theareof **Except** as by the said deed is menc'oned to be excepted **To have holde and enioye** the said lands and other the p'misses with theire appurten'nc's (except before excepted) unto the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn, theire executors &c. from the day of the date of the said deed, duringe the residewe then unexpired of the said tearme of ffowerscore and Nynteene yeares, gr'unted by the said Indenture of lease first above menc'oned. **Howe this Indenture** further witnesseth, That the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn, for and In considerac'on of the some of fiive hundred powndes of good and lawfull mony of England, to the said Edward Martyn, by Edward Goddard of Upham, co. Wiltes Esquier, in hand paied, whereof he the said Edward Martyn doth acknowledge the receipt, and for div'se other considerac'ons theire especially moveinge **Have** by the direcc'on and appointm't of the said Edward Martyn, bargained, sold, assigned, sett over, And by these p'sents doe fully freely and absolutely bargaine, sell, assigne, and sett over, unto the said John Doyley, Richard Goddard, and Henry Gearinge, All and singuler the p'misses with theire appurten'nc's in and by the last recyted deed menc'oned or intended to be gr'unted as aforesaid, Togeather with the said last recyted deed of Assignem't **And** allso all th'estate, right, tytle, interest, tearme of yeares yet to come, clayme and demaunde, whatsoever of them the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn, of in and to the same p'misses and ev'y parte and parcell theareof **Except** as is therein menc'oned to be excepted. **To have and to holde** All and singuler the said p'misses with theire appurten'nc's, **Except** thearein excepted, Togeather with

the said deed of Assignem't And all th'estate, right, tytle, interest, tearme of yeares, clayme and demaund, whatsoever of them the said Hawkyns and Martyn, of in and to the said p'misses with theire appurten'nc's, and ev'y parte and parcell theareof, unto the said John Doyley, Richard Goddard, and Henry Gearinge, theire executors &c. duringe the residewe of the said tearme yet unexpired And the said Edward Goddard, for himselfe his executors &c. doth coven'nte and gr'unte to and with the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn, and theire executors, by these p'sents, That he the said Edward Goddard, his executors &c. shall from tyme to tyme duringe the said tearme yeild, doe, pay and performe, the Duties, Rents, Coven'nts, and agreem'nts, which on the parte and behalfe of the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn, theire executors &c. are or ought to be yeilded don payed and performed, And theareof shall acquite, exon'ate, and dischardge the said Hugh and Anthony, theire executors &c. and ev'y of theire landes and Tenem'ts, goods and Chattells. And the said Edward Martyn, for himselfe, his heyres executors &c., doth Coven'nte and gr'unte to and with the said Edward Goddard and his executors, by these p'sents, That yt shall be lawfull for the said Edward Goddard and his executors, or the said John Doyley, Richard Goddard, and Henry Gearinge, and theire executors, from tyme to tyme hereafter duringe the residewe of the said tearme yt unexpired, peaceably and quietly to have, hold, occupie, possesse and enioy, All and singuler the p'misses in and by the last recyted deed of Assignem't menc'oned to be gr'unted and ev'y parte theareof with th'appurten'nc's Except as is thearein menc'oned to be excepted), without the lett, trouble, hindrance, molestac'on or deniall, of the said Edward Martyn, his executors, &c., and of the said Hugh Hawkins, and Anthony Martyn, and theire, and eyther of theire executors, And of all and ev'y other person and persons clayminge in by from or under them or any of them theire or any of theire tytle assent meanes or procurem't, In witnes whereof the partyes aforesaid to these p'sent Indentures Interchandgably have sett theire handes and sealles, Dated the day and year first above written.

Edwa: Martyn

Seal—*A wheatsheaf in an oval.*

Hugh. Hawkins

Seal—*On a chevron between three saltires, as many roundels (?)*

Sealled and deliv'ed by the within named Edward Martyn in the p'sence of

HENRY DAVISON *p.* JO. STRATTON.
GABRIELL MARTYN *p.* JO. SLADE.
WILLIAM JONES

Sealed and delivered by the within named Hugh Hawkins In the presence of

THOMAS MARTYN.
SAMUELL BRUNSELL.

Indorsed: "Assignement from Hugh Hawkins to Doyley et al: 10 May, 10 Caroli i."

ORAM'S GRAVE (CHITTERNE ST. MARY).

At the intersection of the old track from Salisbury to Warminster across the Downs, with that from Maddington to Codford St. Mary, on the boundary line of Maddington and Chitterne St. Mary, is a barrow marked "Oram's Grave" on the Ordnance 6in. Map. The Bishop, on his visit to us (23 March 1893), pointed out this name to me, of which I was previously ignorant, and suggested that it was the corruption of some British or Saxon name, which I doubted. Afterwards, on looking at the map, it occurred to me that as the grave was situated at the cross roads, Oram was probably the name of a suicide, buried there according to the old custom and law.

A conversation with widow Sarah Cook (aged 81) on 28 March 1893, proved that this was the case. She told me that in 1849 she and her husband were living in one of the Maddington Manor Down Barn Cottages, and in the other the shepherd lived, James White and his wife Elizabeth (formerly Windsor), a very good woman, aged 61, both of Chitterne. Elizabeth White told Sarah Cook that when she was a child she was coming home with her father from Salisbury (or elsewhere) and when they were near the crossways by the Clump, they saw many people coming from Chitterne to bury

Oram in the barrow there, for he had hung himself with his own rope, and was to be buried there. Her father told her that "her maunt be vraughten at what she saw for they wouldn't hurt she", and so she saw Oram buried. She did not tell Sarah Cook whether his body was in a coffin or not, but Sarah Cook thinks there was a coffin; certainly there was no parson and no service. The barrow has ever afterwards been called "Oram's Grave", and the name is now perpetuated in the Ordnance Survey.

8 May 1893.—The Rev. A. C. Pinhorn, Vicar of Chitterne, told me the circumstances of Oram's burial are forgotten in Chitterne, except that the cause of his suicide was disappointment in love, and that a stake was driven through the body, which I think proves that though he may have been carried to the grave in a coffin, he was not buried in one. There is no record of the funeral in the Register, nor any charge for it in the parish accounts.

FREDK. BENNETT.

A WILTSHIRE WIZARD.

So far we have the authority of the renowned and famous Mr. Baxter, who makes this knocking of the spirit at the bed's-head, though what we commonly call frivolous, an important errand. Another relation of this kind was sent to Mr. John Beaumont, whom I myself personally know, and which he has inserted in his account of Genii, or Familiar Spirits, in a letter by an ingenious and learned clergyman of Wiltshire, who had given him the relation likewise before, by word of mouth. It is as follows:—

Near eighty years since, in the parish of Wilcot, which is by Devizes, in the vicar's house, there was heard for a considerable time the sound of a bell constantly tolling every night. The occasion was this:—A

debauched person who lived in the parish came one night very late and demanded the keys of the church of the vicar, that he might ring a peal, which the vicar refused to let him have, alleging the unseasonableness of the time, and that he should, by granting his desires, give a disturbance to Sir George Wroughton and his family, whose house adjoined to the churchyard. Upon this refusal, the fellow went away in a rage, threatening to be revenged of the vicar, and going some time after to Devizes, met with one Cantle or Cantlow, a person noted in those days for a wizard, and he tells him how the vicar had served him, and begs his help to be even with him. The reply Cantle made him was this. Does he not love ringing? he shall have enough of it: and from that time a bell began to toll in his house, and continued so to do till Cantle's death, who confessed at Fisherton gaol, in Sarum, where he was confined by King James during his life, that he caused that sound, and that it should be heard in that place during his life.

The thing was so notorious that persons came from all parts to hear it; and King James sent a gentleman from London on purpose to give him satisfaction concerning the truth of the report. Mr. Beaumont had likewise this story, as he tells, from the mouth of Sir George Wroughton's own son; with this remarkable circumstance, that if any in the house put their heads out of the window they could not hear the sound, but heard it immediately again as soon as they stood in the room. The reader here sees that good and bad genii exercise themselves upon very little functions, knocking at bed's-heads, and ringing of bells. For proof of this we have the testimonies of two divines, of a man of quality and probity and the same satisfaction that a learned king had, who sent to enquire into the matter, and after this there can be, I think, no room for doubt.

The above is taken from the *Life and Adventures of Mr. Duncan Campbell*, published by Thomas Tegg, 43 Cheapside, London, in 1841. Pages 83, 84 and 85.

W. Chitty.

Miscellanea.

The Collapse of the Spinning Industry in Wiltshire Villages.—Among papers in the keeping of the Vicar of Winterbourne Stoke, Wilts, is a printed report or appeal,

dated Dec. 1826, from the "London Committee for the Relief of Distressed Manufacturers," sent "to the Resident Clergyman," and franked by "F. Freeling." The extracts from reports from Lancashire and Yorkshire describe a pitiable state of utter destitution, the weaving industry having apparently been at a standstill during the whole of 1826. The wool-workers in the south were in no better case, as this extract shows :—"Uley, Gloucestershire, Dec. 8, 1826. * * The landed property and houses in the Parish are burdened with poor's rates in a proportion by the year amounting to 15s. in the pound on a valuation of the parish made in the year 1822." The following local names appear in a "List of places and sums remitted between 3rd May and 21st Dec. 1826" :—Bisley, Glos.; Bradford and Townships, Wilts ; Charterhouse Hinton, Bath; Dursley, Glos.; Uley, Glos.; Heytesbury, Horningsham, Hilperton, Melksham, North Bradley, Trowbridge and Townships, and Westbury, in Wilts ; Frome, Freshford, Nunney, Roeberrow, Road and Taunton, in Somerset. The old spinning industry in villages on Salisbury Plain came to nothing before 1800.

C. V. G.

Roman Remains Found in Making the Amesbury Light Railway.—Three Roman, or Romano-British vases of reddish ware, together with iron nails and a curved iron blade of some sort, have lately been found near the proposed Amesbury station. Also close to the edge of the valley bank several skeletons, well-preserved, and near them a horse's skeleton with two iron shoes of different shapes. Two of the vases were whole and have been taken home by the Contractor.

C. V. G.

Filling up of a British Ditch.—The proprietor of the Druid's Head racing stables has filled in three crossings for gallops in the big ditch on Winterbourne Stoke down between two British villages. In the silting, which varied from 18 to 46 inches deep, were found fragments of blue Delft ware, ivory handled table knives (old round shape of handle), some bones (not identified), and fragments of a clasp-knife, and gimlet—all pointing apparently to a former filling in with domestic rubbish. Unfortunately no competent person saw the sections of silting when excavated. The ditch must be well known to persons going to Stonehenge from Shrewton, as it runs away from the road southward over the steep down, in the deep bottom, about half-a-mile from Rollestone.

C. V. G.

Finds at Yarnbury Castle.—In digging a pond on the east of Yarnbury Castle a number of bones, said to have been human, were found last year. A handsome Roman vase, now in the County Museum, was found here at another pond on the west side. A burial urn was got out of a barrow near the "Bustard" (one of a group of three eastward) in levelling rabbit burrows; unfortunately the pick broke it. The fragments found their way to Capt. Hawley at Figheldean.

C. V. G.

Queries.

Stafford of Southwick.—The pedigree contributed by Mr. W. H. H. Rogers in the March number states that the last male Stafford—Sir Humphrey—created Earl of Devon in 1469

and beheaded in the same year, died s.p., while Mr. Kite's pedigree, printed in vol. ii, p. 257, shows that he left two daughters, both of whom died unmarried. The difference is not of any great importance, but as both these gentlemen have gone so fully into the history of the family and have given us so much valuable information on the subject, I think your readers would be further indebted to them if the point were cleared up—if only to make the accounts correct in all their details.

J. S.

Thomas House.—A relative of mine possesses an oil painting, being a portrait of a hale old gentleman, in the dress of the seventeenth century, bearing the following inscription :—"Thomas House, of Westwood, ætat. 99—A.D. 1673."

This painting has been in the possession of the Newmans of Castle Combe and their descendants for an unknown period. Is anything known respecting this individual, or is there any record of his death ?

JOHN HARDING.

Milford Grove,
Salisbury.

Henry Chivers of Quemerford.—He was M.P. for Calne, 1689 to 1705. Was he the son of Seacole Chivers, who is said (*Vis. Wilts.*, 1623) to have had in 1651 an only child, Elizabeth ? Whom did Henry Chivers marry ? When did he die ? When did the name cease at Quemerford ? It disappears from the Oxford Matriculation Registers after the first half of the 17th century.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Alexander Chokke.—He was M.P. for Westbury, 1605, until his death in 1609. Another Alexander Chokke was M.P. for Ludgershall, 1621-22. Any information as to these will oblige. What was their precise connexion with Chokkes or Chocks, of Somerset?

W. D. Pink.

Thomas Longe.—Are any descendants known of Thomas Longe, of Trowbridge, to whom arms were granted in 1561, and whose grandson William was living at Stratton in Somersetshire in 1623, having then two sons and five daughters?

Q.

Replies.

Quaker Dates (vol. iii, p. 138).—In reply to "K., Northampton", who seeks enlightenment on this subject, I may say that I have in my possession one of the original printed notices on the subject of the rectification of the Calendar, addressed "To the Quarterly *and* Monthly Meetings *of* Friends *in* Great Britain, Ireland *and* America", by the "Meeting for Sufferings" held in London in Seventh Month, 1751. It was decided by the Yearly Meeting of that year "That in all the Records and Writings of *Friends*, from and after the last Day of the *Tenth Month*, called *December*, next [,] the Computation of Time established by the said ACT, should be observed; and that accordingly the first Day of the *Eleventh Month*, commonly called *January*, next, shall be reckoned and deemed, by *Friends*, the first Day of the *first Month* of the year 1752." Then follows a table shewing the new designation of each month, *e.g.*, the *eleventh*

month called *January* "shall be reckoned and stiled" the *first Month*—and as a consequence the *twelfth month* called *February* becomes the *second*, the *first month* called *March* becomes the *third*, etc.

With regard to the double-date, as the months of January, February and March (to use their "Heathenish names") could alone have this, or, to be more correct January 1 to March 24, so, in Quaker parlance, eleventh, twelfth and first months were in a similar position as alone correctly having the two-year date, but I do not find that the Friends were very clever dataries, for frequently the double-date is omitted, with the consequent doubt as to which year is intended, while at times it appears attached to tenth and second months, and even to sixth and eighth!

It does not appear as though any notice was taken of the commencement of the Legal Year on March 25, for the whole of that month is given as first month, that is, including the 25th to the 31st—and I find even such dates as 1745/6-1-26. It seems as though "K." has pointed out a weakness in the generally very exact records of the Society of Friends, but possibly further research may throw more light on the question. I am looking for documents instituting the nomenclature of the months, cancelled in 1752.

NORMAN PENNEY.

Tottenham, Middx.

Sir William Courtenay, Bart., of Newhouse, Wilts—(vol. iii, p. 235).—Mr. Browning may be able to find something about him in the 1st vol. of *The Complete Baronetage*, by G. E. C., just issued to the subscribers.

IBEX.

William Leach (vol. ii, pp. 482, 538).—We are indebted to Messrs. Anstie for the loan of the accompanying block, representing the trade label of "B. W. Anstie, snuff maker and tobacconist, Devizes, 1789." It is reproduced from a probably unique copy in the Banks Collection, British Museum; and, in addition to the trade label of "William Leach and Co., snuff makers at the Windmill in Devizes, Wilts," already reproduced in *Wiltshire N. & Q.*, vol. ii, p. 483, is interesting as a further illustration of the early history of snuff manufacture in Devizes.

Mr. Benjamin Webb Anstie, as previously mentioned (vol. ii, p. 539), first became partner with his father and elder brother in 1776. The father died in 1779, and in 1784 the brothers dissolved partnership, the business of snuff maker and tobacconist being continued by Benjamin Webb, the younger of the two, until 1810; when the title of the firm became "Benjamin Webb Anstie and Sons."

Whistley Mill, where for many years the snuff grinding was carried on, is apparently the building represented on the trade label. The miller is seen bringing out bags, one of them on his back being labelled "Snuff." To one of the snuff millers at Whistley belongs the following anecdote, which may be worth recording here. He lived in Devizes, and on returning home, one summer's evening, across the fields, by a still well-known footpath, he found himself suddenly confronted by a vicious bull, which had been turned out during the day. The animal proceeded to make a charge, and the miller, having no stick, suddenly bethought himself of another expedient. He snatched off his wig, which was saturated with snuff, and threw

it straight at the bull's eyes. The miller's hastily extemporised method of defence proved to be a perfect success; for the animal, blinded with *plain Scotch*, rushed wildly about the field; whilst the miller secured his wig and quietly resumed his journey towards Devizes.

It is believed that Calstone Mill was, about the year 1777, used for awhile by Messrs. Anstie as a snuff mill, but no papers in proof of this seem to be at present in possession of the firm. Poulshot Mill is also traditionally said to have been once used for grinding snuff.

AQUILA.

Heralds' Visitations (vol. iii, p. 141).—"How is it so few of the higher nobility are recorded?" *i.e.* at the Visitations.

The answer is simple, viz., that the deputies of the Kings of Arms (*Clarenceux* south and *Norroy* north of the Trent) were only instructed to summon the lesser nobility, such as baronets, knights, and gentlemen.

Q.

James Long (vol. iii, p. 182).—The following question has been asked—"From the crest which crowns the Monument, Mr. James Long appears to have been a member of the ancient Wiltshire family of that name. To which branch did he belong?" I presume the family meant is that of Wraxall and Draycott. The crest on the Monument may be meant for that of the former, but the last known male descendant of that branch died in 1731, the Draycott branch (the only other one known) continuing till 1805, when the family became extinct. Mr. James Long, cannot, therefore, have belonged to the former branch, and it seems unlikely

that he could have been of the latter, as the pedigree is well-known. Perhaps the parish register might throw some light on his parentage. In any case, the crest, whatever it may be meant for, is valueless as evidence of descent.

Q.

Etchilhampton Monument (vol. iii, pp. 181-2).—I should like to place on record that the writer of the inscription on the Monument on Etchilhampton hill—which is as follows:

Qui coluere coluntur
An: Dom: 1771.
This Monument
from a general Sense of Gratitude
was erected to the Memory of
JAMES LONG
Late of Wedhampton. Esq.
whose publick Spirit and Benevolence
which he ever exercised for the service
of Mankind, were remarkably exerted
in planning, promoting & compleating
this new Road
An: Dom: 1768
By which
A former tedious and dangerous way
over the adjacent Hill
is avoided
To the great Pleasure
and Convenience of Travellers
In Recto Decus.

On another side is inscribed:—

By Permission of
MICHAEL TICHBOURNE,
Esq.

—was the Rev. Charles Gibbes, B.A. (died Nov. 1794), Rector of Chitterne All Saints and Chitterne St. Mary, but a resident in the parish of Urchfont, where, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Jaques, his brother-in-law, he conducted a school for the sons of neighbouring gentry. This information I had

some years ago from my cousin, the late Rev. Heneage Gibbes, M.B., at one time Incumbent of All Saints, Sidmouth, great grandson of the aforesaid Rev. Charles Gibbes, and grandson of the latter's only child, Rev. George Gibbes, D.D., Rector of Woodborough, whose only son, my informant's father, was Sir George Smith Gibbes, knt., M.D., F.R.S., &c., of Bath.

C. H. Mayo.

The Missing Register of Addison's Baptism: Where is it? (vol. iii, pp. 42-3, 140, 186-8, 236-240).—The paper of Mr. Kite, in the last number of *W. N. & Q.* deserves respectful consideration, and I should like to make an addition to, and an observation on it. The addition is to the list of the rectors of Milston. Lancelot Addison was first rector in 1660. The transcript, in the Diocesan register, contains under that date "Jane the daughter of Lancelot [*sic*] Addison, rector, baptised 23 of April, 1660." Addison signs, and Roger Pinckney, John Millip, attest.

In the same year was another rector, William Bean, whose tenure must have been very brief. On his cession came Robert Harris. On the floor in the chancel is a stone inscribed "Here lyeth the Body of Robert Harris, Rector of this place, who dyed 4th of November, 1662."

Mr. Kite, after referring to a statement of mine, says that the Rev. R. Webb "must certainly have been in possession of the volume dating from 1653 to 1703, which should have contained the entry of 1672, or he could not have shewn it to any other person." But Mr. Webb never complained of losing a volume. Moreover, when I succeeded Mr. Webb at Durrington, and very early enquired about Joseph Addison's baptism, I was at once shewn the old Milston Register, beginning 1540,

as that which had contained it, and from which it had been abstracted. That half a century was missing, and that it implied abstraction of three sections (for baptisms, marriages and burials were not intermixed) seemed never to have been observed. Two things contributed to the error. L. Addison had noted in it the birth of a daughter, and a collection made for the redemption of the English that are captives in Barbary, Oct. 30, 1671. This is one; the other was the very imperfect condition of the registers in the 18th century. There was no marriage register to be found from 1734 to 1813. To my mind there is nothing strange in any loss of Registers before Dr. Toogood's time. Mr. Edward Polhill was at Milston 40 years, "what manner of man he was the day of judgment will declare" was placed on his tombstone. The only record of baptisms and burials in his time is stated on the cover not to be a register. "This was designed for an Account Book and not a Parish Register." It begins "Milston and Brigmiston Rectory, Wilts. An account of Burials from June 1st, 1760, that is to say from the time that Edward Polhill first entered on the Cure of ye said Parish." The latter half of the book contains "An account of Baptisms from 1st June, 1760." There could have been no other register of Baptisms and Burials found when Mr. Polhill died, because the same book was used by Dr. Toogood's curates till the law required new registers in 1813. But the Marriage Register under Lord Hardwicke's Act has disappeared. It is not improbable that a Bowles may have borrowed and never returned it. In extenuation it may be said that Mr. Wm. Bowles was a banker at Salisbury, and his security would be supposed to be good; but he and his partner failed. Heale, Milston, and all his property was sold, and in the chaos, certain things may have disappeared. This was in 1813.

Dr. Toogood did not reside at Milston till 1816. He was rector of a parish in Somerset until then, but in 1816, having been appointed to Broad Hinton, he made an arrangement by which the incumbent of Durrington, who was also resident

curate of Milston, and he exchanged places—my predecessor going to Hinton.

I think that credence is to be given to Dr. Toogood's statement in its entirety; and as shewn above, "the other Registers," vaguely referred to, were missing when he came to Milston.

C. S. RUDDLE.

John Clare, S. J. (vol. iii, p. 235).—He probably belonged to a South Wilts family of this name—one of whom—Robert Clare *alias* Dominick—was, about the year 1638, tenant of Chicklade Farm, near Hindon—rented at that time of the Bennett family.

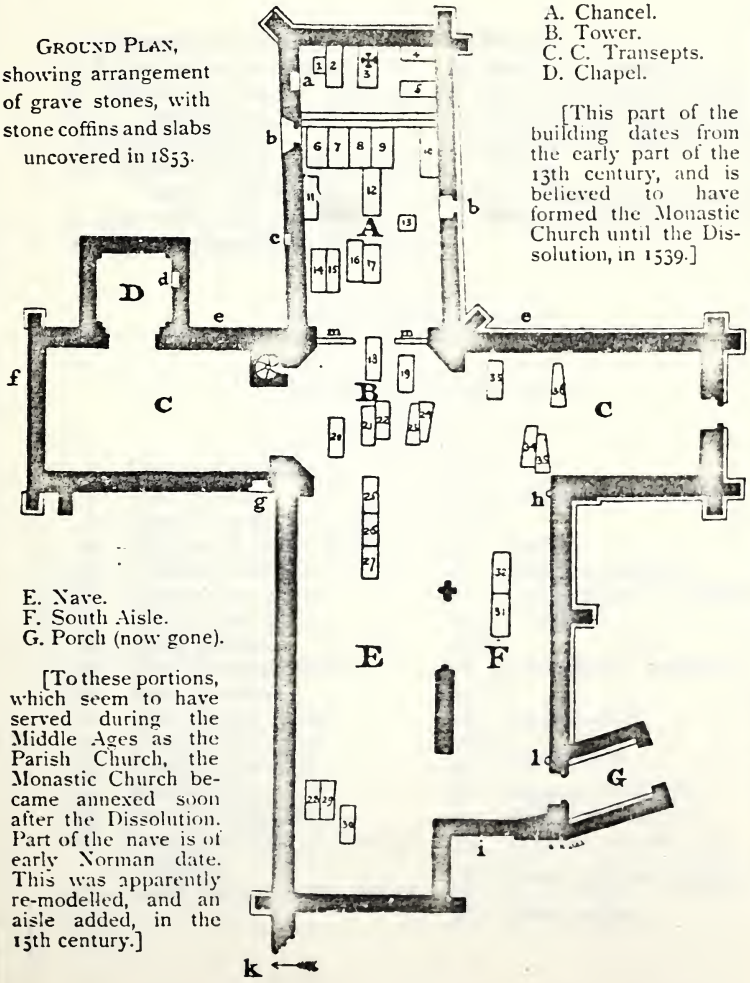
In 1698, William Clare, of Heytesbury, gent, purchased lands at Upton Lovel, and from him, I believe, descended William Clare, of Devizes, surgeon, and for 50 years one of the Coroners for this County. He died in 1829, aged 82. *See* monumental tablet in St. James' Church, Devizes. His late residence, No. 23, Market Place, still retains the figure of Æsculapius in a recess over the doorway.

WILTONIENSIS.

Church of SS. Mary and Meliorus, Amesbury.

—:o:—

GROUND PLAN, showing arrangement of grave stones, with stone coffins and slabs uncovered in 1853.



A. Chancel.
B. Tower.
C. C. Transepts.
D. Chapel.

[This part of the building dates from the early part of the 13th century, and is believed to have formed the Monastic Church until the Dissolution, in 1539.]

E. Nave.
F. South Aisle.
G. Porch (now gone).

[To these portions, which seem to have served during the Middle Ages as the Parish Church, the Monastic Church became annexed soon after the Dissolution. Part of the nave is of early Norman date. This was apparently re-modelled, and an aisle added, in the 15th century.]

SCALE, 30 *Feet to an Inch.*

REFERENCES.

a. Recess with canopy.
b b. Doorways, now closed up.
c. Recess in outer wall, apparently an aumbry.
d. Double piscina.
e e. Arches in east walls of transepts, now blocked up.
f. Low arch, blocked up.
g. Doorway leading into cloister.
h. Piscina.
i. Doorway, blocked up.
k. Jamb of Norman doorway [entrance to cloister ?]
l. Remains of Holy water stoup.
m. Oak screen [15th century] removed in 1853.

GRAVESTONES, &c.

1. George Cuthbert.
2. Jane Stokes.
3. Rev. Thomas Holland.
4. William Rigdon, gent.
5. William Cousins.
6. Henry Cox, gent.
7. Henry Cox, gent.
8. Mary Keene.
9. Rev. Thomas Neale.
10. John Cousins.
11. Rev. Henry Head.
12. Giles Sadler, gent.
13. Entrance to vault.
14. Mary Head.
15. Rev. Richard Head.
16. Brassless slab of Purbeck marble.
17. Edith Matyn (brass plate)
18. } Inscriptions worn out.
20. }
22. }
19. Vault.
21. Eugenia Nugent.
23. } Coffin slabs of Purbeck
24. } marble.
25. } Inscriptions worn out.
26. }
27. }
28. Incised slab.
29. } Plain slabs.
30. }
31. Eleanor Stallord.
32. William Stallord.
33. Purbeck marble slab.
34. } Stone coffins and lids.
35. }
36. Stone coffin.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

SEPTEMBER, 1900.

AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE IN 1860.

(Continued from p. 267.)

ALL monastic property surrendered to the King came, as a matter of course, into the Court of Augmentations, which had been newly called into existence to deal with its revenues; and from a very full survey among the documents of this Court, now preserved in the Public Record Office,[1] we are enabled to glean a little more about the doings of the Royal Commissioners, and what took place at Amesbury immediately after the suppression.

The yearly revenues of the Monastery, spiritual and temporal, according to the valuation given by Speed, produced at this time a gross sum of £558 10*s.* 2*d.*, from which certain

[1] Exchequer Augmentation Office. Miscellaneous Books, vol. 491, ff. 31-36.

fees, annuities, pensions, and corrodies,[1] granted to divers persons by letters patent of the House, amounting to £59 12*s.*, had to be deducted, which gives a net sum not far from Dugdale's estimate, viz., £495 15*s.* 2*d.*[2] Out of this the thirty-four "late religious women of the Monastery" were allotted pensions for life. Joan Darell (late Prioress), £100; Joan Horner (sometime High Prioress), Cristian Iddersley (late Prioress of the Cloister), and Margaret Beche,[3] (one of the nuns), £6 13*s.* 4*d.* each; Edith Curtens (late Sub-prioress), and four nuns, £6; ten other nuns, £5; and the remaining fifteen £4 each; amounting in all to £260 per annum; and leaving, on this portion of the Commissioners' account, an almost equal balance to the use of the Crown.

From the same Survey it appears that the ornaments, goods, and chattels, belonging to the Monastery, were sold at once by the Commissioners, and produced £147 5*s.* 2*d.* With this money in hand they proceeded to "dispatch" the inmates of the House, distributing amongst the thirty-four "late religious" the sum of £74 13*s.* 4*d.*, by way of gratuity "of

[1] A *Corrody* is described by Cowel (*Law. Dict.*) as "a sum of money, or allowance of meat, drink, and clothing, due to the King from an Abbey, or other house of religion, whereof he is the founder, towards the reasonable sustenance of such a one of his servants, being put to his pension, as he thinketh good to bestow it on." The question of *corrodies* became of very general interest on the dissolution of religious houses, and the 34-35 Hen. VIII, cap. 19, provides for "pensions, portions, *corrodies*, indemnities, sinodies, and proxies." On the dissolution of Malmesbury Abbey Sir Henry Long, the then owner of the Wraxhall and Draycote estates, claimed for himself and his heirs, *a corrody of seven white loaves and seven conventual flagons of beer*, to be allowed weekly out of the Abbey.

[2] In the money of those days, which would equal perhaps nearly or quite as many thousands at the present time; but the returns then made of Abbey lands were notoriously under the mark, being made by the stewards, who wished to be, and in many instances became, the principal purchasers. The income of Amesbury Monastery was, at this time, exceeded only by two other Houses in Wiltshire—the great Abbeys of Malmesbury and Wilton.

[3] Among the list of names we find also those of Alleyne, Bulkeley, Eyre, Fettiplace, Gifford, Goddard, Hunton, and other families either belonging to, or connected with Wiltshire.

the King's Majesty's reward"; and a further sum of £31 8*s.* 4*d.* to four priests, and twenty-three servants, for their wages and liveries. The Commissioners had arranged with the Prioress to receive and discharge the debts of the House, and on this account £20 14*s.* 5*d.* owing to divers persons for victuals and other necessaries, was also disbursed; leaving a balance to the King of £20 19*s.*

The whole of the Monastic plate, weighing 659 ounces of silver, nearly half of which was either gilt, or parcel gilt, also fell into the hands of the Crown.

The records and evidences of the House remained in the Treasury there, safely to be kept to the use of the King; the keys whereof were delivered to the charge and custody of Richard Paulett, esq., receiver.[1]

From the same Survey we also learn that the habitable portion of the Monastic buildings, assigned to remain undefaced, were the Lodging called the late Priory Lodging, the Hall, Buttery, Pantry, Kitchen, and Gatehouse as it was enclosed within one quadrant unto the Convent Kitchen, the Long Stable with the Hay Barn adjoining, the Wheat Barn, the Baking-house, and the Gate with the Gatehouse in the Base Court.[2]

The buildings deemed to be superfluous were the Church, Cloister, Fratry [or Refectory], Dormitory, and Chapterhouse, the Convent Kitchen, with all the houses adjoining to the same, the Old Infirmary with the Chapel, Cloister, and Lodgings adjoining, the Sextry, with houses joining the same, the Steward's, Receiver's, Auditor's, and Priests' lodgings, and all other houses in the Base Court not above reserved.

The weight of the lead remaining upon the Church, Quire, Aisles, Steeple, Chapels, Vestry, Cloisters, Fratry, Hall and

[1] If these records and evidences had come into the hands of the Crown they would probably be found in the Public Record Office, but no Chartulary of Amesbury is known to exist, and it is to be feared that many of the other monastic documents here must also have perished.

[2] The outer yard appropriated to stables, offices, &c.

Chambers, with the gutters belonging to the same, was estimated at 230 fothers; and that of the four bells in the steeple at 14 hundred weight.[1]

Thus far the survey made for the Court of Augmentation. The Ministers' Accounts, 32 Henry VIII [1540-1], also preserved among the Public Records, contain a list of the possessions of Amesbury Monastery, with their value, during the short time which they remained in the hands of the Crown. But the sites of the dissolved monasteries, with their estates, were soon granted one by one, either altogether or piecemeal, to courtiers or speculators; and Amesbury, with much other monastic property, came to the share of an individual destined to become a great historical personage of his day—the King's own brother-in-law—Sir Edward Seymour, successively Earl of Hertford, Duke of Somerset, and Lord Protector of England.

The marriage of Henry VIII with his Wiltshire queen, Jane, daughter of Sir John Seymour, of Wolfhall, took place in 1536. With this introduction at Court, and the Seymour family then enjoying the full tide of royal favour, it is not surprising that her elder brother, Sir Edward, became a recipient of liberal grants from the King, of lands which were then falling into the Royal hands, on the dissolution of monasteries. In the year of his sister's marriage Sir Edward became owner of two Wiltshire Houses, viz., Monkton Farley, a cell to the great Cluniac Priory of Lewes, in Sussex; and Easton, near Pewsey, one of the few establishments (numbering twelve only throughout England) of the Maturins or Friars of the Holy Trinity.[2] Next year (1537) Maiden Bradley Priory

[1] The Inventories of Church goods, taken 1552, include these four bells, which were then remaining in Amesbury Church.

[2] The Seymour family, and their ancestors, the Esturmies of Wolfhall, had been patrons of Easton Priory, which they used as a burial-place; Sir John Seymour, father of Queen Jane, was buried here in 1536, as was also a son of the same name, who died young, in 1510; but the Priory Church afterwards becoming ruinous during his minority, Edward, the next Earl of Hertford (son of the Protector) on succeeding to the estates, re-built Easton Church in 1591, having previously removed their bodies to Great Bedwyn, and re-interred them in the chancel of that church.

(originally founded as a Hospital for Lepers), also fell to his lot, and two years later, on the suppression of the greater monasteries, that of Amesbury likewise came into his hands.

But this included only his Wiltshire share of the monastic spoil, for the same nobleman was also grantee of Muchelney, in Somersetshire; Ottery, in Devonshire; Wimborne, in Dorsetshire; Shene, in Surrey[1]; Sion, in Middlesex; and other religious houses, together with lands thereto belonging.

Although the actual grant of Amesbury from the Crown to the Earl of Hertford bears date 7 April 1541, he was probably in possession of the site soon after its surrender (sixteen months previously), for the survey above referred to states that the whole of the monastic buildings, whether "deemed superfluous" (*i.e.*, *sentenced* to be destroyed), or not, were committed by the Royal Commissioners to the custody of John Barwick, "servant to the Earl of Hertford", and we find the Earl mentioned as owner 31 Henry VIII, *i.e.*, before 22 April 1540.

Some very interesting papers relating to Amesbury Monastery, at this date, were found at Longleat, in 1866, by the late Canon Jackson, and printed in the *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, vol. x, pp. 61-84. One of them, a survey of the lead on the roofs of the monastic buildings, will give some idea of their respective proportions.

Content of the lead upon the late monastery of Amesbury, viewed by Christopher Dreye and George Hynde, plumbers, at the commandment of Thomas Cumine, the King's Sergeant Plumber, 22 September, 32 Hen. VIII (1540).

[1] The dissolved Priory of Carthusians at Sheen (founded by King Henry V in 1414) soon became a residence of the Earl, for in some Amesbury papers at Longleat, date 1541-2, we find:—

"For a basket of quynses [quinces] that Maister Thyn caused to be send [from Amesbury] to my Lord's place at Sheen."

"Maister Thyn"—afterwards Sir John Thynne, the builder of Longleat—was secretary to the Earl. The Amesbury quinces must have been something special, for there is a further payment for "a horse load of quinces," also sent from thence to Sheen.

THE CHURCH. A steep roof over the High Altar and Quire, 51 feet long and 24 feet in depth on either side.

North Aisle [this apparently refers to the North *Transept*]. Steep roof 40 feet long, and 20 feet deep on each side.

South Aisle [South *Transept*]. Steep roof 39 feet long, and 24 feet deep on each side.

Spire. Octagonal, 61 feet high, each of the sides 10 feet wide at bottom, 7 feet in the middle, and tapering to 6 inches at the top. [This spire would represent a tower at least 24 feet square].

Body of Church. Steep roof 120 feet long, and 24 feet on each side.

Lady Chapel. Flat roof 32 feet long, by 13 feet on one side and 12 on the other.

St. John's Chapel. Flat roof, six times 10 feet square, and 50 other feet.

Vestry. Flat roof 22 feet long, and over 16 feet deep.

The CLOISTER. Flat roof of four squares, each 104 feet long and 12 feet deep.

The DORMITORY. Flat roof 200 feet long, and in depth on either side 18 feet.

The FRATRY, or REFECTORY. Flat roof 110 feet long, and on either side 15 feet.

The JESSYE.[1] Flat roof 110 feet long, and on either side 16 feet.

The HALL. Flat roof 70 feet long, and on either side 14 feet. [Little entry from Hall to Kitchen, with spiral staircase also mentioned.]

KENT'S CHAMBER. Flat roof 65 feet long, and on either side 10 feet.

The ABBESS' CHAMBER. Flat roof 24 feet long, and on either side 14 feet.

The OLD PARLOUR. Bastard roof 22 feet long, and on either side 22 feet.

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[1] "Mastris Wardour's chamber in the lower end of the Jesse," is also mentioned in the Longleat papers. Margaret Wardour was a nun here at the dissolution of the Monastery. The Jessye at Amesbury (an apartment 110ft. by 30, of the same length and a little wider than the Refectory), perhaps derived its name from a representation, either in sculpture, or stained glass, of what is known as the *Tree of Jesse*—a mediæval representation of our Lord's genealogy under the semblance of a vine springing from a recumbent figure of Jesse; spreading in luxuriant foliage, disposed so as to sustain and surround a long succession of royal personages, among which the kings David and Solomon, appear conspicuous; and terminating with our Lord in the arms of his Mother, in glory and surrounded by angels. The effect of this as sometimes executed must have been remarkably striking. It was common, during the 13th and 14th centuries, in illuminations of manuscripts, stained glass, sculpture, and embroidery.

JOAN HORNER'S CHAMBER [late Prioress]. The roof crested with lead.

The LEADEN CHAMBERS. A little chamber, the roof covered with lead.

The weight of this lead was estimated by the King's plumbers at 230 fothers [218½ tons], nearly doubling in quantity that on the roofs of the great Abbey of Malmesbury. Lead being, at the time, a very marketable commodity, the Crown officers evidently knew well how to dispose of it to the best advantage, and it was sold separately by the Chancellor of the Court of Augmentation [Sir Richard Rich], to the Earl of Hertford, "*ex recognit' ejusdem Cancell' coram Audit'*"—with the recognizance of the said Chancellor, before the Auditor.

From another of the Longleat papers, relating to an exchange of lands between the King and the Earl of Hertford, we learn that the latter was to pay to the Crown, for the lead, and the woods of Amesbury, the sum of £547 2*s.* 7*d.*—in hand £100, at the next Christmas £200, and the remaining balance of £247 2*s.* 7*d.* twelve months later. The King, on his part, was to discharge the Earl of all incumbrances, except leases; and except also the yearly payment of £8 *for the salary of a Priest to serve the Cure of Amesbury*, and 7*s.* 6*d.* *for synodals and procurations* to the Archdeacon of Sarum.

The monastic buildings were handed over by the Crown officers, apparently intact, to the custody of Mr. John Barwick, the steward for the Earl of Hertford's Wiltshire property, who then resided on one of his master's newly acquired estates—the dissolved House of Trinitarian Friars, at Easton, near Pewsey,[1] and it appears to have been under Mr. Barwick's

[1] Mr. Barwick afterwards resided at Wilcot, the manor and advowson of which place (formerly part of the possessions of Bradenstoke Priory) he purchased of William Alleyne, the grantee from the Crown at the dissolution. His monument, with date 1571, still remains in the chancel of the parish church. Of his two daughters, the elder married into the ancient Wiltshire family of Wroughton, of Broad Hinton, and her portrait, which had passed

direction that the spoliation which immediately followed the Earl of Hertford's ownership of Amesbury (of which the Longleat papers are at present the only evidence) was carried out.

The lead was quickly stripped from the roofs, melted, and sold; and in these accounts we find payments made by William Nottingham, an old Amesbury name, not without interest. In 1522 William Nottingham, "of the George",[1] paid subsidy to the amount of 25*s*. In 1527 he was amerced at sixty quarters of barley, which he paid, but stated that he must buy more, as he supplied my lady [Prioress] at Amesbury with ale. The William Nottingham of 1541, in altered times, doubtless found a profit in the spoliation of the Monastery, whose maintenance must previously have been, either to himself or his ancestors, a considerable source of revenue.

William Nottingham's payments for trying, melting, and casting the lead, 31 March, 32 Henry VIII [1541].

[This work occupied ten weeks. Seven men were paid at the rate of 6*d*. a day; and a watchman, who sat up and watched the lead, received 4*d*. a night.

The church spire was destroyed in Easter week. The hire of a horse from Amesbury to Easton, "to speak with Mr. Berwick about the pulling down of the steeple," cost 4*d*.; two line cords, to be used for the same purpose, 12*d*.; and 2*s*. 8*d*. was paid for two pounds of gunpowder, bought at Salisbury, to "fire the great timber of the steeple."

The items also include payments for charcoal, and an ox hide to make a pair of bellows.]

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by marriage from Wroughton to Montagu, hung for many years in the dining room at Stowell Lodge, and eventually came into possession of the late Admiral Montagu, of Seend. The pedigree and arms of Barwick—*Argent three bear's heads erased sable muzzled or*—will be found in the *Visitation of Wilts*, 1565.

[1] In 1542, during the spoliation of Amesbury Monastery 36 pieces of timber were delivered to Robert Payn to "the repayring of the singe [sign] of the George," at sundry times. This ancient hostelry, which must have flourished in the days of the Monastery, descended with the monastic property until part was severed and sold at a comparatively recent date to redeem the land tax on the whole. Some tile paving, used here perhaps when the sign was repaired in 1542, again came to light in some alterations made a few years ago.

The late choir of the monastic church seems to have been the scene of some of these melting operations; the refectory was also used as a receptacle for part of the lead. One item is—

> "To take down the great wall that was partition of the Mydquere (Mid-Choir, *i.e.*, the Ritual Choir) to *have out the lead that was there cast*, and to break down one part of the great cloister."

The lead produced a total of 637 sows, weighing nearly 210 tons, over and above John Howell, plumber, *laid upon the chancel of the Parish Church*, and upon the gutter of the new Convent Kitchen, 11 cwt. Lead reserved for my lord and returned over 21 tons. The price realised appears to have been from £3 6*s.* 8*d.* to £4 per ton; so my lord of Hertford had apparently little cause to be dissatisfied with this part of his Amesbury bargain.

The principal buyers of the lead were Robert Eyre and Thomas Sembarbe [Saintbarbe], merchants of Sarum; both well-known Wiltshire names. Their purchase amounted to 162 tons. Robert Steward, sadler, in London, bought 5 tons; John Berenger, of Hampton [Southampton], merchant, about 10 tons. On 1st August 1541, a hundred sows, weighing nearly 30 tons, were conveyed from Amesbury to Southampton, in carts hired from Urchfont, Collingbourne, Cannings, Allington, Newton, Manningford, Enford, Chisenbury, Winterslow, Winterbourne, Stapleford, and Bedwin, some of them belonging, no doubt, to the Earl of Hertford's own tenants at these places. Lastly, on 28th June 1542, "Marchaunt of Hampton" [the merchant of Southampton], made a further small purchase of over 30 cwt., to be sent to Jersey for gunshot.

The other Amesbury papers at Longleat relate to the spoliation of some part of the monastic buildings [1539-1542]. The payments include items for taking down the roofs of part of the Church, viz., the Lady Chapel, the great Choir, and that over the high altar; also the roofs of the dormitory, etc. Other payments are for taking up the paving tile in the vestry,

parlour, part of that in the inner parlour, the cloister, and chapter house, and for carrying the same into the north *aisle* (meaning, no doubt, the north *transept* of the church, as already described). Another item is for again removing the paving out of this aisle, or transept, to make room for the timber.

Among the materials sold are gravestones and tile paving from before the high altar; a tombstone; two tombs in the north *aisle* [*transept*], and rafters from the same; paving tile in the vestry, and in the south *aisle* [*transept*] by the Church door. Broken wood of the roof of the south *aisle* [*transept*]; timber of the spire and great cloister; broken wood of the spire; and the paling by the Church door, convent side, and cemetery in the park.

If these papers at Longleat had not come to light, the identity of the present parish Church of Amesbury with that of the dissolved Monastery—which had previously been a matter of general acceptance—might never have been questioned; but the question having lately been raised[1] upon several points which appear to the present writer to be somewhat inconclusive evidence, he is glad to have the opportunity of making a few remarks which may serve to explain certain items in the Longleat papers, apparently hitherto misread.

In the event of a *double use of the same building, both by nuns and parishioners* (which he has always believed to have been the case at Amesbury) the *body of the church*, i.e. the *nave*, with its *south aisle*, and formerly a *south porch*—would naturally be the part assigned to the latter; the nuns occupying the *chancel*, *tower* and *transepts*, which communicated with the cloister and other monastic buildings by blocked up doorways still visible in the walls. The *south porch* thus formed a separate entrance to the western portion (or Parish Church)

[1] By Mr. Charles H. Talbot and the Rev. C. L. Ruddle, in papers read at the Amesbury Meeting of the Wilts Archæological Society (1899) and printed in *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, vol. xxxi. pp. 8-32.

for the services of which the lady Prioress, as Rector, provided a Chaplain.

This being the case some of the items in the Longleat papers will perhaps appear less obscure. They certainly represent, as Canon Jackson has remarked, "considerable havoc in stripping off lead, pulling down a spire, selling paving tiles, &c."; but, if looked at closely, this will be found to refer *only to the eastern portion, or Monastic Church* (then unoccupied) which, with the site and other buildings of the Monastery, had recently, by grant from the Crown, become the private property of the Earl of Hertford. The same remark applies to the *church mentioned in the Crown survey* taken after the Dissolution, as "*deemed to be superfluous*"; which must not be taken literally as applying to the *whole of the Church*, but *only to such portion as had previously been connected with the Monastery.* On the dissolution of the House, and dispersion of its inmates, *the eastern portion of the Church, which had been occupied by the Nuns*, became temporarily useless, and (with the cloister, chapter-house, refectory and other unoccupied portions of the late Monastery) was *deemed superfluous*, i.e., *sentenced* to be destroyed.[1]

But this sentence, so far as concerned the Church, was never carried into effect. It appears from the Longleat papers that the timber spire was destroyed for the sake of its covering of lead; the roofs over the great choir, and high altar, were also taken down,[2] and the gravestones and tile paving in the floor of this part of the building removed,[3] apparently to facilitate

[1] It may be mentioned that the Abbey Church of Malmesbury was also *deemed superfluous*, which was, no doubt, the usual sentence passed on all churches or parts of churches, which had been attached to Religious Houses.

[2] We also find mention of rafters and broken wood of the *north* and *south aisles* [i.e., *transepts*]; but this may merely refer to the alteration, or repair, of the old timber work necessary in changing the covering of the roof from lead to tiles.

[3] Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, published 1786-96, vol. ii, p. 220, describes the chancel as being, at that time, *descended into by seven wooden stairs*—an arrangement probably resulting from this disturbance.

the Earl of Hertford's lead melting operations (part, if not all of which, seems to have been carried on here); but the lead once disposed of, these dismantled roofs must have been again replaced[1] and covered in—probably with tile from other of the monastic buildings[2]—and *the entire area of chancel, tower, transepts, nave, and aisle* thrown open, and appropriated wholly to parochial uses, as it continues to be at the present day.

One item in the Longleat papers mentions *taking down the great wall that was partition of the Mid Choir*—showing the existence, in mediæval times, of *a permanent separation in the midst of the church*, which, unless one and the same building was used by both nuns and parishioners, would not have been required.

With the dismantled roofs of *the eastern, or unoccupied portion of the church*, those on *the body of the building, used as the Parish Church*, have likewise been associated, and this part also described as *roofless and desolate*. But on looking carefully at the Longleat papers it will be found that there is *not a single item to show that the western part of the church, occupied by the parishioners was in any way interfered with* during the spoliation of the monastic buildings in 1539-1542—not even that the lead was stripped from the roofs—for, although the porch has been removed, and the gabled roof of the aisle is now covered with red tile—the nave will still be found to retain a covering of lead, which must always have been the case since

[1] The old chancel roof, of Perpendicular date, destroyed when the church was restored in 1853, was of the same pitch as that which still covers the nave; but less ornamented. Its carvings did not exactly match—thus conveying the idea that it *had been taken down and unskilfully reconstructed*.

[2] As lately as the commencement of the present century the roofs of the eastern part of the church were still unceiled, and open from within, between the rafters, to stone tile and shingle. The south transept had been used for a school, and the north was occupied by sundry articles belonging to the parish, including an apparatus for extinguishing fires, invented by the Rev. Thomas Holland, a former incumbent, of whom a notice will be found in *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. i, pp. 4, 41, 92; vol. ii, p. 247.

the construction of the present roof. We may therefore assume that the parishioners *remained unmolested in their use of the body of the church;* and their wills serve to show that in 1542-1543 they were, as usual, desiring burial within its walls, as well as making liberal bequests towards the maintenance of its services.

In the days of the Monastery the lady Prioress had, as already mentioned, provided a Chaplain for parish work. The name of John Belton appears in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1534—five years before the Dissolution of the Monastery—when he was in receipt of a yearly income of £7. But, on the subsequent disposal of the site, the Crown (having absorbed the Monastic income) relieved itself of this responsibility by charging its new owner—the Earl of Hertford, who became lay Rector—with a *yearly payment thereout of £8 for the salary of a Priest to serve the cure of the parish.* If a separate Parish Church had existed it is quite clear that this arrangement would have been unnecessary.

The dimensions of the roofs of the church of 1540, as given above, in the survey of the lead by the King's plumbers, correspond nearly enough with those of the present building, one item only excepted, *i.e.* the *roof over the body of the church*, estimated at 120 feet by 24 on each side. This has been taken *literally to represent a nave 120 feet long*, the existence of which, at any time, the present writer is very much inclined to doubt; and he is equally inclined to doubt if any such meaning was intended. The measurement is that of the lead, *not on the roof of the nave alone*, but on *the entire body of the church*, which would include *both nave and its south aisle*[1]—and, as these roofs together would give a total length of about 120 feet, the plumbers (who had no interest in preserving to posterity the exact size of the building, but were simply estimating the weight of the lead) may have taken the entire length of

[1] The south porch may also have been roofed with lead.

nave and aisle together, and averaged the width—considering this quite near enough for their purpose.

We next come to the spire—a framework of timber, 61 feet in height, covered with lead, and taken down in Easter week 1541. It is described as an octagon, measuring 10 feet on each of its sides at the base.[1] This would represent a square of 24 feet, and the actual corresponding measurement of the tower is 28 feet by 25, inside the parapet wall. The objection, therefore, that the actual dimensions of the present church tower at Amesbury cannot be reconciled with the recorded dimensions of the spire of the Monastic Church, apparently vanishes. The appearance of the present tower roof suggests the idea that, on the removal of the spire, the roof was very roughly made up with part of its old timbers laid down unevenly, and the whole covered with lead.[2]

The Crown survey, taken immediately after the Dissolution, mentions *four bells in the steeple of the Monastic Church.* In 1552 (some twelve years later) the Commissioners appointed to make a survey and inventory of all church goods remaining at that time, found, apparently in the same tower, *the same four bells* used by the parish. These they again left undisturbed, as being "requisite for Divine Service".

If any further proof were necessary to establish the identity of the Monastic Church, with that used by the parishioners in mediæval times, *the dedication ought in itself to settle the question.* Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, says that Queen Ethelfrida, on founding her Benedictine Nunnery at Amesbury, in 980, *commended it to the patronage of SS. Mary and Melorus.* The royal charters confirming the

[1] The actual spire measured probably not more than 9½ feet on each side, as the plumbers, in estimating the weight of the lead, would naturally allow for the overlapping joint at each angle.

[2] Among the many names and dates which appear on this lead (from at least the year 1617 downward) some are enclosed within *an outline representing a tower and spire*, which, repeated from time to time by different individuals, seems to perpetuate a tradition of the tower having once actually possessed such an appendage.

grant by Henry II of this earlier foundation to the Abbey of Font Evrault, in 1177,[1] distinctly mention that the church included in that grant *bore the same dedication*; and this—with the relics of St. Meliorus deposited here—continued, without doubt, to be *the dedication of the Monastic Church.*

Now, in 1492 (whilst this very Church of *SS. Mary and Meliorus* was *in full possession of the nuns*, and its dissolution, some half a century later, not yet even dreamt of), we find Thomas Bundy, a parishioner of Amesbury, desiring, by will, that *his body might be buried in the same church of St. Melore.*[2] This alone seems to be conclusive evidence of *the use of the same Church, at the same time, both by nuns and parishioners.* Later on, in 1542 (three years after the dissolution of the Monastery, and whilst *the eastern portion of the Church*, lately used by the nuns, was unoccupied, and partially unroofed), we have the will of Nicholas Chamber, another parishioner, desiring burial "*in the body of the Church of St. Melore, before the rood*"[3]—thus distinctly showing *the use, at that time, of the western part of the building* (*in a perfect state*) *as the Parish Church.* In the following year (1543) Henry Watkins, also a parishioner, wills to be buried in the *same church of St. Melore*[4]; thus proving satisfactorily, in the opinion of the

[1] Although the Order of Font Evrault included religious *of both sexes*, we find *brethren* at Amesbury mentioned only in 1291, and a *prior* a few years later; but this may merely refer to the priests maintained in the Monastery —the principal one of whom may have been known as Prior.

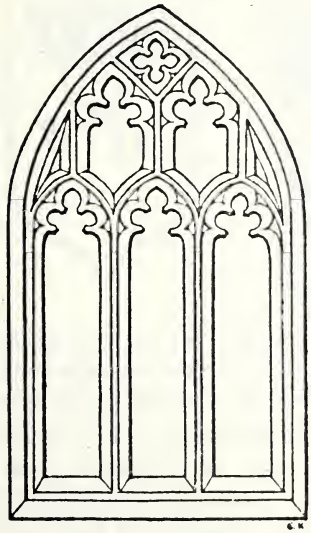
[2] There is also in the church a small brass plate to Edith, wife of Robert Matyn, who died in 1470. Gough describes it, more than a century ago, as being then in the nave of the church (where, as a parishioner, she would have been buried); but it has since been removed, and is now buried beneath the pavement of the chancel. Robert Matyn, of Durrington, in his will (1509), leaves to my lady Prioress of Amesbury 3*s.* 4*d.*, to every lady householder of the same place 8*d.* and to every lady veiled 4*d.* To the *Parish Church of Amesbury* he also bequeaths *four sheep.*

[3] He makes a bequest to *the high altar of St. Melore*—as well as to *All Souls light*, *St. Stephen's light*, and *the Maiden's light*, in the same church. Also a canopy to be carried over the Host on Corpus Christi day; and a pall, embroidered in gold and silk for the Easter Sepulchre.

[4] In later Amesbury wills of the time of Edward VI, we find mention of a *Jesus Chapel, in the Parish Church.* This may have been at the east end

present writer, that the one Church of *SS. Mary and Melorus* (still the Parish Church of Amesbury) was (excepting the Chapel of the Infirmary) the only consecrated building belonging to the Monastery; and that (as at Edington) its *eastern portion* served as the Monastic Church, the *western portion* being appropriated to parochial uses.[1]

In the nave of Amesbury Church, as it now stands, there are some architectural remains, at least of the early Norman period,[2] which may possibly have been part of the Church given to Font Evrault in 1177, or re-built at about that date. The chancel, tower, and transepts (used by the nuns) belong to the Early English style (13th century), the north and south walls of the chancel each contain a Decorated window, an insertion of somewhat later date. The nave and its south aisle, include the earlier Norman remains, re-modelled during the Perpendicular period (15th century). The west window of the nave (removed in 1853) is represented in the annexed sketch.



of the south aisle, where there are traces of a piscina; and an altar very probably stood here. It was called *Jesus Chapel*, no doubt, *from the Jesus service said in it*; but this would not necessarily be its actual dedication.

[1] No person, with a practised eye in such matters, who has carefully looked at Edington Church, and carried the same eye into that of Amesbury, will have failed to see in both, distinct traces of one and the same arrangement in mediæval times.

[2] These remains seem to have been overlooked by Sir Richard Hoare, who remarks that the church *cannot boast of any Norman architecture*. (*Amesbury Hundred*, p. 73.) They were probably plastered over, and less visible in his time than at present. The very considerable inclination of the chancel to the north also appears to have escaped the notice of Sir Richard, and is not shown in his ground plan of the building.

The east window of the chancel (also removed in 1853) was a late insertion, probably of the time of Henry VII, or Henry VIII. It is shown in the engraving of the Church from the south-east, given in Hoare's *Modern Wilts.* The dripstones of this window were of especial interest, as examples of the use of coloured clay, which is rarely found in work of this kind. They are now preserved within the Church, being built into the

north wall of the chancel, as supports to the credence table; and represent angels bearing escutcheons on which are carved the initials DKD interlaced with a cord (*see illustration*), and filled in with red and black clay. The principal initial K probably represents the name of Kent, well known as one of the officers of the Monastery,[1] and to some of this family the window may have been inserted as a memorial.[2]

EDWARD KITE.

(*To be continued.*)

[1] There was, among the buildings of the Monastery, a large apartment known as *Kent's Chamber*. Peter Kent, who had previously held office in the Monastery, was collector of rents for the Earl of Hertford in 1544: and one of the lodges on the east side of the park towards Grey Bridge—curiously constructed of flint-work, and bearing the date 1607, is still well known as *Kent House*, probably from its first occupier.

[2] On one shield the initials are *red* interwoven with a *black* cord. On the other the same initials are *black* with the *red* cord loosed, as if to intimate by the hand of death. A notice of these escutcheons was communicated many years ago to the Archæological Institute by the Rev. W. Grey, of Allington. See *Arch. Journ.*, vol. ii, p. 194.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(*Continued from page* 252.)

EXCHEQUER Q. R. DECREES AND ORDERS, Book v, f. 272.

[*Easter Term*, 18 *Elizabeth.*] 4 *June*, 1576.

It is ordered and decreed by the Court of Exchequer [on the cause of Gilbert Gerrard, attorney-general, against John Marquis of Winchester, touching the evidences of the manors of Steeple Ashton, Bratton and Northstoke[1]] that the letters patents, dated 26th January, 3 Edward VI, of the enrolment and exemplification thereof shall from henceforth be void to all intents and purposes, and that the same letters patents and the enrolment and exemplification thereof to all respects and purposes shall be taken to be as letters surrendered and void according to the true intent and meaning of the late lord Marquis of Winchester, from the day of the date of the second letters patents, 4 Edward VI; and for the Queen's further security, that the said John, now Marquis of Winchester, shall not only confess in the court of Chancery that the enrolment of the former letters patents, 3 Edward VI may be cancelled, but also that he shall deliver unto this court the same and all such exemplifications as he hath, to be cancelled. Or else that he shall make a full release and surrender in writing under his hand and seal to the Queen of all the said manors of Steeple Ashton, Bratton, Northstoke, and all other lands and tenements specified in the said letters patents, 3 Edward VI, except such parcels thereof as were graunted in the said second letters patents to his father, or such parcels thereof as the now Lord Marquis can lawfully claim by force of any other letters patents,

[1] *Exchequer Q. R., Bills and Answers*, Elizabeth. Wilts. No. 5. *Vide* pp. 208-214 *Wilts Notes and Queries.*

made after the date of the said first letters patents. And yet, nevertheless, because the defendant "is a noble man and a great pere of this Realme," the court at this present is contented to give day to the said defendant until the quindene of St. Michael next, to show cause why the Court should not then proceed to give further order against him for the executing the premises according to their true intention, order and determination.

IBID. Book vi, f. 228. [*Trinity*, 20 *Elizabeth.*]

Monday, 9 *June.*

WILTES. { Frauncis Martyn being present in court is enioyned that he increase his suyt agaynst Henry Whiteacre, the Queen's Majesty's tenaunt of a parcell of lande in Brackton, vpon payne of cxl*li.*

EXCHEQUER DEPOSITIONS. WILTS. [2 *James I, Hilary No.* 3.]

Depositions of witnesses taken at Westbury, 17th Jan., 2 James I, in a cause defending in the Court of Exchequer between Adam Stanshall, Roger Bisse, Henry Betton and Thomas Webbe, tenants of Brembridge, co. Wilts, complainants, and Sefton Bromwich, gentleman, defendant.

Witnesses on the part of the plaintiffs.

A.D. 1604.—John Caraway, of Dilton, labourer, aged three score and ten years, or thereabouts, sworn and examined, deposeth as followeth:—

[1, 2, and 3, answers concerning the manor of Brembridge and the fields of Westbury.]

To the fourth interrogatory he saith that he knows that the Defendant, Sefton Bromwich, is owner of the farm of Bratton, Wilts, which farm this deponent hath known by the space of threescore years, but doth not know the down and sheep sleight of the said farm. Further that there have been anciently kept upon the down and sheep sleight 400 sheep, and that the sheep sleight doth lie about a mile from the water, and that he kept sheep four or five years in the fields

called Westbury fields and Ley Field, during which time, in time and necessity of draught, the farmers of Bratton have had their sheep come down running, being athirst, from the down to the water, where they would drink for the space of half-an-hour, and presently the shepherd would take his course and have them up again to their sleight upon the down, but whether the same were of courtesy, or neighbourhood, or of right, he knows not.

To the sixth interrogatory he saith that Sefton Bromwich divers times hath sleighted down his sheep of late through Westbury fields and Leys fields at times when there was no necessity of waterings, which sheep were about 400, as he takes it, and do usually depasture there the better part of a day, and that this deponent and others have often chased the sheep of the farmer of Bratton for feeding there, but doth not know whether the farmer's sheep were ever impounded, and further deposeth not.

Roger Kendall, of Frome, Somerset, husbandman, aged fifty, saith [much the same as the foregoing].

John Lisle, of Warminster, shepherd, aged fifty . . . saith . . . That the tenants of the manor of Brembridge, and other the inhabitants of Westbury, have used to have the pasturage of the fields of Westbury and Leys severally from the farmer of Bratton, except three days in Leys field and three days in Westbury at the breach, and the tenants of Brembridge and the inhabitants of Westbury have often disturbed the farmer's sheep of Bratton from their feeding in the same fields, and have chased them with dogs, and this was so done about 34 years ago, this deponent being a shepherd there seven years or thereabouts. And that one old Knight and Stanshall did at one time impound the farmer's sheep of Bratton from out of the said fields, and after the said old Knight died he heard no more of the matter.

William Kendall, of Brook, in the parish of Westbury, aged four score, deposeth . . . That he hath known the farm of Bratton these three-score years and upwards, and that

he knoweth the sheep sleight belonging to it, upon which the farmers of Bratton have kept four or five hundred sheep, which sheep-sleight lieth a mile from the water. . . . That the tenants of the manor of Brembridge and the inhabitants of Westbury have used to have the feeding of Leys field and Westbury field after the first three days breach to themselves severally from the farmers of Bratton. That the sheep of the Lord Admiral, being the flock of Bratton, three-score years ago depasturing the said field, were out of Leyes field impounded by Robert Bowyers, John Whatley, Robert Cooch, of Lye, because they did continue a day longer than their three days in the said field, and that time the Lord Admiral's flock were denied to feed in the same field after their breach . . .

Richard Westwoode, of Steepleashton, husbandman, aged about three-score years and five, saith [much as the others].

John Doninges, of Westbury, aged 58 years, saith [as before]. . . . That the defendant doth feed his sheep in the said fields and doth keep them there of late by force; and that after the three days next after the first breach of the said fields, the farmer of Bratton hath brought therein sheep which have fed there, but have been chased from the same oftentimes within these 40 years; and touching the impounding of the farmer's sheep of Bratton this deponent saith one Thomas Kendall, one Stanshall, and others, to the number of four or five, about thirty years ago impounded the then farmer's sheep out of Lyes field and out of Westbury's field.

John Rawlings, of Westbury, shepherd, aged 50 years, saith [much as the others].

Mathias Wallis, of Westbury, yeoman, aged threescore years, saith: That Sefton Bromwich was presented and amerced at the law-day holden for Westbury Hundred the 28th March, 39 Elizabeth, for suffering his sheep to be kept and depastured in the fields of Lye above said.

Roger Burford, of Haukeridge in the parish of Westbury, husbandman, aged threescore and ten years, saith that the

farmers of Bratton have been used to water their sheep in Leyfield, where they have stayed for the space of an hour, and have then been driven back up to their sleight; and that he never knew the farmer's sheep of Bratton disturbed in their feeding in the fields of Ley and Westbury, for the said farmers have three days severally at the several breaches of the said fields and afterwards they were wont to go away out of the said fields, and this deponent was a shepherd there at the rising in the West fifty years ago, and since he hath not been shepherd there.

Robert Evans, of Westbury, husbandman, aged threescore years or thereabouts, saith . . . . that he was one of those that hath beaten up the said farmer's sheep out of the said fields up to Bratton down by the commandment of his parents, and the like commandment was given to other shepherds in the said fields at that time [about 39 years before].

Richard Cooche, of Westbury, weaver, aged threescore and six years, saith that about 50 years ago the farmer's flock of Bratton did not use to feed in Leys field, but can say nothing of Westbury field, and this he knoweth because he was a shepherd there about that time.

Witnesses for the Defendant.

Thomas Hales, of Bratton, aged threescore years and six, sworn and examined, saith that he knoweth the defendant and Henry Belton, one of the complainants, but the other he doth not well know. That he knoweth the site and demesnes of Bratton, and hath known the same for 33 years, and the fields called Lyesfields and Westbury fields for 30 years. This deponent hath often seen the flock of sheep of Bratton to feed and depasture in Lyesfielde and Westbury fields, at the breach time of the fields. That one William Butcher and Roger Marks being several farmers of the said site and demesnes of Bratton, have with their several flocks of sheep of Bratton so fed and depastured in the said fields, and the flock of Bratton have used to depasture and feed in the said fields at all times at the will

and pleasure of the said farmer, after the breach of the fields, until the fields were sown again with corn. And the reason that he knows it is because he was a shepherd in the said fields for thirty years, and the flock of Bratton hath always been six hundred and three score, or thereabouts. That the defendant doth now use the like pasturing and feeding with his sheep in the said fields as the farmers of Bratton have done heretofore by all the time of this deponent's memory. That one old Springall being shepherd unto Butcher, sometime farmer of Bratton aforesaid, did keep the sheep of the said farm in Lyes field and Westbury fields as the defendant now keepeth his sheep there. . . . .

Roger Markes, of Stepleasheton, yeoman, aged fifty-five years, deposeth that he was tenant for 20 years of part of the site and demesnes of Bratton. That the farmers and occupiers of the site and demesnes of Bratton have had by all the time aforesaid a flock of 660 sheep depasturing upon the downs, which said flock have always used to be sleighted, fed, and depastured in Lyes and Westburyes fields at the time of the breach and at all times afterwards at the will of the farmers and occupiers of the site of Bratton, until the same were sown again with corn. That this deponent's father, William Markes, and his grandfather, Walter Markes, were farmers of the said site and demesnes of Bratton, and did so use the said fields with their sheep. That the defendant Sefton Bromwich doth now so use them.

Ralph Cudgell, of Westbury, shepherd, aged 60 years, saith that the farmers of Bratton have had common of pasture for their flocks of Bratton in the said fields by all his remembrance being 40 years, but sometimes there hath been among the shepherds some "rappes" about it, as he hath been told by the same shepherds.

William Ballerd, of Bratton, aged 40 years, saith that he hath known the said fields for 30 years past, which fields the farmers of Bratton for the time being, namely, William Butcher, Richard Axford, and one Markes of Stepleashton,

have used by all the time of his memory for pasturage and feeding for their flocks of Bratton. . . . .

Walter Hixe, of Westbury, husbandman, aged 50 years, saith [much as above; gives the several former farmers using the pasturage in dispute, as John Markes, William Butcher, Richard Axford and Roger Markes]. . . .

John Gunstone, of Westbury, husbandman, aged 74 years, saith that he knoweth Lyesfield and Westbury fields for all the time of his remembrance, and that a farmer of Bratton did once heretofore feed and sleight his flock after the three days breach of Lyesfield in the said field, and this deponent was likely to have been then beaten by one Tynker, the shepherd of the flock of Bratton, for mingling his sheep with the said farm flock.

Richard Axford, of Bratton, husbandman, aged three score years, saith that he was farmer of the farm of Bratton 20 years, and his father before him 10 years before that, during all which time this deponent and his father used to have pasturage for their flocks of Bratton in the said fields after the breach, and were never disturbed.

Robert Greene, of Bratton, shepherd, aged forty, saith that he hath known Lyes field and Westbury's field for 23 years, and that all the time the farmer of Bratton used to depasture his flock, being 660 sheep, in the said fields, the first three days of the breach severally to themselves without the sheep of the tenants of Brembridge and the inhabitants of Westbury that had common there, and all the season of the year when the same is not sown with corn. That he being shepherd of the said flock for these sixteen years last past was never disturbed in the sleighting and feeding of his sheep in that manner in Westbury field, but in Lyes field, which was when old Mr. Bromwich had the farm of Bratton wholly to himself, and then some of Lyes men came unto him and told him that he must not have his sheep go in the said Lyes field, and willed this deponent to tell his master that he should meet them there the next morning about the same. Which

message he delivered to his said then master, who willed him to sleight the sheep there again the next morning, and if that Lyesmen would pen them, then they might, and he would take his course to right himself by law. Before which time he had nothing to do with them, and after that this deponent heard no more of the matter until two years last past.

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Trinity. 3 James I. R. lxxvi.*]

A.D. 1605. WILTS. Thomas Harris, sergeant-at-law, and Thomas Chamberlayne, esquire, in their own persons, sue against Henry Martyn, esquire, and Gabriel Cox, junior, gentlemen, the manor of Westbury, *alias* Westbury Saint Maure, with the appurtenances and 30 messuages, 6 tofts, 2 watermills, 2 dovecotes, 20 gardens, 600 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 500 acres of pasture, 200 acres of wood, 500 acres of broom and heather, and 100*s.* rent, with the appurtenances in Westbury, *alias* Westbury under the plain, Bratton, Edington, Calston, Steeple Aston, Imber, Warminster, North Bradley, Heywood, Hawkeridge, Brooke Lye, Dilton Shortestreet, and Skidmores Upton, and a 4th part of the hundred of Westbury and the portmote, with the appurtenances and fairs and markets and toll and *thele* in the fairs and markets, as their right and heritage, &c., &c.

Henry and Gabriel call to warrant Alexander Chokke, esquire, and Joan his wife, &c., &c.

Alexander and Joan call to warrant Edward Howse, &c., &c.

Thomas Harris and Thomas Chamberlain seek licence to imparl and it is granted them. And afterwards they return hither, &c. And the foresaid Edward, &c., makes default, therefore it is considered that the foresaid Thomas Harris and Thomas Chamberlayne shall recover their seisin against Henry and Gabriel, of the manor, tenements, rent, and 4th part aforesaid, with the appurtenances, &c.

LAY SUBSIDY. WILTS. $\frac{199}{368}$. [*Subsidy, 7 James I.*]

A.D. 1609. WESTBURY HUNDRED.

BRATTON.

In lands—William Newman	..	xxs.	1s.	iiij*d.*	[subsidy].
Christopher White	..	xxs.	1s.	iiij*d.*	,,
William Axford	..	xxs.	1s.	iiij*d.*	,,
John Rawlings	..	xxs.	1s.	iiij*d.*	,,
Maulde Smarte, widow		xxs.	1s.	iiij*d.*	,,
Deanes (?) Ballarde	..	xxs.	1s.	iiij*d.*	,,
John Aldridge	..	xxxs.	1s.	ij*d.*	,,
James Blacke	..	xxs.	1s.	iiij*d.*	,,
In goods—Margaret Butcher, widow		iij*li.*	iiis.		,,
Richard Hulbert	..	xij*li.*	xijs.		,,
James Ballarde	..	iiij*li.*	iiijs.		,,
Ralfe Aldridge	..	iij*li.*	iijs.		,,
	Sum	1*li.*	xiijs.	iiij*l.*	

RECOVERY ROLL. [8 *James I. Hilary. Roll xxvii.*]

A.D. 1611. } Matthew Ley, esquire, and Maximilian Petty,
WILTS. } gentlemen, in their own persons, sue against James Ley, knight, and George Markes, gentleman, a half of the manor of Lygh, with the appurtenances of 16 messuages, 10 gardens, 200 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and 70s. rent, with the appurtenances in Lygh Penlye, Brooke, Bremebridge, Dilton, Hawkeridge, Heywood, Bratton, and Westbury, as their right and heritage, &c., &c.

James and George call to warrant Roger Coggeswell, &c.

Roger calls to warrant Edward Howes, &c., &c.

And Mathew and Maximilian seek licence to imparl and it is granted them. And afterwards they return hither, &c. And the foresaid Edward, &c., makes default. Therefore it is considered that Mathew and Maximilian shall recover their seisin against James and George of the half aforesaid, with the appurtenances, &c., &c.

PATENT ROLL. [11 *James I, part* 13.]

A.D. 1613.—The King grants to Queen Ann various rents from different estates in co. Southampton and Wilts, &c.; and the annual rent or fee-farm of £93 4*s.* from the manor of Edington-Romsey, Twynehead, the Grange of Bratton, and the capital messuage of the manor of Steepleaston in Wilts, and other property elsewhere in England, for and during the whole term of her natural life.

Tested by the King at Westminster, 16 February.

By writ of privy seal.

LAY SUBSIDY $\frac{199}{381}$.

A.D. 1625. [*Subsidy*, 1 *Charles I.*]

WESTURY HUNDRED, BRATTON.

In lands—Robert Smart	.. ..	xxs.	iiij*d.* [subsidy].
Giles Gilbert	.. ..	xxs.	iij*d.*
William Axford	.. ..	xxs.	iij*d.*
William Whetacre	..	xxs.	iij*d.*
William Heavell	..	xxs.	iij*d.*
Christopher White	..	xxs.	iij*d.*
Roger Ballard	.. ..	xxs.	iij*d.*
Willam Noble	.. ..	xxs.	iij*d.*
Marie Blanchard, widow	..	xxs.	iij*d.*
John Croome	.. ..	xxs.	iij*d.*
Christopher Butcher	..	xxs.	iij*d.*
In goods—Ralph Alderidge	..	iij*li.*	viij*s.*
John Whetacre	.. ..	iij*li.*	viij*s.*
Henrie Cromwell	..	iij*li.*	viij*s.*
John Alderidge	.. ..	iij*li.*	viij*s.*
Bartholomewe Cromwell[1]	..	iij*li.*	viij*s.*

[1] In roll $\frac{199}{370}$ (3 Charles I) there is entered Willfam Bromwich possessing 5*li.* in land.

WILTSHIRE FREEHOLDERS' BOOK. [13 *Charles I*, A.D. 1637-8. *Time of Sir Edward Baynton, K.B., sheriff.*]

WESTBURY HUNDRED.	William Whittaker, of Bratton. John Nevell, of Bratton. John Whittaker, of Bratton. William Bromwich, de Bratton. John Croome, of Bratton. Timotheus Ballard, of the same.

INQUISITION POST MORTEM. [14 *Charles I, pt.* 2, *No.* 155. *P. M. Henry Ley, Earl of Marlborough.*]

A.D. 1638. Inquisition taken at New Sarum 27 September, 14 Charles I. Henry Ley, &c., was seized of and in the manors of Westbury, Westbury Arundell, &c., and of, and in 7 messuages with the appurtenances, 30 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture and 10s. of rent with the appurtenances, in Heywood, Hawkridge, Bratton, and Westbury, late the land of Richard Gawen; a messuage, 30 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture with 10s. rent, with the appurtenances in Bradford, Bratton, Westbury, &c., 17 messuages, 20 cottages, 8 water mills, flour mills, and fulling mills, 40 acres of land, 120 acres of meadow, 450 acres of pasture, 250 acres of wood, and certain other lands and tenements, and common of pasture for 500 sheep, or sheep and cattle, with the appurtenances in Westbury, Heywood, Hawkridge, Bratton, Milborne, Stoake, Coulston, Ligh, Dilton le Marsh, Shortstreet, Skidmore's Vpton, Penley, Brooke, Doddesmede, Steeple Ashton, Imber, &c., late the lands of John Batt and others (named); 2 messuages, a cottage, a barn, 240 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 400 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Bratton, Stoke, Leigh, Westbury, called, or known, by the name of St. Maure farme, being parcell of the manor of Westbury Seymour.[1]

[1] No date of the Earl's death given.

LAY SUBSIDY. WILTS. $\frac{199}{408}$

A.D. 1641. [*Collections of £400,000 granted 17 Charles I.*]

HUNDRED OF WESTBURY,
BRATTON.

The Lady Mary Countesse Dowager. ..	1*li.* xvis.
William Bromwich, gent.	iij*li.*
William Stoakes and Henry Usher	j*li.*
George Markes, gent.	viij*s.* vj*d.*
Robert Shepherde, for Mr. W. Smith ..	xj*s.*
Anthony Silverthorne [?]	iiij*s.*
Mary Burgis, widow	1*s.* vj*d.*
Anthony Martyn	1*s.*
John Mynty and William Hulbert, for Thomas Oxford } ..	x*s.*
John Brown and Timothy Ballard	vij*s.*
John Whittacre..	j*li.*
Henry Ballard	vij*s.*
Henry Ballard and Roger Ballard	vij*s.*

E. MARGARET THOMPSON.

(To be continued).

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 225.)

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

FIRST SERIES.

D.

1655-10-14.—Joan DODSON, dau. of Francis Dodson.

1659-8-17.—James DAVIS, son of Thomas, Jun., and Elizabeth Davis, of Corsham.

1660-7-14.—Alice DODSON, dau. of Francis Dodson, of Marlbro'.

1661-8-2.—Mary Davis, dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Davis, of Pickwick.

1663-10-7[10].—Mary and Martha Dodson, twin dau. of Francis Dodson, of Marlbro' Meeting.

1664-2-24.—William Davis, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Davis, of Corsham.

1665-11-27.—John Davis, son of John and Susannah Davis, of Nettleton.

1666-7-13.—Daniell Dodson, son of Francis Dodson, of Marlbrough.

1668-7-6.—Katherine Davis, dau. of John Davis, of Marlbrough.

1673-10-3.—John and Hester Davis, twin son and dau. of John Davis, of Ogborne.

1675-10-12.—Hester Davis, dau. of John Davis, of Ogborne.

1681-6-11.—John Ducket, son of Thomas and Mary Ducket, of Swinden.

1689-12-23.—Jane Daniell, dau. of Andrew and Eliz: Daniell, of Corsham.

1691-12-7.—Mary Daniell, dau. of Andrew and Elizabeth Daniell, of Corsham Meeting.

1692-8-25.—Jane Davis, dau. of John, Jun., and Elizabeth Davis, of Nettleton.

1694-4-12.—Thomas Devine[1], son of John and Elizabeth Devine, of Nettleton.

1695-9-26.—At Fovent Stroud, Robt. Day, son of Osmond and Elizabeth Day, of Fovent Stroud, cooper.

1695-9-27.—Rebecca Daniel, dau. of Andrew and Elizabeth Daniel, of Hartham, Corsham ph.

1695-11-6.—John Davice, son of John and Elizabeth Davice, of Nettleton.

1695/6-11-6.—John Devine, son of John and Elizabeth Devine, of Nettleton.

1697-7-28.—Mary Davice, dau. of John and Elizabeth Davice, of Nettleton.

1698-3-7.—Andrew Daniell, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Daniell, of Hartham, Corsham ph.

[1] Alexander Devine, F.R.G.S., of Clayesmore School, Enfield, Middx., tells me he believes the Devines came originally from France, probably, as Devignes, and then settled in Ireland. He does not trace any connexion with this Wiltshire family.

1699-3-7.—Hannah DARK, dau. of John and Mary Dark, of West Kington.

1699-12-18.—Rachel DAY, dau. of Osmond and Elizabeth Day, of Fovant Stroud.

E.

1664-8-30.—Thomas ELLKOCK, son of Thomas Ellkock.

1667-12-6.—John ELLKOCK, son of Thomas Ellkock.

1667/8-1-23.—Benjamin EDWARDS, son of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1670-11-21.—Edward EDWARDS, son of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1673-5-31.—Samuell EDWARDS, son of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1673-10-30.—Anna EMMET, dau. of James Emmet, of Langly.

1673/4-10-21.—John EDWARD, son of Folke and Jane Edward.

1674-8-30.—John EDWARDS, son of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1677-2-1.—James EDWARDS, son of John and Anne Edwards, of Bitstone.

1677-5-20.—Rebecca EDWARDS, dau. of Edw: Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1678-2-1.—Mary and Elizabeth EDWARDS, twin dau. of John and Anne Edwards, of Bidstone.

1678/9-12-26.—Remote[1] EDWARDS, son [?] of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1680-4-3.—John EDWARDS, son of John and Ann Edwards, of Bidstone.

1681/2-11-2.—Edward EDWARDS, son of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1686-7-10.—William EDWARDS, son of Francis and Mary Edwards, of Slaughterford Meeting.

1688-5-3.—Walter EDWARDS, son of Francis and Mary Edwards, of Slaughterford Meeting.

[1] Query, son or dau.? The London copy does not determine the sex by use of these words. The name does not re-appear. The EDWARDS family, living round Biddiston, Notton, Brinkworth, must have been a large one, there being record of 36 births between 1667 and 1731, and 38 deaths between 1672 and 1819. The name also appears in the Gloucestershire Records as connected with Cirencester.

1688-10-22.—Sarah EDWARDS, dau. of Edward Edwards, of Brinkworth.

1691-7-15.—John EDWARDS, son of Francis and Mary Edwards, of Slaughterford Meeting.

1693-10-11.—William EDWARDS, son of Francis and Mary Edwards, of Slaughterford Meeting.

1695/6-12-14.—Elizabeth EDWARDS, dau. of Francis and Mary Edwards, of Bidiston.

1696/7-1-8.—Robert EDWARDS, son of Francis and Mary Edwards, of Bidiston [Slaughterford Meeting].

NORMAN PENNEY.

Tottenham, Middx.

(*To be continued.*)

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(*Continued from p.* 258.)

HENRY VIII (*continued*).

296. Anno 37.—William Wenman and Thomas Wenman, junr., gen., *and* Walter Chanyton *alias* Shangilton, gen.; manor of Shalborne Westecourte, messuages and lands in Shalborne Westecourt. £207.

297. Anno 37.—Christopher Willoughby, arm., *and* John Mervyn, arm., and Johanna his wife; manors of Westknoyle *alias* Knoyle, Odyerne, and Struggs, messuages and lands in Westknoyle *alias* Knoyle, Oderne, and Struggs. £620.

298. Anno 37.—William Button, gen., *and* Fulke Grevill, knt., & Lady Elizabeth his wife; manor of Cowlston, messuages and lands in Cowlston. £260.

299. Anno 37.—Matthew King *and* Thomas Malarde *alias* Malyard; messuages and lands in Malmesbury, Brokenborough, Milbourn, Burton, and Thurnehull. £100.

300. Anno 38.—John Bekynham *and* Edward Twynyhoo, and Edith, his wife; messuages and lands in the Highstreet, in the parish of Saint Thomas in New Sarum. £80.

301. Anno 37.—John Warneford & Anthony Pen, *and* Thomas Seymour, knt., and Andrew Baynton, arm.; manors of Bromeham, Bremehill, Stanley, Rowdon, Whitley, Shawe, and Whaddon, messuages and lands in Bromeham, Bromehill, Stanley, Rowdon, Whitley, Shawe, Whaddon, Rowde, Canning Epis., Bulkyngton, Hedyngton, Calston, Cheryell, Calne, Blacklands, Studhill, Stockley, Loxhill, Sperthill, Caddenham, Foxham, Cowiche, Chyppenham, Lacoke, Chyttowe, Doveton, Corseham, Melkysham, Benacre, Hilpirton, and Throwbryge, with advowson of the churches of Bromeham, Bremehill, Whaddon, and Stanley.

302. Anno 38.—Nicholas Woode and Alan Lee *and* Francis Englefyld and Katherine his wife, manor of Hynton *alias* Henton. £200.

303. Anno 38.—Edward Baynton, gen., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm.; manors of Chapmanslade, Godysfeld, Berwyk, Bassett, Wroghton, and Chesyngbury, messuages and lands in Chapmanslade, Godysfeld, Berwyk, Bassett, Wroghton, and Chesyngbury. £440.

304. Anno 38.—Robert Keylway, gen., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm.; manors of Winterslow, Escott, Chelworth, and Crudwell, messuages and lands in Winterslowe, Escott, Chelworth and Crudwell. 700 marks.

305. Anno 38.—John Lambard *and* John Pope, gen.; messuages and lands in Hurdecote, Wenelsford *alias* Welnesford, and Lake, rectory of Shreveton, as well as advowson and presentation of the vicarage of Shreveton. 400 marks.

306. Anno 38.—John Blatehytt *alias* Blathet *and* Laurence Edmundys *alias* Edmondys, of the city of New Sarum; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 100 marks.

307. Anno 38.—Robert May *and* John Bonham, arm.; lands in Broughton Gifford, and a close called Crokes Croft in Broughton Gifford. £40.

308. Anno 38.—George Percy, gen., *and* Thomas Dynham, arm.; manor of Sealesaylesbury; messuages and lands in Sealsaylesbury. £400.

309. Anno 38.—John Stokys *and* Robert Wylkyns; messuages and lands in Waremester. £39.

310. Anno 38.—Thomas Long *and* Stephen Ingram and Agnes his wife; messuages and lands in Semyngton. £14.

311. Anno 38. William Button *and* James Chatreton, gen., and Agnes his wife; manor of Manton, messuages and lands in Manton and Presshat. £200.

312. Anno 38. Michael Skotte *and* Edmund Walwyn, gen., and Matilda his wife; manor of Combs, messuages and lands in Great Ambrysbury. £200.

313. Anno 38. John Bennatt and John Strognell *and* John Besaunt and Agnes his wife, and Thomas Besaunt, son and heir of John and Agnes; messuages and lands in Midelton, Est Winterslow and West Winterslowe.

314. Anno 38.—Edward Nicholason *and* Thomas Cobbe and Margaret his wife; messuage and garden in New Sarum in New Street. 40 marks.

EDWARD VI.

315. Anno 1.—Thomas Jacobs *and* William Mogeridge, gen., & Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum. £100.

316. Anno 1. John Asteley, jun., arm., *and* John Butler, arm., and Silvestrias his wife; manor of Nettylton, messuages and lands in Nettylton with advowson of the church of Nettylton. £533 sterling.

317. Anno 1.—George Crede *and* Henry Crede; messuages and lands in Mylton, Est Knoyll, *alias* Bysshops knoyle. £80 sterling.

318. Anno 1.—Alexander Langford, gen., *and* Richard Kyrton, arm., and Elizabeth his wife, and Christofer Kyrton, gen.; a rental of 26 shillings and eight pence in Trowbridge. 40 marks.

319. Anno 1.—William Herbert, knight, and Anna his wife, *and* Henry Clyford, arm.; manor of Burdons Batle *alias* Burdens Batle, messuages and lands in South Newton, Wilton, and Fulton. £300 sterling.

320. Anno 1.—Geoffrey Dormer *and* Walter Shangulton and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Shawborne, and Westbedwyn. £220 sterling.

321. Anno 1.—William Harbarde, knt., *and* Edward Darell, knt.; manor of Knyghton, messuages and lands in Knyghton, and Chawke.

322. Anno 1.—John Scott *and* John Mychell, gen., and Katherine his wife, and Richard Beremylham, gen., and Anna his wife; messuages and lands in Hedynton Swyke, near the parish of Hedyngton, and in Brode near the parish of Calston. 110 [?] marks.

323. Anno 1.—William Kente *and* John Bawdwyn and Anne his wife, John Mussell and Johanna his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum. 80 marks.

324. Anno 1.—John Redman *and* Edward Clements, otherwise called Edward Broun; messuages and lands in Wilton and suburbs. 40 marks.

E. A. Fry.

(To be continued.)

SOME WILTSHIRE WIVES.

[*Temp.* Elizabeth.]

The statute alluded to in the below quoted documents was "*the Bill for great Horses*," 33 Henry VIII, cap. 5, § 6.—"If the wife of any person or persons were any velvet in the lining or other part of her gown other than in the cuffs or purfels of her gown, or else were any velvet in her kirtell, or were any petticoat of silk, that then the husband of every such wife shall find one stoned horse of the stature above in this act recited [in height 'xiiij handfullis'] or shall incur the abovesaid penalty and forfeiture of ten pounds." This statute was confirmed by an "*Act for the having of Horse Armour*

and Weapon", 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, cap. 2, § 3, passed like the first "for the better furniture and defence of this Realm". Here it was enacted that every person who "by reason that his wife should wear such kind of apparell or other thing", specially mentioned in the statute 33 Henry VIII, was required to find one great stoned trotting horse, shall keep and maintain a gelding able and meet for a light horseman, with sufficient harness and weapon for the same, under the penalty of £10, half of which was forfeit to the king and queen, and half to the person sueing for the same in any Court of Record by bill, plaint, action of debt or information. By the same act the Justices of the peace were directed to enquire of defaulters against the statute. The wearing of velvet was in these cases of course taken as a sign of the husbands being sufficiently prosperous to afford the costs of the gelding and weapons.

EXCHEQUER, Q. R. COMMISSIONS. WILTS.

[*Elizabeth, No.* 2469.[1]]

WILTES. } Inquysycyon Indented taken at the Cytye of New Sarum, yn the Countye of Wiltsh. Before Thomas Carter, Maior of the Cytye of New Sarum, and John Hooper [?] by vertue of the Quenes Maiestyes Comysyon to them and others dyrected and hervnto anexed the Syxtenth daye of December, yn the fyveth yere of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Ladye Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, Fraunce, and of Irelande, Quene, defender of the fayth, &c. By the othes of Anthonye Meekes, gentilman, George Wylton, gentilman, John Eyer the younger, gentilman, Edmunde Weckwycke, gentilman, Roger Tanner, gentilman, John Eyer the elder, gentilman, John Venarde [?], gentilman, William Moggrydge, gentilman, Thomas Jaine, gentilman, Henrye Tyrell, Thomas B . . ston, Christofer . . . . . Roger Grundye and William Smyth. Whyche doo saye vppon their othes that Braghtwood Robyns, the wyff of John Robyns, of the Cytye of New Sarum

[1] Slightly abbreviated from the original.

aforesayd, in the Countye aforesayd, clothyer, the syxe and twentyeth daye of September laste paste, in the Cytye of New Sarum aforsayd, yn the Countye aforesayd, dyde weare a gowne commonlye called a Kassocke of black cloth, wth a cape of Blacke velvett yn the same gowne, the sayed John Robyns, her husband, at the sayed sixe and twentyeth daye of September, not havynge fendinge kepynge nor maynteynyng of his owne proper costes and expences one geldinge, able and mete for a light horseman, wth suffycyant harnes and weapon for the same accordynge to the forme of the statutes yn suche case provyded. Item they saye vppon their othes that Elizabeth Jefferey, the wyff of John Jeffereye, of the same Cytye, mercer, lyckwyse the thyrtyth daye of September, now also laste paste, in the Cytye aforesayed, dyde yn lycke manner weare a Gowne commonlye called a Kassocke, of black clothe, wth a cape of Blacke velvett in the same gowne, the sayde John Jeffereyes, her husband, at the sayed thyrtyth daye of September, not havyng fyndyng, kepyng, nor maynteynynge, &c. [as before]. Item they do lyckewyse present vppon theyr othes that Johane Rychardes, the wyffe of Davyd Rychardes, of the same Cytye, glover, lyckewyse the seven and twentythe daye of September, now also laste paste, at the Cytye aforesayed, dyde in lycke manner weare a gowne commonlye called a kassocke of Russet cloth, with a cape of Black velvett, yn the same gowne, the sayed Davyd Rychardes, her husbande, &c., &c. [as before]. Item they also present vppon theyr othes that Marye Tyler, the wyff of Thomas Tyler, of the Cytye aforesayed, yeoman, lickewyse the sayed seven and twentyeth daye of September now also laste paste, at the Cyttye aforesayde, dyd yn lycke manner weare a gowne commonlye called a Kassocke of Russet clothe, a cape of blacke velvett, yn the same gowne, the sayed Thomas Tyler, &c., &c. [as before]. Item they do lickewyse present vppon theyr oaths that . . . . . the wyff of John Webbe, of the same Cyttye, gentylman, lyckewyse the thyrde daye of October now laste paste, at the Cyttye aforesayed, dyd yn lycke

manner weare a gowne commonly called a Kassocke, of blacke clothe, with a cape of blacke velvett in the same gowne: And also one kyrtell of Black . . . . with a yarde of Black velvett vppon the same kyrtell, the sayed John Webbe, her husband, &c., &c. [as before]. Item they do also present vppon theyr othes that Katheryne Webbe, the wyfe of William Webbe, of the same Cyttye . . . . lyckewyse the sayed thyrde daye of October now also laste paste, at the Cyttye aforesayd, dyd yn lycke manner weare a gowne commonlye called a Kassock of Black clothe, wth a yarde of black velvett, vppon the same Kassock. And also one kyrtell of Blacke grogayne, wth a garde of blacke velvet vppon the same kyrtell, the same William Webbe, her husband, &c., &c. [as before]. Item they doo lyckewyse present [vppon theyr othes that Elizabeth Estcourte, the wife of Gyles Estcourte, of the same Cyttye, gentylman, lyckewyse the eyghtenthe daye of October now also laste paste, at the Cyttye aforesayed, dyd yn lycke manner weare one kyrtell of Blacke worstede, wth a garde of velvet vppon the same kyrtell, the same Gyles Estcourt, her husband, &c., &c. [as before]. Item they doo also present vppon theyr othes that Sybyl Eyer, the wife of John Eyer the younger, of Sarum aforesayed, gentilman, lyckewyse the nyne and twentythe daye of September now also laste paste, at the Cyttye aforesayed, dyd in lycke manner weare a gowne commonlye called a Cassock, of Blacke clothe, with a garde of blacke velvet vppon the same cassock, the sayed John Eyer, &c. And whether that the severall wyves of the severall persons before mencyoned be gyltye of the wearinge of the severall garmentes, wth those severall partes and parcelles of velvet before vppon them severally presented contrarye to the forme of the Statute yn that case provyded ye or not, the sayed Jurye doo praye the discharge and Judgement of the Justyces of the Quenes maiestyes honourable Courte of the Exchequer. Item they doo also present vppon theyr othes that Johane Mathew, the wyf of Edmund Mathew, of the Cytye aforesayd, merchant, lyckewyse the syxtenth [?] daye

of December, now also laste paste, at the Cytey aforesayd, dyde yn licke manner weare a gowne, commonlye called a cassocke, of Russett cloth, with a cape of black velvet yn the same Gowne, the sayed Edmunde Mathew, her husband, then at the tyme of the wearinge of the sayed apparel not havynge fyndynge, kepynge, susteyninge and maynteyning of his owne proper costes and expences one gelding, able and mete for a light horseman, wth suffycyent harnes and weapon for the same. In Wyttenes wherof vnto thes presents, as well the commyssyoners as the Jurye aforesayed, have sett theyr severall handes and sealys . . . . [the daye and] yeare fyrste above wryten.

IBID. [*No.* 2471.]

Inquest taken at New Sarum, 15 January, 5 Elizabeth.]

The wives presented were :—

Anne Auntrans [?], wife of John Auntrans, of West Knoyle, husbandman.

— — wife of Sir John Myllord, of West Knoyle, clarke.

— — wife of Thomas Grene, of West Knoyle, ...

Jhone Candell, wife of William Candle, of West Knoyle, ... who wore a cassock with a "welt of velvet."

Briget Hunton, wife of William Hunton the younger, of East Knoyle, gentelman.

Edyth Blackman, wife of Andrew Blackman, of East Knoyle, gentelman.

Agnys Hayter, wife of John Hayter, of East Knoyle, husbandman.

[The rest of the names are illegible.]

IBID. [*No.* 2396.]

Inquest taken at New Sarum, January, 5 Elizabeth.

The wives presented were :—

— — the wife of William Walles, of Trowbridge.

Agnes Flower, wife of Richard Flower, of Potterne, "wever,"

Johane, the wife of William Longe, of Potterne, yeoman.
— — the wife of John Cope, of Boxe, yeoman.
Johan Levet, wife of John Levet, of Boxe, yeoman.
Margaret Hurde, wife of William Hurde, of Worle [?], in the parish of Pottern, husbandman.
Christian Wheler, the wife of Robert Wheler, of Waiston, in the parish of Pottarne, husbandman.

[There are many more names belonging to the parishes above-mentioned and to other places, but they are illegible, as is the greater part of the last two documents.]

E. Margaret Thompson.

ELLANDUNE.

In Mr. Conybeare's valuable contribution to our knowledge of King Alfred *(Alfred in the Chroniclers)* he tells us that in the same year, A.D. 800, Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of Rome, and Egbert (Grandfather of Alfred) King of Wessex, but that "he had to wait 23 years before he was able to throw off the Mercian yoke, which he did in the great victory over Beornwulf King of Mercia at Ellandune, A.D. 823."—Where is this Ellandune?

(1). Mr. Conybeare (note to p. 7) says it was probably Ellingham in S.W. Hampshire.

(2). Mr. J. R. Green puts Ellandune at Wilton in his map *(History of the English People*, p. 45*)*.

(3). It is supposed to be Allington near Amesbury in Bosworth and Toller's *A.-S. Dictionary*.

(4). Leland in his *Itinerary* says "Elendoun: *quod est Worston*" (vol. iii, p. 103).

(5). [1]Canon Jackson and Canon Jones both say that Wroughton (anciently Worston), near Swindon, Wilts, is the

[1] *Wiltshire Collections*, Aubrey and Jackson, p. 367, and Jones' *Domesday for Wilts.*

Ellandune of the A.-S. Charters, and the latter adds "see its land limits from Cod. Winton—printed in *Cod. Dipl.* 1184."

It is also called Elingdon Wroughton in Sarum Register, and Canon Jackson says "the most ancient name appears to be *Ellan-dun*, the 'Hill of Ella'"—and he goes on to repeat the story of Egbert's victory, and continues—"some topographers suppose Ellandun, the scene of this battle, to have been at Wilton, but Mr. Offer finds no authority for this, and places the battle here. [Hoare's *B. & D.*, 57, 59.]"

Mr. Conybeare's note (1) is open to this criticism. A place ending with *ham* is not likely to have been the same as one ending in *tun*; and Ellingham in S. W. Hampshire is much too far from the boundary of Mercia and Wessex (*i.e.*, the Thames), and this he acknowledges in a letter to me, in which he says "Ellingham always seemed to me unsatisfactory, both from its situation and termination, but it was better than Wilton." The same objection as to situation applies to 2 and 3.

On the other hand, Canon Jackson's and Canon Jones' opinion that Ellendune of the A.-S. Charters is Wroughton, is confirmed by the fact that it is the ecclesiastical name of Wroughton to this day, and Leland's[1] note about the gift by *King Æthelstan to the Church of Winchester of Ellendune "quod est Worston,"* points to the same conclusion.

The Living of Wroughton was in the gift of Winchester until the year 1852, when, by Order in Council, it passed into that of Gloucester and Bristol Diocese, and subsequently to that of Bristol.

The present Rector of Wroughton, the Rev. J. R. Turner, when the living was offered to him in 1875, found at Gloucester that there was no such place recorded as in the Bishop's patronage, but it was finally discovered by the Bishop's Secretary entered as *Ellingdon sometimes called Wroughton.*

[1] Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. iii, p. 103.

Mr. Turner also tells me he frequently has circulars addressed to him, Ellingdon or Wroughton.

Sir T. Phillipps *(Wilts Institutions)* shows that the living was always called Elyndon till the year 1496, when the title Wroughton *alias* Elyndon first occurs.

"Capel Elacombe in paroc Elyndon" is mentioned in 1308 A.D. The place where this chapel stood was known till recent years, and the old Font is now preserved in the Rectory Garden, no other portions having been found; this Chapel was dedicated to St. Maria, and the Lords Lovel presented to it from A.D. 1308-1448.

Elyndon was held as a knight's fee by Geoffrey Bluett (see *Wilts A. M.*, vol. ii, 279), from Walter de Dunstanville in 1274, and by William and John Bluet in 1316 (*W. N. & Q.*, vol. iii, p. 50).

The fortified *Dun* is the high ground above Wroughton on one side, and the Combe (Elcombe) on the other. The Church, the Rectory (old and new), and the *Ivory* obviously "an old fortress or dun, the present road running along the foss of it," are all within the old enclosure, and are on that first ridge of the Downland commanding the country below in which flows the Thames and its tributaries, "the ridge which extends from Compton Bassett by Clyffe, Binknoll and Ellendune to Chiseldon and Wanborough; all of which places except the two first, have been probably the sites of entrenchments and salient points for defence of the country,"[1] and were subsidiary defences to the stronger line of fortresses, such as Barbury, Badbury, &c., which crown the higher land to the south, and it seems probable that here the battle of Ellendune was fought within sight of the boundary of Mercia and Wessex; where, as the Rev. H. G. Tomkins, in a letter to me, says, "Wessex and Mercia would be far more likely to fight it out, than in either of the other places mentioned."

[1] See *Barbury Castle*, an address by N. S. Maskelyne, *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, August 1886.

The name "Ivory,"[1] (the field inside the fort) may mean *Upper* from A.-S. *Yfera*; or it may have been taken from the title of the Lords Lovel of Yvery, to whom anciently much land in that neighbourhood belonged, and in whose gift was the presentation to the Chapel or Cantaria of Elcombe already mentioned. They were descended from the Lovels of Yvery in Normandy, who are known to have bestowed "perpetual alms" on the Abbots and Monks of Yvery from Minster Lovel in Oxfordshire, another part of their possessions.[2]

The origin of the name Ellandune, variously spelt in old documents Ellandune, Elendon, Elyndon, and as now Ellingdon, is of interest; the prefix *El* occurs not only in Ellendun, but in Elcombe—the combe below the Dun—and in the river Ely, a tributary of the Thames, also close by, and is probably Celtic, as in *Elan*, the name of a river tributary of the Wye, "and the mountain region of Elenid, in which Giraldus places the sources of the Wye, the Severn, &c." In the Rolls Office Edition of "Giraldus" the spelling is Elenwyth and Elenwith.[3]

It also occurs in the name of the Hundred *Elstubbe*—but that being an Anglo-Saxon word throughout, is probably of a more recent origin, representing the *Ellen=Elder*, *Stubbe=trunk*, perhaps the moot-place, or boundary of the Hundred, as mentioned by Canon Jackson.

The recurrence of this syllable *El* in the place-names of several Celtic localities and streams, and its association in this instance with an ancient *dun*, also a Celtic word, would seem to justify the attribution of a Celtic origin to Ellandune, the ancient name of Wroughton; and considering the position of that place in relation to the Wessex-Mercian frontier, the Ellandune of North Wilts has the strongest claim to represent the scene of Egbert's victory in 823 A.D.

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[1] See *Wilts N. & Q.*, vol. i. p. 418.
[2] From Anderson's *History of the House of Yvery.*
[3] *Descriptio Kambriæ*, pp. 119, 138, &c.

Another fact that merits enquiry is that the church of Wroughton, *alias* Ellingdon, has a double dedication, to St. John the Baptist and St. Helen.

Miss Arnold Forster[1] thinks that this dedication "to St. Helen may have been a late addition, a relic of some long forgotten chapel in honour of St. Helen, in the outlying hamlet of Elcombe;" but from Phillipps' *Wilts Institutions* we learn that this chapel was in A.D. 1419 dedicated to S. Maria. Moreover the feast day of Wroughton occurs on the first Monday after St. John Baptist's Day, *old style* (July 4th), and not on St. Helen's day (Aug. 18th), which as Miss Arnold Forster points out is really that of the obscure Saint Agapitus.

Therefore, we must look further for a solution this question. Miss Arnold Forster goes on to say "It is one of the inexplicable anomalies of our national martyrologies that though the mother of Constantine was so extraordinarily popular in this country, her name is not to be found in the Kalendars of York, Salisbury, or Hereford." "A complete mythical history of St. Helena has been built up by Geoffrey of Monmouth and Henry of Huntingdon, according to whom she was the daughter of a shadowy British King."

According to Rhys,[2] *Elen*, a name famous in Welsh mythology, happens to coincide with the form which the classical *Helena* takes in Welsh, thus the latter lady becomes in a Welsh translation *Elen Fanawc*. "But the Helen who led to the description of Peredur's wife as Empress of Constantine the Great, was doubtless Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great, and wife of Constantius," and, as hinted in his *Hib. Lectures*, p. 165, "*Elen* was the consort of no foreign potentate, but of the Zeus of the Celts in one of his native forms."

These curious myths seem to point to some confusion between the Celtic Elen and the St. Helen of the church of

[1] *Studies in Church Dedications*, vol. i, p. 186-7, vol. ii, p. 518.
[2] Rhys, *Arthurian Legends*, p. 109.

Ellandune; such as is known to occur in the case of other well-known church dedications, where the names of landowners have been corrupted into those of dedication Saints.

Since writing the above paper on "Ellandune," I have heard from Miss Earle that in a note (on the entry for the year 823) in the second volume of the new edition of *Two Saxon Chronicles Parallel* (Earle and Plummer), published at Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1899, Mr. Plummer says he originally identified Ellendune with Allington, adding "but the Rev. C. S. Taylor writes to me that Ellandune is Wroughton, a few miles from Swindon, that Wroughton is called Ellingdon now, and a large part of its modern parish is included in the Domesday manor of Elendune."

This is a most welcome corroboration of my views on the site of Egbert's victory.

T. S. M.

THE GIBBET, MADDINGTON.

Register, Maddington, Co. Wilts. Page 61.

"*William Lawne, sonne of Giles Lawne, barbarously slaine neere ye Windemill, Sept. 23rd, and buryed ye 24th of ye same,* 1666."

Canon Lowther informed me that the old clerk of Orcheston St. George, whom he found in office when he took the Rectory in 1830, told him that the man who was murdered at the Gibbet, had taken a large sum of money at Warminster market. The ostler of the inn where he put up knew this, and after he had left Warminster followed him, and shot him at the place where the Gibbet now stands, making off with the money. The murderer was apprehended, and hanged in chains at the crossways of the London and Warminster and Shrewton and Devizes tracks. Old people remembered the stump of the Gibbet when I came to Maddington, and there is still a tradition that where it stood, "on a place like a grave

(which I could never find) nothing will grow." Canon Lowther told me that the story was stated to him by the clerk in Orcheston St. George churchyard, who pointed out a place to him, saying, "And here, sir, lies the man that heard the shot fired." The Canon had no idea that it took place so long ago as the entry in Maddington Register Book proves it did, and he believed that the clerk claimed to have known the man who heard the shot fired. F. B.

Queries.

Comes de Elendune.—In connexion with the above Notes on Ellandune I should like to ask who was the "Comes de Elendune," mentioned by Leland in his *Collectanea*, vol. i, 67, in a passage where he says—"Wulstanus comes de Elendune id est Wiltonæ"?

There is no mention of this title of *Wulstanus* in connexion *with Wilton* in Canon Jones' *Domesday for Wiltshire.* T. S. M.

Lady Close.—Can anyone throw light upon this field name? C. V. G.

Flemings in Wilts.—Mrs. Emma Marshall, in her last novel, p. 274, *The Parson's Daughter*, describing the Bradford-on-Avon riots in the beginning of this century, states that the Flemish operators went in fear of their lives because they refused to strike. Were there any Flemings living there as late as this? She also speaks of the quaint Flemish-looking houses in Bradford Market Place; has she any authority for this? It has often been stated that one of the Edwards and Henry VII planted Flemings at Seend, but I have never seen any authority for this; if it is true it might be possible to get the names of the original settlers. Is there any published list of Flemish names in Wiltshire? A. J. S.

Stokes Pedigree.—Some years ago this pedigree (of Stokes of Seend, Titherton, and Stanshawe), then in the possession of Dr. Adrian Stokes, was printed in Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea*; where is the original now? Are the following in any way connected with this family:—*John Stokes, Esq.*, of Southwark and Banbury, will proved 1424; *John Stokys*, of Romney, will proved 1405; *John Stokys*, Rector of Gyslyngham, will proved 1407; *John Stoakes*, Captain R.N. 1653?

IBEX.

Replies.

Tan Hill (vol. ii, pp. 535-7; vol. iii, pp. 188-9, 240).—I do not know why "Wiltoniensis" thinks Tanngate has anything to do with the question about St. Ann's Hill; I cannot find that any church (or part of the Cathedral) was dedicated to St. Ann in Salisbury (see *Wilts Archæolog. Mag.*, x, xv).

T. S. M.

William Edington (vol. iii, p. 214).—Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, says that in 1362 this prelate carried through Parliament the famous statute (36 Ed. 3, c. 15) whereby it was enacted that all pleadings and judgments in the Courts of Westminster should in future be in English . . . and that all schoolmasters should teach their scholars to construe in English—the author adds, although the French language no longer enjoyed any legal sanction . . . . it continued to be voluntarily used by legal practitioners down to the middle of the 18th century.

Mr. Leach, in his admirable *History of Winchester College*, in the face of many previous writers, asserts that there is no evidence for Wykeham being in the service of, or owing his rise to Edington—he quotes the act of attorney (see above, p. 215) as "merely a case of a lawyer acting for both sides in a conveyance"—and goes on to say that "it is conclusive against

Edingdon being his patron, that among the numerous patrons and benefactors for whose souls special prayers were directed in his College, Chapels, and Cathedral Chantry he is not once mentioned." We see, however, that Edington mentions him in his Will amongst the first three of his numerous legatees, bequeathing him a very valuable jewel, and that Mackenzie Walcott gives the dates and places where he received various Holy Orders from Edington.

EDITOR.

Baynton Monument (vol. iii, p. 242).—Perhaps the connexion between the Gaunt and Baynton families may be a probable clue to the reason for placing this Monument in the Gaunt or St. Mark's Chapel.

G. P. T.

Johanne de Gennes, Prioress of Amesbury (vol. iii, pp. 264, 265).—I find that, in my paper read at Amesbury, and published in the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, I have fallen into an error in giving 1294 as the equivalent of the 6th March, 25 Edward I (the date of the *inspeximus*), which arose in this way. The letters patent of Margaret, Abbess of Fontevraud, recited in the *inspeximus*, are clearly dated 1294—"Donn le Dimanche que l'an chanta en Sainte Yglyse, 'Cantate Domino laudem,' l'an de Grace mil, deus cenz, quatre vinz e quatorze." Having made a note of that date, I mistook it for the date of the *inspeximus*, and forgot to reduce the latter to the year A.D. which is, of course, 1297.

However, I do not think that this affects, in any way, the date at which Johanne de Gennes became Prioress of Amesbury, which appears to me to be 1294, the date of the letters patent, as the document from Rymer's *Fœdera* (printed at page 266) shows that, prior to the Parliament held at Leicester, which gave the temporalities of the alien priories to King Henry V, the King's assent to the election or appointment of a prioress was not required.

C. H. TALBOT.

Lacock Abbey.

SIR WILLIAM HUDDESFIELD AND KATHERINE COURTENAY, HIS WIFE,
SHILLINGFORD CHURCH, DEVON.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

DECEMBER, 1900.

ROGERS-COURTENAY-HUDDESFIELD,—OF BRADFORD-ON-AVON, WILTS; CANNINGTON, SOMERSET; AND SHILLINGFORD, DEVON.

THIS descent, founded at Bradford-on-Avon, subsequently by migration to Cannington in Somerset, and by a second marriage to Shillingford in Devon, contains features of considerable interest.

Thomas Rogers, of Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, Serjeant-at-Law, is the first member of the family mentioned in *Visit. Som.* 1623.

He appears to have married, first, **Cecilia**, daughter and heir of *William Bessils*, of Bradford. By her he had two sons, *William* and *John*.

William Rogers, eldest son, married *Johanna*, daughter of *John Horton*, of Ilford, Wilts. He is mentioned in the will of his stepmother (Katherine Courtenay) thus:—"*I bequethe to William Rogers of Bradford, gent., son of the said Thomas Rogers, a standyng cup of silver and gilt, with a cover of dragons' wings.*" He left two sons, *Anthony* and *Henry*, and two daughters, *Cecily* and *Awdrie*. *Anthony*, who married,

Dorothea, a daughter of *Ernely*, of Cannings, Wilts, left three sons, *Anthony*, who married *Anna*, daughter of *Thomas Wroughton*, of Broughton, Hants, *Richard*, *Ambrose*, and a daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *William Cavell*, of Bath.

John Rogers, his brother, was probably of Sutton-Valence, Kent. In her will his step-mother adds: "*To his (William's) brother John Rogers, a flatt cup of silver white, with a cover of my own Arms.*" Nothing further is recorded of this brother.

Secondly, he made a distinguished match, and married **Katherine**, daughter of *Sir Philip Courtenay*, of Powderham, Devon, knt., ob. 16 Dec. 1463, by *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Walter Lord Hungerford, K.G.*, who ob. 14 Dec. 1476—and she, Katherine, was sister to Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter and Winchester.

At the time of her marriage to Thomas Rogers, she was the relict of *Sir Seintclere Pomeroy*, knt., son and heir of *Henry de Pomeroy*, ob. 1481, by *Alice*, daughter of *John Raleigh*, of Fardell, Devon. Sir Seintclere, died in the lifetime of his father, 31 May 1471, s.p.

By her he appears to have had one son, *George*. The date of his death does not appear. In his wife's will she directs "*the churchwardens of Bradford, Wilts, to take my wryten Mass-Book to pray for the souls of me, and of Thomas Rogers, sometyme my husband, and Serjeant at the Lawe, and, I will that there be a stone laid upon hym my said husband at Bradford aforesaid.*"

George Rogers, son and heir, aged thirty at his mother's death. He is described as of Lopit (Luppit), Devon. This is a parish near Honiton, in which Mohuns-Ottery is situate, the seat of the Carews, whose occupant at the time was Sir Edmund Carew, who had married his half-sister, Katherine Huddesfield. He married **Elizabeth** . . . . ., by whom he had a son *Edward*, and two daughters, *Katherine*, to whom her grandmother bequeathed "*twenty marks in money*," and *Elizabeth*, daughter "*of the same George my sonne*," who, with her father she constitutes two of her residuary legatees.

Sir Edward Rogers, knt., son and heir. His name appears among those, "to the nombre of 40, that were advanced to the honorable Ordre of Knighthood in the happy reigne of Kinge Edward the Sixt, dubbed by the Kinge on Sonday the day of his coronation the 20 of February 1546"; his arms described as *Argent, a chevron between three stags passant sable, a mullet or for difference.* Crest—*A stag passant sable platée, attired and ducally gorged.*—(Metcalfe).

He was the first of Cannington, Somerset, and the Rev. Thomas Hugo, in his "History of Canyngton Priory," *Som. Arch. Trans.*, vol. xi, says:—

"In the 30th year of his reign, 1538, the King Henry VIII, 'of his special grace, and in consideration of good, true and faithful service,' granted to Edward Rogers, who had been in possession, as farmer, of the property, the whole House and site of the late Priory of Cannyngton, in the County of Somerset, and all the church, bell-tower, and cemetery of the late said Priory. And also all messuages, houses, buildings, gardens, orchards, &c., near the site of the said Priory,—also all the manor and rectory of Cannyngton, nomination and presentation to the Vicarage whensoever vacant, &c., all messuages and lands, &c., situate in Cannyngton, Powlett, Stowey, and Ffedyngton, Somerset, or elsewhere whatever; to be held by the said Edward Rogers, and heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, in chief, by the service of a tenth part of one knight's fee, and a yearly rent of £16 8*s.* 10*d.* The grant dated 8 May 1538."

The Priory was of the order of Benedictine Nuns, and some very interesting remains of the structure still exist, and a few fragments of sepulchral memorials to the Nuns.

He married **Maria**, daughter and coheir of . . . . . * *Lisley* or *Lisle*, co. Hants. By her he had two children, *George* and *Elizabeth*, married to *Thomas Bamfield*, of Hardington, Somerset.

Sir George Rogers, son and heir, of Cannington. His name appears among the twenty-two knights "dubbed in the progresse to Bristowe, 1574," which included several other Somersetshire gentlemen. He married **Jane**, daughter and heir of *Thomas* (*or Edward*) *Winter*, and left a son *Francis*.

*She was dau & sole heir of John Lisle of Knighton Hants v. Vis Hants. John Lisle was old bro. of Sir Tho. Maykington & Lancelot [illegible] Woottom.

Sir Francis Rogers, son, and heir of Cannington. A "*Sr.* Francis Rogers, Somerset, was made knight at Woodstocke, 28 Aug. 1616." He married **Helena**, daughter of *Sir Hugh Smith*, Knt., of Long Ashton, Somerset, by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter of *Sir Thomas Gorge*, of Langford, Wilts. They left a son *Edward*.

Edward Rogers, son, and heir of Cannington. He married **Katherine**, daughter of *Sir John Popham*, Lord Chief Justice of England.

He appears to have been the last of the family who held the Cannington estate, which had been in their possession a hundred and thirty-four years, and passed from them at his death as its last male descendant, owing to the natural and in no way unusual circumstance, that his children consisted of daughters only, and as a consequence, under the original condition of the grant, it reverted to the Crown. This Mr. Hugo proceeds to narrate, accompanied by one of those extravagant and unwarranted commentaries as to the alleged cause, which occasionally deform the investigations of this painstaking writer.

"The property at Canyngton remained in the possession of the family of Rogers until the year 1672. Intestine feuds had bitterly cursed the doomed race (*i.e.*, for being in possession of what had been "church" property) when 'the estate tayle of the sayde Edward Rogers determined by the failure of his issue male, on or about the 2nd day of the month of September, 1672.' The sin attracted the usual judgment. The land reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Charles II, on the 15th July, 1672, to Thomas, Lord Clifford."

This "eminent man" (who was a Roman Catholic), continues Mr. Hugo, was raised to the peerage 20 April, and made Lord High Treasurer in November, in the same year in which he had received the grant of Cannington. He held the property about a year only, dying toward the close of the following year, but Mr. Hugo makes no allusion as to the "usual judgment." Lord Clifford's descendants continue to possess it.

From Collinson we learn that, on the south wall of the chancel of the church is an ancient monument of alabaster thus inscribed :—

Amy, second daughter of Edward Rogers, of Cannington, Esq., in the Countie of Somersett, and Katherine his wife, daughter of Sir John Popham, knight, Lord Chief Justice of England; the beloved wife of Henry Saint Barbe, of Ashington, in the same county, Esq., died An'o D'ni 1621, *aged* 33; *whose pious life warrants her eternal happiness with Christ.*

Arms—*Paly of eight argent and sable, per fess counterchanged* (St. Barbe) *impaling Rogers.*

We have now to revert to the third alliance of Katherine Courtenay.

Katherine Courtenay, surviving her second husband, *Thomas Rogers*, married thirdly, *Sir William Huddesfield, knt.*

He is described as being the grandson of *William Huddesfield*, of Honiton, and son of *William Huddesfield*, of Shillingford, near Exeter, by his wife, *Alice*, daughter of *John Golde*, of Seaborough, Somerset, who died before 1427.

He was of Shillingford, and Dr. Oliver, speaking of him, says :—

"I have seen a deed dated 21 April 1481, by which this learned gentleman, describing himself as Attorney-General of King Edward IV, assigns and releases to Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter 1478-1487 (his wife's brother), to Robert Morton, Master of the Rolls, and others, the manor of Shillingford, the advowson of its church, and of St. Mary Steps' church, Exeter."

The tangle of marital relationship in this descent is very remarkable.

Sir William Huddesfield, had married as his first wife *Jennet*, daughter of *John Bosom*, of Bosom's Hele, Devon. He was her second husband, she being relict of *Sir Baldwin Fulford*, knt., of Fulford in Dunsford, Sheriff of Devon, 1460, by whom she had *Sir Thomas*, son and heir, ob. 1489 (who married Philippa Courtenay, sister to her second husband's second wife), *John*, canon of Exeter, ob. 1518, *Thomazine*, married to Thomas Wise, of Sydenham, Devon, and *Anne*, to Sir William Cary, of Cockington, Devon, beheaded after the battle of Tewkesbury, 1471.

By Sir William Huddesfield, Katherine Courtenay-Rogers, appears to have had two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Katherine*. Genealogists have differed as to the assignment of the mother of *Elizabeth*, but the remarkable clause in her will as to this daughter, and the appearance of *two* daughters on the brass, apparently confirms that she was mother of both.

Elizabeth Huddesfield, eldest daughter, she married *Sir Anthony Poyntz*, of Iron Acton, Gloucestershire, who died 26 Henry VIII, 1535. In her (presumed) mother's will is this conditional bequest :—

"*My daughter Elizabeth Poyntz to have all such stuff as remaineth in my place at Britporte (Bridport), as in a bill made and subscribed by me, is specified and declared, so that the said Elizabeth and her husband Sir Anthony Poyntz, &c., &c. If they vex, or trouble my Ex'ors, I give it to my son George.*"

Katherine Huddesfield, second daughter, she married *Sir Edmund Carew*, Baron Carew, of Mohuns-Ottery, Luppit, Devon, he was knighted at Bosworth, and killed at Terouenne, 24 June, 5 Henry VIII, 1514. She predeceased her husband and her mother, her will being proved at Lambeth 6 July 1499, and this would account for no mention of her in her mother's will.

Sir William Huddesfield died 20 March, 1499. *Dame Katherine*, his wife, her will dated 21 Nov. 1510, proved 1514. In addition to the bequests before recited, she first desires :—

"*My body to be buried in the Church of the Grey Friars, Exeter, before St. Francis, beside the High Awter.*" And in conclusion names as "*residuary legatees, George Rogers my sonne, Edward Rogers his son and heir apparent, and Elizabeth, daughter of the said George.*"

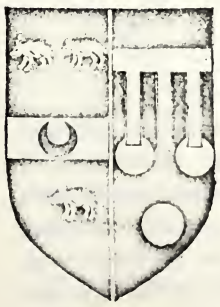
But it is probable she was buried at Shillingford with her husband ; in which church there is now, on the north side of the chancel, a plain high tomb, with cover stone of grey marble, round whose verge is an indent for an inscription, now lost. Over the tomb, affixed to the wall, is a brass, whereon, depicted under a double canopy, are the figures of a knight and lady, with a son and two daughters.

The knight is in armour, with sword and spurs. He is bare-headed, and wears over his armour a tabard, on which is embroidered the arms of Huddesfield—*Argent, a fess between three boars passant sable, on the fess a crescent for difference.* He kneels before a *prie dieu*, on which is an open book, and on the floor by his side lie his gauntlets, and helmet with mantling and crest, *a boar rampant.* The lady kneels in the other canopy behind the knight. She has the pedimental head dress and lappets, gown, ornamented girdle, with dependant pomander. Over this she wears a robe of estate, on which is her arms, *Or, three torteaux a label of three*, for Courtenay. Behind her kneels her only son by her second husband, *George Rogers*, and following them her two daughters by Sir William Huddesfield, in similar costume to their mother, *Elizabeth Poyntz*, and *Katherine Carew.*

Below is this inscription, the abbreviations of the Latin extended :—

Conditor et Redemptor, corporis et anime
Sit michi medicus et custos utriusque.
Dame Kateryn ye wife of S'r Willia' Huddesfeld
& dought' of S'r Phil' Courtnay kny'ht.

In the centre of the cover-stone of the tomb is a shield with the arms of Huddesfield impaling Courtenay.



When Westcote, in 1630, visited the church, he noted this inscription, which was probably on the ledger line round the table of the tomb, and has since disappeared :—

"*Here lieth Sir William Huddiffeild, knight, Attorney-general to King Edward IV, and of the Council to King Henry VII, and Justice of Oyer and Determiner; which died the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1499. On whose soul Jesus have mercy, Amen. Honor Deo et Gloria.*"

And further observes:—

"In a window over his picture, in glass,—"*Hi tres sunt mihi spes, Jhesus, Maria, Johannes.*" Over the head of her picture, "*Quæ peperit florem, det nobis floris odorem.*" Under both their pictures—"*Orate pro bono statu Willihemi Huddesfeild militis et Katharinæ uxoris ejus.*"

These "pictures" have disappeared, and Westcote speaks also of some shields of arms. These have been preserved and carefully reinstated, in this secluded, well-kept, little church; and are found in the south chancel window,—1. Courtenay,

impaling, *Sable, two bars and in chief three roundels, argent,* (Hungerford) for Lady Katherine's mother.—2. *Or, three lions passant sable,*—(Carew) impaling Huddesfield,—for her daughter Katherine's alliance.—3. Huddesfield, impaling, *Azure, three bird-bolts in pale, points downward or* (Bosom) for the first wife of Sir William.—4. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Huddesfield, 2, Courtenay, 3, *Gules, a chevron argent*—(Fulford), for his first wife's first husband.

Sir William Huddesfield built the tower of the church, and on its west front are three sculptured panels, with arms and labels, but greatly denuded. On the first is Huddesfield impaling Courtenay, with supporters a *boar* and *dolphin*, in the sinister spandrel, the *three sickles interlaced*, of Hungerford,—inscription on the label indistinguishable. The second shield and label quite denuded. The third shows traces of arms as on the first, and the words "*Spes mea Maria* . . . . ." is all that is decipherable on the label.

The church, Dr. Oliver observes, "is often described in the episcopal registers as "*Capella vel Capella curata*," is dedicated to St. George, and was probably at first a domestic chapel of the Shillingfords." The manor and advowson was purchased by John Southcote of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir William,—his gravestone is inscribed:—

"*John Southcote, Esquyer, sometymes Lord and Patron of this Church, who departed this present life the 6 day of September, A'no D'i MCCCCCLVI.*"

The transfer, in the deed previously mentioned, to Bishop Peter Courtenay, (his wife's brother) and others, was probably temporary only, and for trusteeship purposes.

The seal of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, father of Dame Katherine Rogers-Huddesfield (in the illustration, drawn by Mr. Roscoe Gibbs), is taken from one of two (the other being that of his contemporary Sir William Bonville) appendant to a deed relating to Wynard's Charity, dated 14 Henry VI (1435-6), preserved among the Exeter City Muniments.

W. H. H. Rogers, F.S.A.

RECORDS OF WILTSHIRE PARISHES.

BRATTON.

(Continued from p. 317.)

CLOSE ROLL. [A.D. 1650, *Pt.* 43, *No.* 6.]

A.D. 1650.—This indenture made 28 September, A.D. 1650, between Thomas Coke, William Bosvile, John Sparrowe, William Kenriche, Ralph Harrison, William Scott, esquires, William Steele, Recorder of London, Silvanus Taylor, Thomas Hubberd, Cornelius Coke [or Cooke], esquires, John Hunt, gentleman, Sir Edward Barkham, baronet, Sir William Robert, knight, John Humphreis, Thomas Ayres, John White, James Stockall, esquires, Edward Cressett, gentleman, and Sir Richard Saltonstall knight, Daniell Searll merchant, Nicholas Lampriere, Nicholas Bond, Richard Tydenham and Robert Fenwicke, esquires, nominated in an act of this present parliament, entitled, an Act for selling the feefarm rents belonging to the Commonwealth of England formerly payable to the Crown of England, Duchy of Lancaster and Duchy of Cornwall, or any five or more of them. Who are by the said Act, and also by another Act of this present Parliament, entitled an Act for further explanation of the former act, authorised to contract, sell, and convey the said feefarm rents, and all tenths or rents reserved, &c., excepting such tenths and pensions in the said Acts excepted, Which by the said Acts are vested in the said Trustees and their heirs of the one part ; and Arthur Squibb, of the City of Westminster, co. Middlesex, esquire, of the other part. Whereas the late King Edward VI, by his letters patent of the 1st of May, the 4th year of his reign, granted to William, Marquis of Winchester, by the name of William, Earl of Wilts, his heirs and assigns forever, all the manors of Edington, Romseys, and, Tynhed, the grange of Bratton, and also the capital messuage of the manor of Immer, *alias* Imbre, with the demesne lands

to the same belonging, and the site and capital messuage of Steeple Ashton in Wilts, and of East Penyard and Westmonckton in Somerset, &c., &c., to be holden of the said late king his heirs and successors by the service of the 40th part of a knight's fee, and paying at Michaelmas only the yearly rent of fourscore and thirteen pounds and 4 shillings, as by the particular thereof certified to the said Trustees under the hand of James Syms, auditor, 26 September 1650, according to the direction of the said Act, and remaining with the Registrar to the said Trustees, and as by the aforesaid letters patent may more at large appear. Now this indenture witnesseth that the said Thomas Coke, &c., the Trustees before named in pursuance of the said Acts of Parliament, in consideration of the sum of £815 10*s.*, which Sir John Wollaston, knight, and Thomas Andrewes, Alderman of London, treasurers appointed by the said first mentioned Act to receive the same, by writing dated 20 September 1650, have certified to be paid by the said Arthur Squibb his heirs and assigns for ever, the said yearly rent of fourscore and 13 pounds and 4 shillings, reserved and payable as aforesaid, and every part or parcel thereof, and penalties, benefits of forfeiture, &c., powers and conditions of re-entry and reteyner, &c., for non-payment of the rent by the said letters patent are granted. To have and hold to the said Arthur Squibb his heirs and assigns to the only use and behoof of the said Arthur, &c., forever, in as full, large and ample manner to all intents and purposes whatsoever as any king or queen of England, or any person or persons in trust for them, formerly had, &c. In witness whereof to the one part of this indenture remaining with the said Arthur Squibb the said Trustees have set their hands and seals, and to the other part thereof remaining with the said Trustees the said Arthur Squibb hath put his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

FEET OF FINES, WILTS. [*Trinity, 28 Charles II.*]

A.D. 1676.—At Westminster, three weeks after the Feast of the Holy Trinity. Between Mary Norborne, widow,

plaintiff, and John Ashe, esquire, deforciant, of 2 houses, a dovecote, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 500 acres of land, 110 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 5 acres of wood, 200 acres of gorse and heath, and common of pasture for all beasts, liberty of folding and a run for 80 sheep upon the down,[1] with the appurtenances in Hawkridge, Heywood, Brooke, Bratton, Milborne, Stokeleigh, and Westbury. Plea of covenant was summoned. John acknowledged the right of Mary as of his gift, and quitclaimed from himself and his heirs to Mary and her heirs for ever. And moreover John warranted to Mary and her heirs against himself and his heirs forever. For this Mary gave John £500 sterling.

Lay Subsidy $\frac{199}{427}$.

[*Subsidy and Hearth-Money, temp. Charles II.*]

Bratton.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Bremridge ...	v			Widdow Rawlines		—	—
Thomas Wanklin, Esq.	ij	ij		William Wettaker		—	iij
Mr. Stoakes and Thomas Watts ...		xij	(?)	Hugh Kinge ...		vj	viij
Richard Rich ...		xj		Jo. Minty ...		—	—
Mr. Markes ...		ix		Walter Alderedge		iiij	ij
Mr. Martin ...		—	—	Widdow We—— ...		iij	viij
Anth. Silverthorne		iij	x	—— —— ...		iij	vj
Tho. (?) Freker ...		iiij		Widdow Whittaker		v	viij
Jo. Wettaker ...	i	viij	vj	—— —— ...		v	ij
Henry Ballerd ...		xij	iij	—— ——pe ...		vj	iiij
Jo. Ballerd ...		iij		—— Ballerd ...		v	v
Ralph Aldredge ...		vij	x	—— —— ...		ij	iiij
Jeff. Wettaker ...		viij	ix	John Cole ...		vj	vj
Phillip King for Ballerds ...		xij	iiij	—— Black ...		ij	iiij
William Blagden ...		v	iiij	Philip (?) Black ...		vij	ij
John Croome ...		xij	iij	Wid—— ——ford and Henry Ballerd		iij	iiij
Mr. Hinde and William Hickman		x		B---- Luker ...		vij	ij
Widdow Cruland (?)		ij	ix	—— Rawlines ...		iiij	
John Rawlines ...		vj	ij	—— Pam . . r		iiij	
				John Aldridge ...		x	ix

[1] *Super Calveta.*

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Michaelmas* 34 *Charles II. R. ccxxix.*]

A.D. 1682. WILTS. } Richard Hickes, gentleman, and Thomas Beach, gentleman, demand against Walter Sloper, gentleman, and Stephen Palmer, gentleman, 12 messuages, 2 gardens, 200 acres of land, 80 acres of meadow, 16 acres of pasture and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with the appurtenances in Steeple Ashton, West Ashton, Bratton, and Westbury. Samuel Marvin, gentleman, vouchee.[1]

RECOVERY ROLL. [*Trinity*, 7 *William III. R. clxxiii.*]

A.D. 1695. WILTS. } Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, and Heneage Finch, esquire, demand against Thomas Windham, esquire, and William Freeman, esquire, the Hundred of Warminster and the manors of Deverill Langbridge, &c., &c., also 50 messuages and lands and pastures, &c., in Corsley, Deverill Langbridge, Warminster, Frome, Horningsham, Bratton, Westbury, Fifield, Broad Chalk, Imber, and various other parishes of Wilts.

Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, vouchee, who called to warrant Henry Thynne, his son and heir apparent.

IBID. [*Deeds enrolled, m.* 4.]

A.D. 1695.—Indenture tripartite made 28 May, 7 William III, between Anne Ernle, of Ashlington *alias* Etchilhampton, Wilts, relict of Edward Ernle, esquire, who was son and heir apparent of Sir Walter Ernle, late of Ashlington, aforesaid, bart., deceased, and Sir Edward Ernle, of Maddington, Wilts, bart., son and heir male of the body of Edward Ernle, by the said Ann Ernle of the first part; Thomas Foley the younger, son and heir apparent of Thomas Foley, of Whitby, co. Worcester, esquire, of the second part; and William Ashe, of Haytesbury, co. Wilts, esquire, of the third part. Witnesseth that for the barring of all estates intail and reversion and

[1] For the form of recovery *see* the earlier numbers of Bratton Records.

remainder thereupon expectant of the manors, &c., hereinafter expressed. And for the sum of 10*s.* the said Ann Ernle and Sir Edward Ernle have granted and sold to the said Thomas Foley the younger, his heirs and assigns, all that the manor or lordship of Ashlington or Etchilhampton, with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, in the said county of Wilts, and all the farm of Wadhampton, &c., in Wilts; and all that grange and farm of Bratton, with the appurtenances in Bratton, in the parish of Westbury, Wilts, and those arable lands, containing by estimation 346½ acres, and 10 acres of pasture, and 37 acres of meadow in Bratton aforesaid, and all that meadow ground, containing by estimation 12 acres, and the first vesture of all those 3 acres of meadow in Bratton, and all that pasture and feeding for 24 oxen and 700 sheep to be fed yearly in the fields and downs of Bratton, and all those lands, feedings, meadows, and pastures called Broad Mead, Little Broadmead, and Oxen Crofts and Great Oxen Crofts, with their appurtenances in Bratton. All which premises in Bratton were heretofore purchased by the said Sir Walter Ernle to him and his heirs of William Bromwich, esquire, and Rachel his wife, Arthur Bromwich, gentleman, and John Harris and Ann his wife, or of some of them; and all that the site of the manor and capital messuage, and farm of Escott, with the appurtenances in Escott and Urchent *alias* Urchfount *alias* Erchefount, co. Wilts; and all those lands, meadows, leayns, pastures, woods, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances called Westham Wood, Marsh Field, Marsh Cliff, and Escott Common, containing by estimation 12 acres, all that wood and certain hereditaments, with their appurtenances called Maggott Wood, containing by estimation 4 acres, the meadow called Stable mead, containing by estimation 3 acres, the meadow called the Thoungs, containing by estimation one acre, the meadow called Maggott mead, and the wood and woody grounds and certain lands and hereditaments called Beane lands, containing 10 acres, and all that meadow round and certain hereditaments, with their appurtenances, called

West heath, containing by estimation 12 acres, and all those 3 Clayes of arable ground and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, containing by estimation 3 score acres, and the lands called East Fore Deane, otherwise East Fore hill, 20 acres, and all those arable lands and hereditaments called the West Fore Deane or West Fore Hill, 20 acres, and all those lands, &c., called Redlands, 10 acres, and that parcel of arable land by the South, 27 acres, abutting on the Town acres, and the arable lands called Long Haven, 25 acres, a parcel of arable land lying by Long Lawne, 50 acres, the pasture called Pasture Down for Sheep, 100 acres: all which premises in Estcott and Urchfont were heretofore purchased by Sir Walter Ernle to him and his heirs, that is, 2 third parts thereof of William Knapton, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Arnold, gentleman, and Mary his wife, and the other third part of Robert Heming, gentleman, and Sarah his wife, and Peterell Meggs, gentleman, and Mary his wife; and all that capital messuage or tenement with the appurtenances in Erchefont, sometime in the tenure of Robert Whood *alias* Crooke, and since in the tenure of John Muspratt or his assign or assigns, and all those 20 acres of meadow in Urchfont now divided into 5 several closes, and commonly called Franklyns, and that parcel of meadow, 1½ acre, commonly called the Crofts in Erchfont, and the several parcels, 10½ acres, of arable land to the same last-mentioned messuage and premises belonging, lying in the common fielde of Urchfont, whereof 5½ acres lying in the east field, 2 acres in the middle field, and 3 acres in the west field; and those 5 several cottages, 4 orchards, and 5 gardens with their appurtenances in Erchfont in the several tenures of Robert Neate, John Peyte, John Gilbert, Christopher Taylor and John Whelpeley and Maurice Alexander or of their undertenants, and common of pasture and feeding for 12 Rother beasts, and a bull and 3 score sheep, in through and over all the woods, downs, common fields and commonable places of Erchfont, which said messuage and premises Sir Walter Ernle purchased to him

and his heirs of the said John Muspratt; and all that manor or lordship of Northcombe with the appurtenances in the parish of Urchfont, that is the tenement now or late of John Willis, the tenement now or late of John Giddings, the tenement now or late of John Roser, the tenement now or late of John Collett, the tenement now or late of Maud Whood *alias* Crook, and also all that messuage or tenement situate in Erchfont, commonly called Bassetts, except the site of the said manor of Northcomb, or farm called Swellis Farm, and one croft called Reeve land, or Noyses Croft, which said last mentioned manor and premises, except before excepted, were heretofore purchased by Sir Walter Ernle to him and his heirs of William Jeay and Ann his wife: and property at Bishop's Cannings, Wootton Bassett, Cleve Anstey; also all that manor and farm of Tilsett or Tilshead, with all lands, tenements, hereditaments thereto belonging, and all and singular messuages, cottages, bartons, farms, dovehouses, barns, stables, buildings, orchards, gardens, yards, backsides, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, and common of pasture downs, sheep-walks, heaths, furzes, moors, marshes, wastes, wast grounds, hedges, ditches, trees, woods, underwood and the ground soil thereof, rents, revenues, services, waifs, strays, courts leet, views of frank pledge, Courts Baron, perquisites and profits of courts, free warren, goods and chattells of felons, fugitives, &c.; reliefs, escheats, fines, heriots, &c., ways, passages, &c., waters, watercourses, &c., and all advantages, benefits, and appurtenances whatsoever belonging to the foresaid premises in anywise, and all other property in the forementioned parishes in which Anne Ernle and Sir Edward Ernle have any estate or interest: To the use of the said Thomas Foley the younger and his heirs: To the end that one or more common recovery or recoveries may be thereof had, for which purpose it is hereby covenanted between all the said parties that it shall be lawful for the said William Ashe or some other person or persons named by the said Sir Edward Ernle, and at his costs and charges, before the

end of Trinity term next, the date of the presents, to sue out of the Court of Chancery one or more writs of entry *sur disseisin en le post* returnable before the Justices of the common pleas at Westminster, thereby demanding all the said manors and other premises against Thomas Foley the younger: to which writ or writs the said Thomas Foley the younger shall appear gratis and vouch to warranty the said Sir Edward Ernle, who shall also gratis appear and enter into the warranty and vouch over the common vouchee of the same court, who shall also appear and after make default so as judgment may be thereupon had for the said William Ashe to recover the said manors, &c., and that every other thing may be had needful for a common recovery, with double voucher according to the course of the law. And he and his heirs, &c., shall stand seized thereof to the several uses hereafter mentioned, namely, of the farms and of the premises in Bratton, and Escott, and Erchfont to the use of Anne Ernle for the term of her life, and after her death to the use of Sir Edward Ernle, his heirs and assigns for ever; of the manor, &c., at Arlington and Wadhampton to the intent that Anne Ernle and her assigns during the term of her life may receive a yearly rent charge of £150, to be paid half yearly at Michaelmas and the Feast of the Annunciation in equal portions, with right to Anne Ernle to enter on the said premises to distrain for the said rent when in arrears 21 days after either of the said feasts. And as concerning the other premises intended to be hereby bargained or sold, not hereinbefore limited in use to Anne Ernle for life, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Sir Edward Ernle, his heirs and assigns for ever. In witness whereof, &c.

Recovery Roll. [*Trinity.* 8 *William III.* R. lvj.]

A.D. 1696. Wilts.—Robert Pitt, gentleman, demands against William Day, gentleman, 50 acres of meadow, 70 acres of pasture, and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with the appurtenances in Heywood, Hawkeridge, Bratton, and the parish of Westbury. James Ashe, gentleman, vouchee.

IBID. [*Hillary.* 9 *William III.* R. xxi.]

A.D. 1697. WILTS.—Henry Hargrave, gentleman, demands against James Ash, senior, esquire, 5 messuages, a dovecot, 9 gardens, 100 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, and common of pasture for every kind of beast, with the appurtenances in Westbury Brook, Hawkeridge, Heywood, and Bratton. John Ash, senior, esquire, James Ash, junior, gentleman, and John Ash, junior, gentleman, vouchees.

E. M. THOMPSON.

(To be continued.)

AMESBURY MONASTERY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF SOME DISCOVERIES ON THE SITE IN 1860.

(Continued from p. 305.)

It was apparently in 1542, whilst everything was still in disorder—the buildings of the late Monastery partly standing, partly pulled down—that the Earl of Hertford, its new owner, paid his first visit to Amesbury.[1] In the Longleat papers we find payments—

"To 2 men, and a woman, to make clean the hall chambers, the court, the convent chambers, and the fylthy places ther agenst my Lord's fyrst comyng to Amesbury.

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[1] The Earl sometimes travelled with a cavalcade of mounted servants and retainers. In the autumn of 1537 he made a progress from his Wiltshire residence at Wolfhall. On the 4th September he was a guest of the Lord Stourton, at Old Stourton House (of which Aubrey has preserved a sketch), and on the two following days, of Lord Chief Justice Fitz James, at Redlinch, near Bruton; on the 7th he lay one night at Lord Hungerford's, at Farley Castle; on the 8th at Sir Henry Long's, at Draycote; on the 9th at Malmesbury; on the 10th at Bradenstoke; and on the 12th at Mr Ernley's, at Whetham House, when the horses belonging to his retinue, 18 in number, were quartered for the night at Devizes; from thence returning to Wolfhall.—*Steward's Accounts at Longleat.*

"For 2 days work (2 men) to make the stables necessary for my Lord's great horses.

"For carrying 6 loads of hay to the stables."

The lodging, called *the late Priory Lodging, i.e.*, the late residence of the Lady Prioress, was, on the dissolution of the House, in 1539, the principal part assigned by the Royal Commissioners to remain undefaced (*see* p. 291), as being best suited to domestic purposes; and this, judging from the circumstances which followed, most probably continued for several generations, without any very considerable alteration, to be the Amesbury residence of the Seymour family of the younger line.

The Earl of Hertford lived but a few years to enjoy the possessions which the fall of the Monasteries had enabled the Crown to bestow so freely upon him. In 1547 he was created Duke of Somerset, and, several years later, when Protector of England during the minority of his nephew Edward VI, he is styled in some of the documents belonging to his Wiltshire property, "The High and Myghtye Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset."[1] In 1551 we find him a State prisoner in the Tower of London, and on the 22nd of January following he was beheaded and attainted. His decapitated body and head were placed in a coffin, but did not find a resting-place with his ancestors in the Priory Church at Easton Royal (which had now become his own property, and was afterwards rebuilt by his son, in 1591). They were carried back, and interred in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, within the Tower precincts. Such was the fate of the first lay owner of Amesbury Monastery.

His eldest son, Edward, by his *second* marriage with Ann,

[1] On the tomb of his father, Sir John Seymour, in the chancel of Great Bedwyn Church, he is described as "Duke of Somerset, Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, and Baron Seymour, Uncle to King Edward VI, Governor of his Royal Person, Protector of all his Dominions and Subjects, Lord Treasurer and Earl Marshal of England."

daughter of Sir Edward Stanhope,[1] was the inheritor, by special entail, made by Act of Parliament 32 Henry VIII [1540], of most of his father's dignities and estates. He was created Baron Seymour 1 Edward VI [1546-7], but by Act 5 and 6 of the same reign [1551-2], when he was only thirteen years old, they were given to the Crown. Queen Elizabeth created him Baron Beauchamp of Hache, and Earl of Hertford, in 1559; but he quickly incurred her lasting displeasure by marrying in the following year, without her consent, the Lady Catherine, sister of Lady Jane Grey, and at that time the only surviving coheir of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by Frances, elder daughter and coheir of Charles Brandon, also Duke of Suffolk, and his wife Mary Tudor, Queen Dowager of Louis XIII of France, and sister of Henry VIII; an alliance which, on the failure of Henry's issue, by the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1602-3, brought the heir of the Wiltshire family of Seymour within measurable distance of the Crown of England.[2] For this offence the Earl of Hertford was heavily fined, and, with his Countess, imprisoned in the Tower of

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[1] The Protector was twice married, but having been divorced from his *first* wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir William Filliol, he passed over her issue in the succession, and, so far as lay in his power, secured his titles and estates on the children of his *second* wife, Ann Stanhope. In course of time, however, all his plans became reversed, for by failure of the *younger* branch in 1749, the *elder* House of Seymour recovered the title, and the lineal descendants of Catherine Filliol, as its rightful heirs, have since continued successively to represent the Dukedom of Somerset.

[2] Lady Southwell, an eye witness of Elizabeth's death-bed, says that among others proposed to the Queen as her successor, was the Earl of Hertford's eldest son, Lord Beauchamp, in right of his mother. On hearing his name Elizabeth roused herself, and said angrily "*I will have no rascal's son in my seat, but one worthy to be a King.*" This claim of the Seymour family to the Crown was not, however, forgotten some half a century later; for, in an anonymous volume, published in 1655, and entitled *A Treatise concerning the Broken Succession of the Crown of England, inculcated about the latter end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, the author attempts to prove that all the pretenders to the English Throne after Elizabeth's death are illegitimate, and that between the Infanta of Portugal, and the Earl of Hertford's second son, lies the reasonable choice.

London, where several children were born, and where the Lady Catherine died on the 26th January 1567-8.[1]

On his release from the Tower, after a nine years' imprisonment, the Earl appears to have retired into Wiltshire, where he resided, partly at Wolfhall—the paternal residence of his family, which they had acquired by marriage with the heiress of Esturmy—and partly at Amesbury. On 22nd March 1574, he writes "*from Ulphall, determined to go to Awmesbury to-morrow, but to be here again on Thursday next.*"

He married, secondly, Frances, third daughter of William first Lord Howard, of Effingham, who died in 1598; and, thirdly, another Frances Howard, granddaughter of Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, and widow of a London vintner named Henry Prannell[2]; but neither of these left any issue. The latter was the donor of the bell which forms the fifth of the peal now in the tower of Amesbury Church. It was cast at Salisbury in 1619.

The two lodges on the east side of the park, curiously constructed of flint work, with quaint towers and cupola-shaped roofs, belong, one to the close of Elizabeth's reign, the other to the early part of that of James I. They were both erected during the second Earl of Hertford's ownership of the estate. The earlier of the two, known as "*The Round House*", has an inscription over the door, "DIANA HER HOVS 1600"—the name of the goddess of the chase apparently indicating its original

[1] The Bible used by them during their imprisonment, containing entries of the births of their children, is still preserved at Longleat.

[2] A tragic incident which occurred at Amesbury, after the Earl's marriage with this lady, will be found in Brydges' *Peers of James I*, p. 297. It is thus briefly alluded to by the Duke of Manchester, *Court and Society from Elizabeth to Anne*, i. 210:—"When she married the Earl of Hertford, a rival wooer, Sir George Rodney [of Rodney Stoke, co. Somerset], went down to an inn at Amesbury, pricked himself with his sword, wrote a 'dying love song with his blood, and finally ran upon his weapon and expired'". The "love song," which he sent to the Countess, is printed in the *Topographer*, i. 398, from a MS. in the British Museum. But the Countess, we are told, easily passed this over, and so wrought upon the good nature of the Earl, her husband, that he settled above £5,000 jointure upon her for life.

use as a hunting lodge. This interesting building has been well illustrated in Blomfield's *Renaissance-Architecture*. The other lodge, known as "*Kent House*," has already been noticed (*see* note on p. 305). The date of the original building, as seen in raised figures on the north side of the octagonal tower, is 1607; but some additions have been made to it by a later owner.

It was most probably at the time when these lodges were built that some interments were discovered on the site of the old Monastery. One of them, of considerable interest, is thus described, some years later, by Inigo Jones:[1]

"Amongst other sepulchres found at the said Monastery it's worthy memory that, about the beginning of this century, one of them, hewn out of a firm stone, and placed in the middle of a wall, was opened; having upon its coverture, in rude letters of massive gold, "R. G. A. C. 600." The bones within which sepulchre were all firm, fair yellow-coloured hair about the scull, a supposed peece of the liver near upon the bignesse of a walnut, very dry and hard, and together therewith were found several royall habiliments, as jewels, veils, scarfs, and the like, retaining even till then their proper colours. All which were afterwards very

[1] Inigo Jones, by direction of the King [James I], in 1620, wrote an account of Stonehenge, which was published in 1655, under the title of "*The most notable Antiquity of Great Britain, vulgarly called Stone-heng, on Salisbury Plain.* Restored by Inigo Jones, Architect-Generall to the late King." The author died in 1651, and his work was issued four years afterwards, by his son-in-law, John Webb.

[2] Mr. Jones conjectures that the remains may have been those of Guinever, wife of King Arthur; who is said by Leland, on the authority of several other writers, to have taken a nun's veil at Amesbury, died, and was buried there. But Mr. Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, is inclined to think that they belonged to a much later date, and were more probably those of Eleanor, queen of Henry III. The letters, as given by Mr. Jones, may, he thinks, have been misread for *Regina Alianora, &c.*, as on the tomb of her daughter-in-law—Eleanor, queen of Edward I—in the Confessor's Chapel at Westminster, which belongs to nearly the same date, and is inscribed "*Icy gist Alianor, jadis Reyne d'Angleterre, femme a Rex Edward Fiz*". [Here lies Eleanor, formerly Queen of England, wife of King Edward the First.] We have, he says, no authentic evidence that any monastery existed on the present site, at Amesbury, earlier than the foundation of Queen Ethelfrida in 980; and as King Arthur's death is presumed to have taken place about the year 542, Guinever could scarcely have survived him 58 years.

choicely kept in the collection of the Right Honourable Edward, Earl of Hertford;[1] and of the aforesaid gold divers rings were made and worn by his Lordship's principall officers."—*Stone-heng Restored*, p. 25.

The partly destroyed buildings of the Monastery most probably supplied the Earl with materials for his new work, and the removal of some of the old walls may have brought to light this interment—apparently of some royal personage. The remains seem to have been placed in a stone coffin, built into the wall, perhaps beneath a recessed arch, afterwards walled up. The original inscription, Mr. Jones says, he could not procure, but inserted the relation on the credit of those persons of quality from whom he received it; and there are reasons for believing that the date, at least, must have been misread.

Some of this Earl of Hertford's correspondence, relating to his office of Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire, in the early part of the reign of James I, is printed in *Wilts Archæological Magazine*, i, 223, and Waylen's *History of Marlborough*, p. 543. It is dated from Amesbury, and Easton Royal, and on one occasion from Tottenham, near Marlborough. In one of these letters, about the clergy's finding of arms, dated from Amesbury 6 August 1608, and addressed to the Bishop of Salisbury [Henry Cotton], the Earl thanks his lordship very heartily "for his good pains at Amesbury, and the good sermon which he preached at the Church." In September following he writes "from my house at Easton"; and other letters, bearing date 1610-11,[2] were again written from Amesbury.

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[1] Aubrey mentions another Amesbury relic in the Earl's collection :—

"In the reigne of King James I, as boyes were at play in Amesbury street, it thundered and lightened. One of the boyes wore a little dagger by his side, which melted in the scabbard, and the scabbard not hurt. This dagger, Edward, Earle of Hertford, kept amongst his rarities. I have forgotten if the boy was killed. (From old Mr. Bowman and Mr. Gauntlet.)"

[2] A letter from the Earl of Hertford to Lord Salisbury, dated from Amesbury 2 October 1610, is printed by Lady Theresa Lewis, in *Lives of Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon*, iii, 148-9.

Aubrey, in his *Natural History of Wiltshire* (1656-91) says :—

"Io Coperario, whose real name I have been told was Cowper, and Alfonso Ferrabosco lived most in Wiltshire, at Amesbury and Wulfall, with Edward, Earl of Hertford, who was the great patrone of musicians." (p. 120).

He also tells us that William Lawes, a native of Salisbury (brother of Henry Lawes, gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and composer of the music to Milton's *Comus*) was also indebted to the Earl for his musical education :—[1]

"William Lawes, the brother of Milton's friend, Henry Lawes, was born in the Close (at Salisbury), and baptized May 1, 1602. Having from his childhood displayed a decided taste for music, he was taken under the protection of Edward, Earl of Hertford, and brought up at his expense. He received his musical education from John Cooper, a dependant of the Hertford family, and an eminent performer, whose name has been Italianised into Giovanni Cooperario." (p. 81).

During the last few years of his life, we find the Earl residing at Netley, co. Hants—another monastic property of the Seymour family. In a letter to Sir Robert Gordon (son-in-law to the Dean of Salisbury) dated from thence 31 March 1619, and printed in Craik's *Romance of the Peerage*, he mentions the death of Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I, "which hath spread itself into a general grief among us all." He was then, with his Countess, preparing to attend her funeral on the 29th April following. His last public appearance was probably in the procession which accompanied King James on his opening Parliament 30th January 1621. Sir Simon D'Ewes, who was present, has the following note in his *Autobiography*:

"Among the nobility I especially viewed the Lord Seymour, Earl of Hertford, now some 83 years old, and even decrepit with age."

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[1] William Lawes, and his brother Henry (servant to King Charles I, in his publick and private musick), were composers of some of the songs in Playford's "*Select Musicall Ayres and Dialogues. In three Bookes.* 1653. London, printed by T. H. for John Playford, and are to be sold at his Shop in the Inner Temple near the Church doore." Henry Lawes, also a Wiltshireman, whose name is so closely identified with the Church Music of the 17th century, was baptized at Dinton, 5 January 1595-6.

He died at Netley on the 6th April following, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral, where there is a sumptuous monument to his memory. His third Countess, who survived him, re-married Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox. On 27 April 1623 she was one of the godmothers at the baptism of the Earl of Hertford's great granddaughter, Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Seymour, which took place at the Lodge in Savernake Park; and three years later she was again a widow, residing at Easton Royal.

Five years after the Earl's death (1626) two inquisitions were taken at Marlborough. The first of these, dated 4th April, relates only to the site of the late Priory at Easton, with the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage there; to which his eldest surviving grandson, William Seymour, was heir. The second inquisition, taken 27th September following, includes his settled estates in Wilts, Berks, Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Lincoln, and Middlesex. From this it appears that the manor of Amesbury Earls, and the woodland called de Bentley Woodes, with the markets and fairs of Amesbury, were among other property conveyed by indenture 7 January 1617, to John Kent, of Devizes, and William Gunter, of Milton, near Pewsey, in trust, to the use of the Earl for life, then to his grandsons Edward, William, and Francis, and their heirs male in succession, then to the heirs of the same grandsons successively, then to the heirs of the said Earl, with remainder to Sir Edward Seymour, of Bury Pomeroy, co. Devon, and Sir John Seymour, of Marwell. co. Hants, and their male heirs; and lastly, to the right heirs of Edward Seymour, grandson of the Earl, for ever. (*Wilts Inq. post mortem, temp. Charles I*, pp. 17, 23.)

Edward Seymour, the eldest son and heir of Edward, second Earl of Hertford, and Lady Catherine Grey, was born in the Tower of London, 21st September 1561, and baptized there on the 25th. He was, as we have seen above, among others, proposed to Queen Elizabeth on her death-bed as her successor. James I created him Baron Beauchamp 6th May 1609, and he

also obtained a patent enabling him and his heirs male to take the title of Earl of Hertford; but, dying before his father, he did not succeed either to that honour, or to the family estates. He died at Wick, near Pewsey, and was buried at Great Bedwyn 21st July 1612, where a small brass plate, formerly affixed to a slab in the pavement of the chancel[1], but now on the north wall, thus briefly records his memory :—

"Bellocampus eram Graia genetrice S emerus,
Tres habui natos, est quibus una soror."

His wife was Honora, daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, of Brianston, co. Dorset; and the three sons mentioned in the epitaph were (1) Edward, (2) William, (3) Francis[2]. Edward, the eldest, afterwards K.B., was baptized at Camberwell 12th June 1586, and died in 1618, without surviving issue[3].

On the death of their grandfather in 1621, the second son, William, born 1587-8, and then 33 years old, was found to be the heir. In 1610, when at the age of 22, he had clandestinely married Lady Arabella Stuart, the King's first cousin, without the Royal consent, and thus incurring the displeasure of James I, was obliged to fly the kingdom, whilst the Lady Arabella was imprisoned and died in the Tower—his early matrimonial difficulties being almost an exact counterpart to those of his grandfather and the unfortunate Lady Catherine Grey. Both ladies lost their lives in the Tower, whilst the offending husband, in each case, regained his liberty, re-married, and survived for many years.

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[1] Aubrey describes it as "a pittifull grafted freestone gravestone."

[2] Created Baron Seymour of Trowbridge in 1641.

[3] His wife was Ann, daughter of Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset. Marriage articles dated 20th March 1608-9. They were married at Westminster 1st July. In 1626 she was living at Easton, with other members of the Seymour family; and afterwards married Sir Edward Lewys, of the Van, co. Glamorgan, residing for many years in the old mansion of the Pawlett's at Edington. Sir Edward died 10th October 1630; his widow surviving until 25th September 1664. Both lie beneath the chancel of Edington Church, where a sumptuous tomb, with effigies, records their memory.

From a manuscript account of his family, written about this time by Sir Edward Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, co. Somerset,[1] we learn that the writer (whose mother was a niece of Queen Jane Seymour and the Protector Somerset) was, when eight years old, sent to the Grammar School at Trowbridge, where also were his relatives, the sons of Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp. Here a lasting friendship sprang up between them, and after the marriage of Sir William Seymour with the Lady Arabella Stuart, Mr. Rodney (afterwards Sir Edward) then aged 21, accompanied him in his escape to Dunkirk.[2]

"Anno 1611. Hee went beyond the seas with Sir William Seymour, second son of *William* [Edward] Lord Beauchamp, who fled with the Lady Arbella, whom he had married privately, whereat King James took great offence, and committed them both to several prisons, from whence they escaped; but the Lady Arbella was taken again, and committed to the Tower, where she died of sickness; Mr. Rodney returned again in Candlemas term the same year, but Mr. Seymour not until four years after; and not till the Lady Arbella was dead.[3] After that he returned and is now, by the death of his elder brother, Earl of Hertford.

"Sir Edward Rodney, and those brothers the Seymours, were bred together in the schools of Trowbridge and Oxford, which contracted such

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[1] Lately printed in vol. xvii of *The Genealogist*, new series. The writer tells us that after six years' education at Trowbridge Grammar School, and four at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, he became a student in Middle Temple, "where he saluted only the law afarre off, and mispent his time."

[2] About November 1611 Mr. Pelling, one of his grandfather, the Earl of Hertford's Chaplains, was sent over to him; and his grandfather, in a subsequent letter, dated 23rd October 1613, written to him whilst still abroad, speaks of *my instructions sent you by your Tutor Pellinge*. John Pelling, B.D. (whose father held the living of Barbage for 32 years) was, in 1595, presented by Edward, Earl of Hertford, to the Rectory of Trowbridge. He was also Rector of Bath [1608-1621], Canon of Wells [1613], and Chaplain to the King. The Burial Register of Bath Abbey describes him as "the worthie instrument for building the Church," *i.e.*, repairing the Abbey Church, where his monument still remains. On his death, Thomas Pelling, his son, was inducted, 25th November 1622, to the vacant Rectory of Trowbridge, of which William Seymour, Earl of Hertford, after his return from Dunkirk, and the death of both his elder brother and grandfather, had recently become patron.

[3] The Lady Arabella was buried in Westminster Abbey 27th September 1615.

a friendship between Mr. William Seymour and him that he readily exposed himself to any hazard to be in his company; and since so much favour from the same person being Marquis, and so much respect from Sir Edward Rodney to the Marquis as to no man so much. It is true they were nearly allied, for Sir Edward Rodney was more than half a Seymour, by his mother, who was daughter to Sir Henry Seymour, who was brother to the Duke of Somerset, and Queen Jane Seymour."

After the death of the Lady Arabella, her husband Sir William Seymour sought permission to return to England, which was granted 5th January 1616. He soon afterwards re-married Frances, eldest sister and co-heir of Robert Devereux, third Earl of Essex. Two of their children, the Lady Frances and the Lady Jane Seymour, were baptized at Amesbury, in 1625 and 1637.—*Parish Register.*

Sir William, who had succeeded to the Earldom of Hertford on the death of his grandfather in 1621, was created Marquess of Hertford 3 June 1640. During the Civil Wars he was conspicuous for his loyalty to Charles I[1]; and at the Restoration, by a special Act in the Parliament begun at Westminster 25th April 1660, he was restored by Charles II to the Dukedom of Somerset, forfeited by the attainder of his great grandfather, the Protector, with all privileges as fully and amply as if the Act of Attainder [5 Edward VI] had never been made; the King remarking that "as this was an Act of an extraordinary nature, so it was done for an extraordinary person, who had merited so much of his royal father and himself as any subject could do; and he therefore hoped no man would envy it, because he had done what a good master should do to such a servant."

It was apparently in the latter years of this nobleman that the mansion at Amesbury was wholly rebuilt from the designs of Inigo Jones, carried out by his son-in-law, John Webb. Campbell, in his *Vitruvius Britannicus*, vol. iii, p. 7, published 1725, gives a front elevation, with plans of the first and second storeys, and the date, Anno 1661. The great staircase, he says, is remarkable here for having a little one in the middle of it. Of

[1] He was General of the King's forces in the West.

the shield formerly on the pediment of the principal front there is a drawing in *Wiltshire Notes and Queries*, vol. ii, p. 586. It bore the six principal quarterings of Seymour, enclosed within a garter, and ensigned by a ducal coronet[1]—thus identifying the second Duke of Somerset as the builder. The well-known crest of Seymour—*a phœnix in flames*—was also introduced among the foliage of the capitals of the four columns of the portico, as well as those within the saloon.

The second Duke of Somerset lived but a very short time to enjoy his restored title. He died on the 24th of October 1660, in the 74th year of his age, and was buried at Great Bedwyn, his only memorial there being the inscription on his coffin plate (of which the writer possesses a rubbing),[2] and the following entry in the parish register :—

"William Semor, Duke of Somerset, late Marquis of Hartforde, was buried on the feast of All Saints at night, being the first day of Nov'ber in the yeare of our Lord God 1660."

In 1662 John Ray visited Amesbury, which he thus notices in his *Itinerary*, vol. iii, p. 303 :—

Monday, July 14th.—"At Amesbury, in the wall of the Abbey, we saw an old grave-stone, supposed of Queen Guenever, King Arthur's wife; these remains are just behind the Marquis of Hertford's house, in a little park."

This at once identifies the space at the back of the then newly-erected mansion as the site of the discoveries made at the commencement of the 17th century, and described by Inigo Jones. The same site was again excavated for new foundations in 1860, when stone coffins, emptied of their contents, and broken to pieces, were brought to light as evidence of this earlier spoliation. Ray's mention of "the wall of the Abbey"

[1] The same shield of arms is said to have been repeated at the back of the house.

[2] His coffin plate states that he was K.G., Chancellor of Oxford, Lord Lieutenant of Wilts, Somerset, and the City of Bristol, a Privy Counsellor, Groom of the Stole, &c.

shows that after the completion of the new mansion in 1660-1 some remains of the monastic buildings close by, were yet standing.

EDWARD KITE.

(*To be continued.*)

ON "THE JESSYE" AT AMESBURY.

I notice that Mr. Kite, in the interesting series of articles on Amesbury Monastery that you are now publishing, follows Canon Jackson in his explanation of "the Jessye".

That "the Jessye" was the name of a building and not an apartment is proved by "Mastris Wardour's Chamber" being "in the lower end of the Jesse," so that it must have contained two rooms at least. It is highly improbable that a building 110 feet long would receive its name from a window of peculiar design lighting one of the apartments into which it was divided.

On examining the Survey of the "content of lead" it will be seen to contain only those buildings surrounding the cloister.[1] By laying these down on paper in their usual positions we get a very complete plan of the claustral buildings of a monastery. "The Jessye" is not required to fill up any space save one, and that is the *necessarium* or reredorter, which is not otherwise mentioned. The reredorter is hardly likely to have been the only building in connexion with the main

[1] Save "Joan Horner's chamber" and "The Leaden chamber," which might have been anywhere. Joan Horner's chamber was probably a new room added to the prioress' house during her time of office. "Kent's chamber" was probably a guest house. The kitchen is not mentioned, as being probably stone roofed, as at Durham, Glastonbury, and elsewhere.

block that was not roofed with lead, which would be the only explanation for its absence from the survey.

In monastic days, as at present, the *necessarium* was known by many names. Thus at Canterbury it was called "the Third Dorter," and is so mentioned in a decree of the Chapter, 1547.[1] The usual name for this building, employed by the surveyors at the Suppression, was "Jakes" or "Jakis," of which word I take "Jessye" to be a canting variation, probably used by the nuns themselves.

The buildings at Amesbury being on a large scale, 110 feet for the length of the reredorter, is not at all disproportionate to a dorter[2] 200 feet. At Castle Acre, with a dorter of only 110 is a reredorter no less than 91 feet. At Fountains the dorter was 187 feet and the reredorter 100, which is practically the same proportion as Amesbury.

That Margaret Wardour's chamber should be in the reredorter is not an unusual arrangement, as in later monastic days the regulations for using the reredorter appear to have been modified, judging by the number of instances in which this building has been curtailed. At Fountains the Abbot appropriated 40 feet of the lower end as an enlargement for his house. A similar curtailment occurred at Rievaulx, while at Lacock more than one-half of the old reredorter was incorporated into an enlargement of the dorter. At Hulme, Netley, Fountains, and other places, the lower storey was used as a living room, with a fireplace, from the first.

There were two distinct types of these buildings, the one and the commonest type was formed of a long chamber with the drain running down one side wall, over which were the

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[1] *The Monastery of Christ Church in Canterbury*, by the Rev. R. Willis, M.A., F.S.A. (London, 1869), p. 87.

[2] The old English word "dorter," meaning a dormitory or sleeping place, occurs before the end of the 13th century, and was used continuously by monastic writers until the suppression and after. It is derived from the old French *dortour* or *dortoir*, which comes from the Latin *dormitorium*. See *A New English Dictionary*, iii, 507—Dortour, Dorter.

seats, and the other divided into two chambers by a partition wall in the centre, against which were the seats back to back, with the drain occupying the whole lower storey, as at Furness, Whalley, and the lay-brothers' reredorters of Fountains and Kirkstall. "Every seate and partition was of wainscott, close of either syde, verie decent, so that one of them could not see one another when they weare in that place."[1]

In Cistercian houses the *dormitorii necessaria* were among the buildings that had to be visited by the Sunday procession.

In the additional rules for the nuns of St. Bridget at Sion, we find "in the howse of secrete nede, silence is ever to be kepte."[2]

It was also to be visited every night by the searchers to see none lingered there.

HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A.

QUAKERISM IN WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 320.)

III.—BIRTH RECORDS.

F.

1651-1-22.—Joane FEW, dau. of Richard Few, of Lavington Meeting.

1653-12-26.—Richard FEW, son of Richard Few, of Lavington Meeting.

1656-7-3.—Walter FEW, son of Richard Few, of Lavington Meeting.

1659-2-10.—John FLOWER, son of John and Ellinor Flower, of Corsham.

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[1] *Rites of Durham, Written 1593.* Surtees Society, 15, (1842), p. 72.

[2] Aungier's *History of Sion*, p. 296.

1660-11-20.—Daniell Few, son of Richard Few, of Lavington Meeting.

1661-10-21.—Hannah Flower, dau. of John and Ellinor Flower, of Corsham.

1663-7-2.—Samuell and Jane Flower, twin son and dau. of John and Ellinor Flower, of Corsham.

1664-4-6.—Isaac Few, son of Richard Few, of Lavington Meeting.

1665-9-3.—William Flower, son of John and Ellinor Flower, of Corsham.

1666-2-21.—Joseph Few, son of Richard Few, of Lavington Meeting.

1666-10-4.—Christopher Freeman, son of Christopher Freeman.

1667-5-6.—Ruth Fry, dau. of John Fry, of Blackland.

1667/8-12-11.—Robert Freeman, son of Christopher Freeman.

1669-2-25.—James Flower, son of John and Ellinor Flower, of Corsham.

1669-7-28.—Charitie Freeman, dau. of Christopher Freeman.

1671-7-6.—Daniell Freeman, son of Christopher Freeman, of Marlborough Meeting.

1673/4-1-8.—Mary Freeman, dau. of Christopher Freeman.

1676/7-11-12.—Margaret Freeman, dau. of Christopher Freeman.

1677-1-21.—Elizabeth Filkes, of Purton Meeting.

1679-9-20.—Francis Freeman, son of Christopher Freeman, of Marlbro' Meeting.

1681-9-6.—Elizabeth Freeman, dau. of Christopher Freeman, of Marlbro' Meeting.

1687-2-3.—Mary Fry, dau. of Zeph. and Jane Fry, of Sutton.

1688-11-30.—Zephaniah Fry, son of Zephaniah and Jane Fry, of Sutton.

1691-6-18.—William Fry, son of Zephaniah and Jane Fry, of Sutton.

1694-3-21.—Richard Fry, son of Zephaniah and Jane Fry, of Sutton.

1694-6-26.—Mary Fifield, dau. of John and Mary Fifield, of Chippenham Meeting.

1696-8-24.—Jane Fry, dau. of Zephaniah and Jane Fry, of Sutton.

1699-12-24.—Margret Fry, dau. of Zephaniah and Jane Fry, of Sutton.

G.

1656-8-7.—Steven GARDNER, son of John Gardner, of Purton.

1659/60-11-1.—Judeth GINGELL, dau. of Edward Gingell.

1660-6-15.—Thomas GARNER [GARDNER], son of John Garner [Gardner], of Purton [Lavington Meeting].

1662-1-25.—Abygaile GENGELL, dau. of Edward and Sarah Gengell, of Charlcutt.

1662-1-30.—Alice GUDDERIDGE [GUDRIDGE], dau. of John Gudderidge [Gudridge], of Purton [Lavington Meeting].

1662-2-4.—Thomas GARNER [GARDNER], son of John Garner [Gardner], of Purton.

1663-6-4.—Mary GARNER [GARDNER], dau. of John Garner [Gardner], of Purton Meeting.

1664-3-16.—Jonah GENGELL, son of Edward and Sarah Gengell, of Charlcutt.

1664-7-8.—John GUDDERIDGE, son of John Gudderidge, of Purton.

1664/5-1-23.—William GRIMES, son of William Grimes.

1666/7-11-17.—Hannah GARDNER [GARNER], dau. of John Gardner [Garner], of Purton Meeting.

1666/7-1-25.—Philip GUDDERIDGE, son of John Gudderidge, of Purton Meeting.

1667-4-21.—Jonathan GENGELL, son of Edward and Sarah Gengell, of Charlcutt.

1667-*-1.—John GEY, son of Edward and Agnes Gey, of Lavington Meeting.

1668-10-17.—Ann [Anne] GRIMES, dau. of William Grimes, of Crickled.

1668-9-12-6.—Jeremiah GENGELL, son of Edward and Sarah Gengell, of Charlcutt.

1669-7-4.—Edward GEY, son of Edward and Agnes Gey, of Lavington Meeting.

1669-8-2.—Elizabeth GARDNER, dau. of John Gardner, of Purton Meeting.

1672-4-7.—Sarah GERRISH, dau. of Thomas and Ann Gerrish, of Bromham.

1672-4-12.—Walter GALE, son of Charles and Joane Gale, of Foxham.

1672-10-18.—Hannah Gey, dau. of Edward and Agnes Gey, of Lavington Meeting.

1674-1-10.—Edward Gale, son of Charles and Joane Gale, of Voxham.

1674-8-15.—Rebeckah Gudderidge, dau. of John Gudderidge.

1674-9-2.—Mary Gey, dau. of Edward and Agnes Gey, of Lavington Meeting.

1675-1-12.—Hester Gerrish, dau. of Thomas and Ann Gerrish, of Bromham.

1675-8-28.—Adam Gouldney,[1] son of Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham Meeting.

1676-9-25.—Thomas Gale, son of Charles and Joane Gale.

1677-5-10.—Christian Gerrish, dau. of Thomas and Ann Gerrish, of Bromham.

1677-6-8. —Edward and Samuel Gey, twin sons of Edward and Agnes Gey, of Lavington Meeting.

1678-2-25.—John Gale, son of Charles and Joane Gale, of Voxham.

1678-3-23.—Mary Gouldney, dau. of Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham Meeting.

1680-6-30.—Jane Gouldney, dau. of Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham Meeting.

1680-12-11.—James Gale, son of Charles and Joane Gale, of Voxham.

1683-10-12.—Thomas Gouldney, son of Adam Gouldney, of Chippenham Meeting.

1698-8-8.—Daniel Grant, son of George and Ann Grant, of Bradford, clothier.

1699-4-11.—John Gye, son of John and Elizabeth Gye, of Market Lavington.

Norman Penney.

Tottenham, Middx.

(*To be continued.*)

[1] A well-known Wiltshire name. The earliest mention of the name in the Records is a marriage in 1671, and the latest is a death in 1761. There are four Adam Gouldneys in direct descent recorded. The name also occurs with frequency on the Minute Books of the Society in Wiltshire. See *W. N. & Q.*, Dec. 1896, p. 178, where the date of the death of Mary Gouldney, the minister, should be 1716.

A CALENDAR OF FEET OF FINES FOR WILTSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 323.)

Henry VIII.

325. Anno 1.—Robert Griffithe *and* John Milbridge; messuage in New Sarum in "le Whele Rewe" in the parish of St. Thomas Apostle. 80 marks.

326. Anno 1.—Thomas Horton *and* Thomas Long; messuage and land in Trowbridge.

327. Anno 1.—William Rowswell *and* Robert Leusage, arm., and Jane his wife; manor of Fedyngton, messuages and lands in Estlavington and Westlavington. £104 sterling.

328. Anno 1.—William Anstye and Elizabeth his wife *and* William Rycheman; messuages and lands in Brodehenton. £30 sterling.

329. Anno 1.—The King *and* George Haward, arm.; manors of Wylye, Berwicke, North Newton, and Hulcote, messuages and lands in Wylye, Berwicke, Hulcote, Savernake, and Woore, with advowson of the churches of Wylye, Berwicke, and North Newton. £1000 sterling.

330. Anno 1.—Richard Blount, arm., *and* Richard Lyster, knt.; manor of Wodrewe, messuages and lands in Wodrewe, Mylksham, Bromehame, and Ambresbury. £140 sterling.

331. Anno 1.—William Daly *and* Thomas Long; manor of Madyngton *alias* Wynterbourne Madyngton; messuages and lands in Madyngton *alias* Wynterbourne Madyngton. £180 sterling.

332. Anno 1.—Thomas Seymour, knt. of the most noble order of the garter, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, and Great Admiral of England *and* Andrew Baynton, arm.; manor of Compton Chamberleyn, messuage, and lands in Compton Chamberleyn, and Bereford. 800 marks.

333. Anno 1.—William Dutton, arm., *and* William Smyth, and Mary his wife, daughter and heir of George Cluden, messuages and lands in Fulston and Wylton. £30 sterling.

334. Anno 1.—Christopher Becke *and* Thomas Layton and Elizabeth his wife, messuages and lands in Warminster, Norton Bavent and Ensford. 200 marks.

335. Anno 1.—Anthony Leeson *and* Walter Mohun, arm.; messuages and lands in New Sarum, Fysherton . . . . Byssett. Document damaged and illegible.

336. Anno 1.—William Sheryngton, knt., *and* Andrew Baynton, arm., and Edward Baynton, gen.; manors of Wroughton and Cheseldon; messuages and lands in Wroughton and Cheseldon. £160 sterling.

337. Anno 1.—Henry Goldstone *and* George Ludlowe, arm., son and heir of William Ludlowe of Huldeverell, and Edith his wife; messuages and lands in New Sarum and Alwardbury. £35 sterling.

338. Anno 1.—Thomas Chaffyn, gent., *and* John More, arm.; messuages and lands in Mere and Woodland. £306 sterling.

339. Anno 1.—Henry Bull *and* William Stumpe, gen.; messuages and lands in Cheppenham. £56 sterling.

340. Anno 1.—William Herbert, knt., *and* Humphrey Stafford, knt.; manor of Dechington *alias* Dechehampton; messuages and lands in Dechington *alias* Dechehampton, with the advowson of the church of St. Andrew. 530 marks.

341. Anno 1.—Thomas Arundell, knt., *and* Fulke Grevyll, knt., and Elizabeth his wife; manor, castle and park of Warder; messuages and lands in Warder. £600 sterling.

342. Anno 1.—Nicholas Snell, gen., *and* Thomas Wilton and Elizabeth his wife; messuages and lands in Semyngton. 80 marks.

343. Anno 1.—Edward, Earl of Somerset, *and* Henry Carye, arm.; the hundred of Kynwardeston (with all its rights and liberties of frank pledge, court, etc., etc., given at length). £300 sterling.

E. A. Fry.

(To be continued.)

MADDINGTON.—ABBASTON MANOR.

Extract from Maddington Register.—No. 1.

1659.—Susannah, the wife of Mr. Thomas Gilbert, of Abbaeston, in this parish, was bured on the 26th of March, 1659.

1661.—Mr. John Gilbert, of Abeston, the elder, was buryed the Eleventh day of August, 1661.

Abbaston Manor is identified by Sir R. C. Hoare and Canon Jones with the Winterbourne land of the Abbot of St. Peter's, Winchester. In the Exon Domesday it immediately follows Maddington, in the Hundred of Dole.

By Sir R. C. Hoare it is identified with Asserton, in the parish of Winterbourne Stoke, for reasons given, but by Canon Jones with Rollestone, simply because he was convinced that Abbaston was close to Maddington, and there was no other unidentified manor. The sale of Mr. W. Davis' estate, occupied by Mr. W. K. Melsom, published the fact that it was the lost manor. This was some time after the publication of Canon Jones' Domesday, but it could not be altered, and he was not disposed to correct it. His assertion that Rollestone was transferred from Dole to Elstub and Everley had no authority beyond his own conjecture. Rollestone in the Domesday is given under Elstub Hundred.

I had not then transcribed Maddington register, which confirms the identification of Abbaston.

The isolation of Rolleston in the midst of the Great Manors of the Lemoignes, in Maddington, and Amesbury Abbey, and its singularly isolated existence, has led me to think that this was owing to its importance under a Saxon Lord, which was continued after the Conquest. That the King's Thane Cudolph appears to me not improbably to be the Saxon owner, and to suggest that he was the Domesday owner who achieved the independence of the parish and manor, which has lasted to the present time. None of the other unidentified manors seem at all likely, and Sir R. C. Hoare's remarks as to the traces of early buildings south of the Church point to the fact that Rollestone virtually commanded the fords of the Winterbourne, on the old London and Exeter track, and would be the natural home of a lord who would execute the demands of law and justice among his neighbours and protect travellers when delayed by floods or deep snow from crossing the stream, or of continuing their journey over the plain—as in 1881.

FREDK. BENNETT.

Exmouth.

A Landlord's Caution to his Customers.—The following lines, printed in antique type, on a broad sheet 23 inches by 18, have for many years hung, in a heavy frame, on the wall opposite the bar window of the *Lion and Fiddle* Inn, at Hilperton. Being the only copy I have met with of a somewhat rare version, it may perhaps be worth recording in the pages of *Wilts N. & Q.*

THE LANDLORD'S | KIND | CAUTION TO HIS CUSTOMERS. |

Right welcome all my Masters, that come here,
To drink a Health of wholesome *English* Beer;
My Liquor's good, I hope 'twill please you well,
I'm sure there's none in Town can it excell:
Call, Gentlemen, call, I'm ready for to sell.

If I refuse to trust a Friend,
He takes it in Disdain;
If I him trust, or Money lend,
My House he will refrain.

Then judge, my Masters, in what
Men of my calling be; [plight,
For when I do demand my right,
My Friend proves Foe to me.

I therefore am advis'd hereby,
Where e'er I am a Dweller:
To keep my Money in my Purse,
My Beer within my cellar.

If I trust, and ne'er am paid,
'Tis true I am like to find;
T'will make my Maltster so afraid,
His Horses will go blind.

Then if that ye no Money have,
Nor none that ye can borrow;
I pray forbear to drink To-day,
And I will trust To-morrow.

But yet I will advised be,
In any Thing that's just;
I'll give a Pot, nay two or three,
But not one Farthing trust.

Whoe'er ye are, think of the Shot,
Or what Place e'er ye be;
He's welcomer that pays one Pot,
Than he that scores up Three.

If this kind Caution ye mind all,
No Frowning will be then;
For if ye pay for what ye call,
Ye are *Welcome, Gentlemen.*

Gentlemen, ye are welcome, sit down at your Ease,
Pay what ye call for, and drink what you please.
Printed and Sold at the Printing Office in Bow-Church-Yard, London.

It is enclosed within a finely engraved border, consisting of forty shields of arms ascribed to the different counties of England (reminding one of Speed's Maps, published in the early part of the 17th century), with the Royal Arms, and a Printer's device, in the centre at top and bottom.

WILTONIENSIS.

Wiltshire, 1707.—Having in my possession a book entitled *Angliæ Notitia: or the Present State of England, &c.*, published in 1707, I find the following passages which, I think, may be interesting to the readers of *W. N. & Q.*

Wiltshire, is in the diocese of Salisbury, 140 miles in circumference; contains about 876,000 acres, and 27,093 houses. A pleasant and healthful air and soil; the men are warlike and hardy: its rivers, *Isis, Kennett, Avon, Willy* and *Nadder*. Its chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and choice rabbits of *auburn* chase. Here's knot-grass ordinarily 15, sometimes 20 foot long; its long knots will fat swine. The woollen manufacture of this county is very great; it has 304 parishes, and 23

towns, besides the city of *Salisbury*; 70 miles from *London*; which has one of the finest Cathedral-churches in the world, founded by *Richard Poore*, Bishop of *Sarum*, in the year 1216. It has as many doors as months, windows as days, and pillars as hours in the year. Its steeple is the highest spire of *England*; most of the streets of this city have rivulets running all along through them. Near it is the fam'd wonder of *Stonehenge*; the strange caves between *Luckington* and *Badmington* are supposed to have been the tombs of some great warriors. *Hendon* and *Chippenham* have great markets. Its chief seats are *Marlborow-house* and *Allington-house*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Eddington*, the Duke of *Bolton's*; *Wilton* and *Falston* or *Fallersdown*, the Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Charlton*, the Earl of *Berks'*; *Longleat*, Lord Viscount *Weymouth's*; *Wardour-Castle*, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour's*; *Damerham*, Duke of *Newcastle*.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.—*Broad-Hinton*, the *Minister*, teaches the poor children to read, *Gratis*. *Devezel*, 32 children taught, to which the *Offertory* is apply'd, and £4 *per An.* given by a private person. *Salisbury*, two schools for 30 boys and 20 girls, all clothed, and taught to read, card, knit, and spin: so that some of the children earn 1/-, 1/6, and 2/- per week; for which £40 *per An.* is given by the *Bishop*.

J. C. P.

Queries.

Bampfylde Moore Carew, and Lord Weymouth.—In the December *Cornhill* is an article upon this "amazing vagabond," in which is related the following story:—Carew, disguised as a shipwrecked sailor, on nearing Longleat fell in with another in the same plight as himself; after having been successful in obtaining alms and food at the mansion, they adjourned to a public house, and, having had a good carouse, separated.

Shortly afterwards Carew was overtaken by two horsemen sent by Lord Weymouth to bring back the two sailors. When ushered into the great man's presence Carew was treated very roughly. . . . . He was then removed to await the capture of his comrade, and soon that ragged gentleman entered the room where Carew was confined. They had just time for a hurried consultation together before they were again separated, and Carew was once more brought before the Lord of Long-

leat, who thereupon, to the unbounded astonishment of the prisoner, disclosed the extraordinary fact that his ragged shipwrecked comrade was none other than himself! . . . . It seems that he was in the habit of thus playing the vagabond, partly to relieve a natural *ennui*, and partly to learn what was really going on in the neighbourhood of his vast estates. I should add that he insisted on Carew staying with him at Longleat some time. . . . .

Although G. E. C. in his *Complete Peerage* has some remarks about his character, he does not mention this idiosyncracy. What truth is there in this remarkable story?

A. J. S.

Bennett.—Can any of your readers inform me whether Wiliam Bennett, of Maddington, who married Mary Munday, of Shrewton, on 24th September 1721, is descended from the Bennetts of Pythouse, or the Bennetts (*or* Benets) of Norton Bavant?

F. Bennett.

Oakdene,
Salisbury.

Field Names.—What do these names mean—*Conigre; Lippiatts; Cadley; The Grove*? These names all occur in Melksham Parish, and the first three elsewhere to my knowledge.

The Conigre is a name given to four or five enclosures which contain some of the best land in the parish, so that I cannot accept the derivation given by some that it means "rabbit warren". As this was in ancient days a Royal Manor I suggest that this is an old word applicable to Royal Demesne lands.

Lippiatts is also spelt Lypyates and otherwise. Yate or Yatt in some parts of England means a gate. If that be the case here, what does the first part of the word mean?

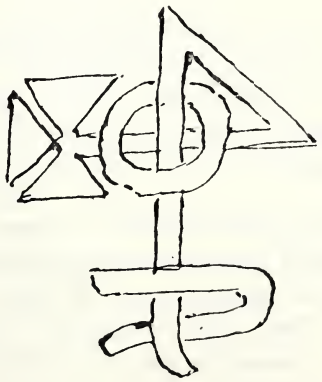
Cadley I know nothing about.

Has *The Grove* any special meaning? It is applied to three or four grounds.

I may add that I have attempted to classify and extract the meaning from some 300 Field-names in Melksham Parish, all of which seemed to challenge attention.

T. G. J. H.

Old Sarum Kettle.—A friend of mine showed me recently an "Old Sarum Kettle" (so called) which had been given to her. It was a piece of brown ware (new) made by Doultons of



Lambeth, and bore the device, shown above, which I sketched as nearly as I could. Can anyone tell me anything about this device, if it has any meaning?

J. S.

Replies.

Lady Close (vol. iii, p. 334).—Perhaps an old enclosure, of which the rent was formerly appropriated to the service of some Church or Chapel dedicated to the Virgin.

Here in Melksham there are two local names, "The Ladies' Pond," and "The Ladies' Ford," which, I expect, carry us back to the days when the Ladies of Amesbury were Ladies of the Manor.

T. G. J. H.

Flemings in Wilts (vol. iii, p. 334).—Here are some names from Melksham which seem to be Flemish. *Brouncker* or *Bronker*; *Guppy*, spelt Goupi in Aubrey and Jackson; *Stantials; Brabant; Yude; Haverd; Maslin* (perhaps Mechlin); *Vanderplank; Ghent; Certain* or *Sartain; Parfit* or *Perfect; Jordan; Olivier.*

With regard to Flemish-looking houses, I lately saw, in an illustrated magazine, a drawing of typical Flemish or Dutch houses. They at once reminded me of certain houses in Melksham, Beckington, Road, and elsewhere, where the clothing industry was once prevalent.

T. G. J. H.

[Perhaps we might add, *Clutterbuck*, *Goddard*, *Bruges*, *Paradise*, all of which names are still to be found in Holland or Belgium. Bradford has been called the "English Bruges."—Ed.]

Amesbury Church (vol. iii, p. 298).—Mr. Kite says, "If these papers at Longleat had not come to light, the identity of the present parish Church of Amesbury with that of the dissolved Monastery—which had previously been a matter of general acceptance—might never have been questioned," &c. Why should it not have been questioned? If Mr. Kite supposes that my view originated, in any way, from the Longleat papers, he is entirely mistaken. I contend that it is precisely since the publication of Canon Jackson's paper, and partly in consequence of such publication, that this theory has been gaining ground and becoming established as an accepted opinion. Mr. Kite also speaks of Mr. Ruddle and myself, as if we had raised a new question, for the first time, at the Amesbury meeting. I consider that what we then did was simply to dispute a view, which, though it may not be new, is at any rate, of entirely modern origin. I do not think Sir Richard Hoare says anything to show that such an opinion was prevalent, when he wrote, or that he held it himself. I shall be glad if anyone can tell me when it was first put forward. I have been given to understand that it was in the latter part of the eighteenth century, but I have been unable to obtain any definite information on the point. If that was the time, the idea would appear to have sprung up when the building of Lord Carleton's house and the subsequent alterations by the Duke of Queensberry had almost entirely obliterated the traces of the monastic buildings, and, no doubt, obscured the traditions associated with them. In the early seventeenth century, when the site of the nuns' church may probably have been remembered, it does not appear to have been heard of at all.

C. H. Talbot.

Lacock Abbey.

Notes on Books.

COMPLETE BARONETAGE. EDITED BY G. E. C. VOLUME I. 1611-1625. Exeter: William Pollard & Co., Ltd., 39 & 40, North Street, 1900.

All those who have the good fortune to possess, or be acquainted with, that truly monumental work the *Complete Peerage*, compiled by G. E. C., will hail with pleasure the issue of the first volume of the *Complete Baronetage* by the same learned and accurate writer, whose name now is no secret. The work is to be in eight volumes (harmonious with the *Peerage*), the first treating only of those English and Irish Baronetcies created by James I. There is a long preface, consisting of twelve pages, by which we learn that the creation of this title does not seem to have been an original idea of the British Solomon or of his "little beagle," William de la Pole and his heirs (according to Sir Robert Cotton, the antiquary) having had letters patent in 1339 conferring on them the dignity of Baronet *in return for a sum of money;* this is succeeded by a list of printed Baronetages, beginning with that of Arthur Collins (the well-known editor of Collins' *Peerage*) in 1720; at the end of the volume is a list of subscribers, which ought to be, and would be, much longer if people were aware of the merit and increasing value of this work.

We append some notes on Baronetcies connected with our County, created by James I:—

SAINT JOHN.—Cr. 22 May 1611, *afterwards* (1716) Viscounts Bolingbroke and St. John; John St. John, of Lideard Tregos, s. and h. of Sir John-St. John of the same, by Lucy, da. and h. of Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farley.

SEYMOUR.—Cr. 29 June 1611, *afterwards* (1750) Dukes of Somerset; Edward Seymour, of Bury Castle, co. Devon, Esq. (he was the eldest son by the first wife of the Protector, but was not the heir apparent to the peerage, there being a *spec. rem.* to the

heirs male of the body of the grantee by his second wife failin which, &c.;) his descendant Sir Edward, of Bury and Maiden Bradley, Wilts, succeeded in 1688, this son Sir Edward (by his first wife Margaret, da. and co-h. of Sir William Wale, of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, Alderman of London,) of Bury and Maiden Bradley, succeeded in 1708; Sir Edward Seymour, son of the last-named (by Letitia Popham, of Littlecote,) succeeded in 1740, having married at Monckton Farley 5 (not 8) March 1716-17, Mary,[1] da. and h. of Daniel Webb, of that place, and Melksham, Wilts, by Elizabeth, dau. of John, and sister and heir of Edward Somner.

BRUDENELL.—Cr. 29 June 1611, *afterwards* (1628) Baron Brudenell, (1661) Earl of Cardigan, (1868) Marquess of Ailesbury.

ENGLEFIELD.—Of Wootton Basset, cr. 25 Nov. 1611, ex. 21 March, 1822.

GORGES.—Of Langford, cr. 25 Nov. 1611, *afterwards* (1620) Baron Gorges, ex. Sept. 1712.

BURDETT.—Cr. 25 Feb. 1618-9. In 1797 Francis Burdett succeeds, being of Foremark (near Repton), and of Ramsbury

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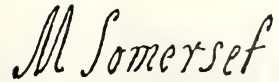
[1] As a widow she lived for some years until her death in what is still (or was until quite lately) called the Great House at Seend; over the porch on the north side, carved on a stone shield, is a *fesse dancetty ermine* as borne by Somner; these arms with a field *vert* are also placed on the Tipper and Somner Monument; her signature occurs only once in the Seend Churchwardens' Book at the bottom of the Easter Vestry minutes, 1759, her son, Lord William Seymour, signing on her behalf on all other occasions. She lies buried with her mother in the Nave of Seend Church: "Here lye the remains of her Grace, Mary Dutchess Dowager of Somerset, Daughter and Sole Heiress of Daniel Webb, of Monkton Farley, in the County of Wilts, Esq., and likewise Sole Heiress to her Uncle Edward Somner, of this place, Esq., who departed this Life Feb. 1st, 1768, aged 70. Here also lyeth Elizabeth Webb, her Grace's Mother, who departed this Life Oct. 2nd, 1725, Aged 72. On a lozenge ensigned by a ducal coronet SEYMOUR (with augmentation but without the usual quarterings) in pretence *a fesse dancetty*." Our authority for this inscription, now so many years illegible, is *The Monumental Inscriptions of Wilts*, 1821; the arms are partly covered by a pew and SOMNER is invisible; this is the only instance known to the writer where these arms occur on the shield of Seymour; they are, we believe, not registered to this family in the College of Arms, although they may be to SOMERS-COX, who still bear them, and the family is not mentioned in the printed Visitation of 1623, except as *ignobilis*.



Manor, (grandson and heir,) son and heir of Francis Burdett, by Eleanor, dau. and coheir of William Jones, of Ramsbury.

LEY.– Cr. 20 July 1619, *afterwards* (1623) Baron Ley, (1625) Earl of Marlborough, ex. 1679. James Ley, of Westbury, the well-known lawyer and statesman, youngest son of Henry Ley, of Teffont Ewyas, by Dyonisia de St. Mayne, was the first Baronet and Earl of Marlborough.

HICKS.—Cr. 21 July 1619, *afterwards* (1834) HICKS-BEACH. In 1834 Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach succeeds, being of Williamstrip, co. Gloucester, and Netheravon, (great nephew and heir), son and heir of Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach, of Netheravon (son and heir of Michael Hicks-Beach, by Henrietta Maria Beach, of Netheravon).

MOODY *or* MODY.—Of Garesdon, cr. 11 March 1621-2, ex. *presumably* 1661. The first baronet was a son of Christiana, dau. and co-heir of John Barwick, of Wilcot.

BUTTON.—Of Alton, *afterwards* of Tockenham Court, cr. 18 March 1621-2, ex. 29 Nov. 1712.

The whole volume is illustrated with numerous notes, gathered from all sorts of sources, which sufficiently relieve what many might consider the dry-as-dust dulness of such works.

PEDIGREE WORK: A HANDBOOK FOR THE GENEALOGIST, &c. By W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L. London: Phillimore & Co., 124 Chancery Lane, 1900.

This shilling booklet, by a well-known expert, issued on purpose to aid the young genealogist, will prove useful to even some of the more experienced "searchers after truth". Amongst other instructive matter it gives a large number of Sources of Information, consisting of Public Offices, MSS. and printed documents. At the end is a list of Regnal Years from the Conquest up to date. Consisting of nearly 80 pages it can, however, be carried with ease in the breast pocket.

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